

WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

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CORRECT MILLINERY FOR MOURNING WEAR

LATEST DESIGNS SHOWN IN PARIS

WE are happily so constituted that we rarely give any thought to the subject of mourning until the moment comes when we find it the only garb in which we care to appear. We are called upon to select the garments which shall express our respect for the dead and protect us at such times from trying situations, and find ourselves quite at sea as to appropriate fabrics and styles.

We cannot afford to make mistakes for it is the worst possible form to break the general rules laid down for those in mourning. These rules are not difficult to follow, and apply to all our selections, whether of gowns, wraps or hats.

With regard to millinery, acknowledged authorities vary so little in opinions that one may accept their edicts as final. The hats illustrated are made by the three foremost designers of mourning millinery in Paris and New York, and embody the features that are perfectly new, together with those which have been long accepted as correct.

Widow's Bonnet

The widow's bonnet with veil shown in the first illustration, a small Marie Stuart shape, has been best liked for years. In selecting the foundation for a bonnet of this character, one should choose a shape having similar lines, either for a bonnet or toque. A widow's bonnet should be made of crepe, as it is first mourning.

In the example, the foundation is covered with the crepe laid on smoothly under the veil, and the coronet is finished with the usual neat folds, following the lines of the shape, and decorated with dull jet beads. These, by the way, were never so much used as at present.

It will be noticed that the ruche of white crepe is no longer worn next the face, but appears among the folds of the coronet. This is a peculiarity of the season. In all models, this fold is of white crepe, and two or three such folds are sometimes sewed among the black folds. Ties are noticeably absent in this and other of the season's offerings.

The Veil

The veil of crepe merits special attention, as it is a new departure. It is two and a half yards in length, and is finished with scallops, worked in button-hole stitch with dull-finish embroidery silk. These new veils are in the form of long scarfs, and are from three-quarters to one yard in width. Very graceful draperies are made with them.

A novel and beautiful mourning hat is shown here. Exquisite white crepe covers the body of the crown, which is a sailor with broad, low crown and gently drooping brim. The hat is bound with a bias fold of black crepe, and folds of this material encircle the crown. A beautiful scarf of a sheer black silk grenadine is finished with a scalloped edge like that just described. This scarf is about three yards long, and is decorated with rows of wide hemstitching, as shown in the back view illustrated. It serves the double purpose of a veil and a hat trimming.

A very large ball pin, covered with dull jet beads, adds the finishing touch to this beautiful creation. The employment of white crepe we find growing from season to season. This hat is ideal for a young woman in mourning for parents, or for a young nation in mourning for a child.

Mourning for a Young Girl

For a young girl, dull-finish silk with touches of black crepe is most often chosen. Such materials are practical and durable. A pretty model is shown in the illustration. Compared with the hats of this season, it is quite conservative as to size, and is made on a much modified bell shape. The same silk that is used for covering the frame is fashioned into



THE MARIE STUART VEIL.

THE SCARF VEIL.

A HAT STYLE.

HAT WITHOUT VEIL.

HAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.

A large bow and placed at the left front of the hat. A handsome white plume in dull black falls from this bow over the back. The proper touch of crepe is added by means of the crepe-covered buckle which fastens the bow to the crown of the hat.

For younger misses a wide choice is allowed in the selection of the body of the hat. Soft black felts are more popular than hats of any other material, and white felts with black trimmings are also much employed. Bowes of silk, sometimes finished with folds of crepe, are the usual decoration, and crepe is allowed for quite young children, where extremes are desired. In selecting shapes for misses there is little choice outside the usual sailor and flat hats. For young children, as a rule, all white is more favored than all black.

In regard to Shapes

In the selections of shapes for mourning millinery we should remember that they may not be the extreme of the prevailing mode. If high crowns or exaggerated brims are in vogue, the mourning hat must follow at a distance. In the best mourning millinery we find small sailors, toques and innumerable medium-sized shapes from which to make selections.

Materials begin with crepe for deep mourning, and range through silk grenadine, crepe-chiffon, malines, mourning silks and dull finished taffeta. Uncol-

ored velvet, if sparingly employed, is allowable. Dull braids and felt are also available. Materials that can be easily worked into folds, that will lie close to the shape, are to be chosen. Combinations of crepe with other materials are correct.

In the matter of trimming stuffs, we must make selections that will be in harmony, and there is not a very long list to choose from. Dull finished wings, quilts, coque feathers and fancy feathers, made especially for mourning, will about cover the ground so far as feathers are concerned.

Choice of Materials

In materials choose only the water-proofed varieties. The test is easily made by immersing a small piece of the goods in a glass of water. Moisture will remove the crimp from crepe or the finish from grenadine, or cause the dye to run.

It is well to know the rules governing the length of time one must wear mourning, and to remember that in assuming it, we also assume some obligations. Wearers of deep mourning must not lay themselves liable to criticism by

doing things quite out of keeping with their "trappings and suits of woe." Mourning will not grow irksome when it is worn as a sincere expression of grief or respect for the dead.

Time of Mourning

Length of time mourning should be worn:

Widow for husband—Crepe for one year and nine months. Black for three months. Second mourning for three months.

Daughter for parent—Crepe for six months. Black for three months. Half mourning for three months.

Mother for son or daughter—Crepe for six months. Black for three months. Half mourning for three months.

Sister for brother or sister—Crepe for three months. Black for two months. Half mourning for one month.

Granddaughter for grandparent—Crepe for three months. Black for three months. Half mourning for three months.

It is correct to wear the same mourning for your husband's relations as for your own.

TRAINING CHILDREN

HOW much is meant by co-operation of father and mother in "training their children?" In fact, many a boy's dignity or degradation is founded upon the harmony or discord of his parents' training.

I know a family wherein a kind and loving father would have "trained up" his son in the way he should go, but every time the child was corrected for wrong-doing, his mother would "pet" him, thereby giving him the impression that his father was "harsh," and encouraging him to have his own way. As the child grew older he became more unruly and independent and his mother continued to "baby" him. She even interfered in the presence of the boy—with the father when he attempted to punish him. But the reckoning-day came. The poor heart-broken mother saw her folly when her boy, at the age of fifteen, was sent to the Reform School.

Mothers, do not think you are "cruel" or "harsh" in teaching your boys to respect their father and yourself. Above all, let there be harmony in the home.

Training Our Daughters

We study the care of our sons and daughters through babyhood and childhood, but I wonder how many are planning during the early days to guide all the growing powers toward the goal of perfect manhood and womanhood.

One daughter was thus unconsciously and pleasantly taught the best selection of dress materials, the most suitable arrangement of color schemes and the wisest expenditure of money.

This affable little lady's mother began when Margaret was fourteen years old to take her daughter with her when she shopping went. For two years, through the various seasons, the daughter listened and learned. An exact account of money expended was kept by the mother. At the sixteenth year the purse-strings were the daughter's, with a mother's watchful word of wisdom near; at eighteen we find a young woman who knows what she wants, why she wants it and how much she can afford to spend.

Though the only child in a home of ample means, this same young woman was taught from kindergarten days to make her birthday and Christmas gifts for the immediate family. To an outsider, in the beginning, they were foolish little gifts, but years have sped and talents been added, while those near and dear are never forgotten by the fingers trained by practice and aided by love.

THE CHILD WITH THE CROUP

Care and Cure of the Child Affected with this Dangerous and General Complaint

THE child who has the croup is a source of the greatest anxiety to the mother. She cannot rest easily at night, for she feels at any moment in the hours of darkness the hoarse, barking cough and the labored breathing of the little one will sound the alarm, and that she must battle with the dread disease.

Croup is inflammation of the larynx. There are several forms of the disease, which are hard even for the doctor to distinguish between in the beginning, and the most frequent form is called false croup. They are all characterized by catarrh of the larynx, the membrane of which secretes a discharge. Indeed, the trouble is generally a continuation of the cold from the nose to the throat. The inflammation irritates the vocal chords and gives rise to the hoarse, spasmodic cries which are characteristic of the disease, and the irritation which keeps up the continuous and distressing coughing. This trouble affects the upper part of the larynx, and is rarely, if ever, fatal. There may be a slight fever with it.

Fatal Croup

The true fatal form of croup is really diphtheria of the larynx. The symptoms from the beginning are severe. The mucous membrane of that part of the throat is swollen and inflamed, and a membrane is formed, and the child will literally be choked to death if the air passage is not opened. The throat is so small and narrow that it quickly becomes blocked.

Before the days of antitoxin, deaths from true croup were very frequent, but the ravages of diphtheria have been wonderfully lessened by the use of the serum. In the older times tracheotomy was practiced, by which it meant that a slit was made in the throat and a tube introduced below the place where the throat was stopped up, through which air could enter the lungs. Tracheotomy was seldom performed early enough to be of avail.

One Method of Treatment

A procedure which has saved many lives of children is called "intubation of the larynx." A metal tube is inserted

into the throat, and provides an opening sufficiently large to admit the air into the lungs. It is a great improvement upon the other method, as it does not necessitate cutting through and opening the wind-pipe, thus making a wound which must be dealt with after the trouble is over.

None of the different kinds of croup occur much earlier than six months, and the croupy child outgrows it and generally leaves it behind soon after he is five years old.

A child with a tendency to croup needs special care to get in a condition in which it will not easily yield to attacks. Catching cold is the great cause of croup. The child exposed to draughts, which often occur without the mother's thinking of it, as when the child stands long at a window in cold weather, or creeps about the floor where cold air comes in under the doors, may have an attack of croup. A child with a catarrh of the nose is likely to be croupy, or if the throat is unhealthy, or if the growths called "adenoids" are present.

Preventive Measures

In croup, when a child has a tendency to croup there is a reason for it which should be sought and measures taken to strengthen the child in the weak points, so as to avoid such attacks. Sponging the neck and throat with cold water has been recommended and found useful. The child's digestion should be watched. Especially should it avoid at night indigestible food.

Old-Fashioned Effective Methods

From what has been said in the description of the different forms of croup, it will be seen that all measures of relief should be directed toward clearing the larynx of the accumulation of catarrhal secretions. The old-fashioned idea was to make the child vomit, and I think that it has value, in spite of what some of the modern writers say. If the membrane has formed quickly and the child is blue from lack of air, one should not stop to make the child vomit by means of medicine, but tickle the throat with a feather or spoon, or introduce the

So often indigestion accompanies croup that the stomach is greatly relieved when emptied of its contents. The remedy that most mothers keep in the house for croup is the syrup of ipecac. A teaspoonful of it is given a child from two to five years old every half hour, until it vomits freely.

The air of the room should be made moist with steam, and the child often gets relief from inhalations of steam. A tent can be made of a sheet over the bed and the steam introduced under it, so that it will act directly. Some add a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to a quart of water, or a teaspoonful of the tincture of benzoin. Poultices are of great benefit.

A correspondent has written telling of the good results which she has obtained from the use of onion poultices, and she also administers the juice of onions. The good which comes from an onion poultice is the same which comes from an ordinary flax-seed poultice, namely, the continued application of heat.

Heat the Great Remedy

Sponges or towels doubled up and wrung out of water as hot as can be borne will give the same relief. The thing is to keep up continued hot applications to the chest, and the administration of hot drinks will help the throat. This can be accomplished as well with hot milk as with the administration of a hot onion syrup, and with much less discomfort to the mother or nurse.

Another correspondent writes that she applies coal oil to the chest and gives it internally, with excellent effect. The same result can be obtained with camphorated oil and the administration of hot drinks.

In conclusion, I would say if the child has much fever and has great difficulty in breathing, and becomes purple, the case is one of diphtheritic croup, and demands urgent relief. If the child has not much fever it is probably false croup, and that has scarcely been known to have other than a happy termination.

In the former case, keep the other children away from the afflicted one, employ all the measures of isolation used in very contagious diseases, and get the doctor to come as soon as possible to administer antitoxin. And again, I would say, if you have a "croupy" child do not wait an attack, but find out what makes it croupy and take the means necessary to make it a healthy and well child.

REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Various Remedies for the Correction of this Repulsive Facial Blemish

AN array of letters show me that my friends are very much disturbed over the growth of hair on their faces. "Anxious" writes: "My face is covered all over with a soft down, and on my chin are coarse, ugly hairs, that completely disfigure my face." "S. S." writes: "Will you please tell me if there is any safe way to get rid of the hair on the face besides the electrolytic method?" T. E. complains of "excessively fine hairs" on her face. "E. K." writes for the same advice as does "S. S." "H. P." and many others.

Removing Superfluous Hair

In times past I have given formulas for the removal of superfluous hairs, with directions as to use them; but in the light of modern science, as all depilatory acts by their action on the skin, and unless used with greatest care they are liable to cause injury.

Electricity is a means of removing superfluous hairs, if they are scattered and fine, but if there are many fine hairs it is not well to use it, as it promotes the growth of these, and is a painful, tedious process that goes through before the face is freed of its hairy growth. The electrolytic method is only to be used in cases in which, except for the hairs, there is no tendency to any growth on the face.

Dangers of Electricity

If it is used by one to whom you go for it, and who is not a business thoroughly, it will not be successful. It must be introduced into each hair, then the current is applied and the root is destroyed. If the electrolytic current is applied strongly or for too long a time, the result will be a scar.

I have read of a case in which the face has been permanently disfigured by the marks made by the electric needle.

pect that a depilatory will remove the hair permanently.

It will in most instances take a number of applications to do this; but it will keep down the growth of the hair and will, with sufficiently frequent applications, keep the face smooth and clear. I am asked what I think of shaving the face in those cases where the hair comes in very thickly. It is a pity for a woman to begin the use of a razor, however much she may be tempted to do so, for, unlike the use of the tweezers in pulling out the hair, shaving stimulates to new and stronger growth. The hair becomes constantly coarser. Find a depilatory and use that instead.

The Use of Tweezers

What then are we to do? you ask. If the hairs are few and scattered, pull them out with tweezers. Pulling them out will not increase the number of hairs, but it will make them coarser; but that will not matter, if you pull them out as soon as they show at all. The thick fine hairs are much more difficult to deal with. It should be kept in mind that oily applications will increase their growth, and also that much rubbing of the face will stimulate the hair follicles.

Sunburn also tends to increase the growth of hairs, especially on the arms. Dilute camphor or ammonia, and applications of lemon-juice are good to prevent the hair from growing. It is said also that if used continuously for a long time they will ultimately remove the hairs themselves.

The strength of the camphor and ammonia depends upon the sensitiveness of the skin. If the skin is very sensitive, make weaker with the addition of water. The ammonia which is used should be the aromatic spirits or the pure ammonia, and not the cheap household ammonia.

If you wish to try depilatories, procure one that comes well recommended; there are a number of such on the market. Never apply a depilatory to the face without testing it on some other part of the body first where it will not show, and when you apply it to the face remember that the skin on the face is twice as sensitive as that on the arm or leg. One should not use

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CONSUMPTION

MORE attention has been directed to this disease the last decade than almost any other. It is the disease, which has claimed the greatest number of lives in civilized communities, and its stamping out will be the result of well-directed individual effort. Hitherto consumption was considered an incurable disease, but recent years have led to the understanding of its causes, and shown the means of preventing, and in many instances of curing it.

It is caused by a germ which Koch discovered twenty-five years ago. The tubercle bacillus exists in countless millions in a person who has consumption. If these can be prevented from reaching others the disease can be kept in check. These germs can only spread when in a dry state. It is, therefore, in dust that they are scattered abroad. This gives the key to the prevention of the disease. When a consumptive coughs he should keep a handkerchief before his mouth, for it is then he expels enormous numbers of the germs.

He should use paper napkins or cheese-cloth squares, which can be burned after using. If handkerchiefs are used, they should be put into a disinfecting fluid at once and not allowed to remain in a dried condition. Rooms occupied by consumptives should be swept after sprinkling the floors or carpets so that no dust can rise.

Curtains and furniture should be wiped off with damp cloths. All expectorations should be made in receptacles in which is some water or disinfecting fluid. Small basins for the purpose, which can be carried concealed in handkerchiefs, when a consumptive goes from home. It is nothing short of criminal for a consumptive to expectorate in the street.

Other Causes of Consumption

Hereditarily formerly was considered a prominent cause. The part heredity plays is to afford a good soil for the

growth of the tubercle bacillus. (Those who have inherited a weak constitution, though they are not strong, are over-worked, the worried, the anxious, the under-fed, offer less resistance to the germs of the disease.)

Diseased animals are a source of infection to the human being. The laws governing the inspection of cattle and the supervision of milk from diseased cows cannot be enforced too strictly. Household pets may have tuberculosis. Cats and sparrows are liable to it, and such as are illing and sickly should be disposed of, no matter at what cost to the affection.

Remedies About Consumption

A few years ago it was thought best, as far as possible, to send patients to sanatoriums, where they could have systematic cure. Great efforts were also made to obtain a change of climate, and the sufferers were sent away from home at great expense and hardship. At present, owing to the results that have been obtained, it has been found that home treatment in many cases can be carried on successfully, provided it is done intelligently, and from the beginning.

A great deal is said about the open-air treatment of patients. Life in the open air is one of the surest means of arresting the disease, and greatly helpful to recovery. It has been found that those who spend night and day outside of the house can weather storms and dampness and great cold not only without injurious effects, but with great benefit, if sudden changes of temperature and exposure to wind are avoided.

Couches are carried out-of-doors for those unable to sit up; stumps of chairs are also used for this purpose. The head can be protected from wind and too much sun by means of a hat net, or a shelter of boards can be made. A physician has invented a "window tent," which can be placed in the lower part of a window, thus affording a