



### Temper in Young Babies.

In some children of eight months or more there appears occasionally a display of violent temper which is hard to control. In such a paroxysm of rage a child will destroy anything within his reach, screaming, in the meantime, at the top of his lungs. The only thing for the mother to do is to keep him as still and as quiet as possible. If he persists in yelling, pick him up and carry him to a quiet place whither there is nothing he can injure—and leave him there. To be in solitude is the very best medicine for him at such a time. Striking him or punishing him in some manner is rarely successful in quieting him. If a child is quieted in such a manner, it is almost as bad as to leave him in a state of anger, for the emotion of fear has only been substituted for the emotion of anger—and there is little gained for the child. If mothers were only more honest with themselves in this respect, it would be better for them as well as for their children.

How many women excuse their own hasty temper with the thought that they had only the child's welfare at heart, queries a writer in Dressmaking at Home? The truth of the matter was that they, themselves, were overcome with anger for the time being and lost control of themselves. No calm and loving mother will strike her child.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### What "They" Wear.

"The absurd prejudices by which some women permit themselves to be governed puzzle me," said the West Side woman. "They are without reason or intelligence, yet women bow

down to them and serve them as if they were revelations from on high. "Last spring I needed a new wrap for afternoon wear and I decided to get a cape. I selected a rich, handsome shade of blue—just the shade that the old masters used in their pictures of the Madonna. It is not conspicuous, nor too light for substantial, daytime wear. The first time I appeared in the cape I said to a friend, 'How do you like my new wrap?'"

### Tell One's Faults.

Did you ever—when you were young and eager and unversed in the lore of human nature—ever say to some other person equally young and eager, "Let's tell each other our faults?"

Of course you did. And did you ever by any chance get through that fault telling session without both of you getting a little bit hurt at the very least?

Of course you didn't. More likely you both became very indignant.

Most of us are the better for criticism, but few of us are able to receive much of it without feeling, even if we do not show it, a wee bit of resentment toward those who give the criticism.

In view of that a little plan which a certain college Greek-letter society uses, seems to be very valuable.

The sorority has a question box. Into this box at each meeting of the society the members drop questions and suggestions in regard to the conduct of the other members.

These comments and suggestions the president fishes out of the box and reads aloud to the society.

They are unsigned, of course, so that nobody knows who writes what. They are put in a kindly, sometimes half humorous spirit, and they are always couched so as to hurt as little and help as much as possible.

"If X represents the distance at

## FASHIONS OF THE DAY

New York City.—Girls' dresses that are made in jersey style are exceedingly becoming and exceedingly well liked. This one is novel and attractive and can be treated in two quite different ways. As illustrated the skirt is joined to the jersey portion, making a one-piece dress, but if preferred the jersey portion could be finished separately and the skirt joined to a body lining. White serge with



are attached and the simple sleeves are made with upper and under portions. If the jersey portion is desired separate the skirt can be joined to a second body portion, preferably cut from thin lining material. The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is five and one-half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, four and one-half yards thirty-two or three and one-half yards forty-four inches wide with one-quarter yard of all-over lace, one-half yard of silk for piping and trimming.

Necklace Under Guimpe. A very sensible fad is to wear necklace jewels of a precious quality during the day under one's lace or tulle guimpe or high chemise. They attract no attention that is hazardous—on the street or in public places—and when they are seen in the close proximity of private indoors they look well secured and especially attractive, because the transparent veiling lends a mysterious air that is altogether feminine and ever alluring.

Latest in Trimming. Chenille embroidery or filet lace mesh is the latest thing for trimming all kinds of materials, and is suitable for chiffon, for cloth, silk or any of the novelty fabrics. One perfectly stunning piece has on a Caledonian green felt net, a Persian design in dull soft tones, much green used that harmonizes with the net. At the top edge is a narrow black satin band, and at the other a wider band, and an inch above a border design is a very narrow satin fold.

A French Blouse. A new yet simple lingerie blouse is made of eyelet embroidery, with scallops turned upward toward the yoke and overlapping it. In the sleeve the edge of the embroidery is reversed, and the scallops turn down over a tucked cuff.

Bishop Sleeves. Sleeves full to the armpoles and gathered below the elbow into deep cuffs are seen in some ultra-fashionable afternoon gowns.



Crocheting Dollies. The crochethook is figuring in borders of dollies and centerpieces. Fine damask dollies and centerpieces of several sizes in rose, shamrock, thistle and other designs come in a variety of sizes with unfinished edges for such uses. The linen is first hemmed and then buttonholed and the crocheting is done in the buttonhole stitches around the edge. A set of such dollies makes practical pick-up work.

Gray Always Popular. When in doubt, use gray. Do you know that fancy work positively need not be red, blue or pink? It doubtless has never occurred to you that you may substitute for these popular colors anything else, unless it be, perhaps, orange or dull green. Not Pretty. Somehow a colorless gown and a picture hat are not always a pretty combination.

## Household Affairs

Handkerchief or Glove Case. Take a fancy paper napkin and two plain white napkins, place between the two white napkins a piece of sheet wadding the size of the napkin, then place the napkins on the fancy one and divide them in thirds, laying the first third over the second and stitch a piece of ribbon around the whole thing, then take the third that is left, and lay that over the second and place a bow of ribbon on the centre of it. It will take about three yards of ribbon to make a very pretty case.—Boston Post.

Enlarging a Shirtwaist. When a good shirtwaist is outgrown it may be made larger by taking off the collar band, cutting the waist in a straight line from top to bottom and putting in one or more rows of insertion, back and front. If it is only too short-waisted, cut off as for a pointed or square yoke, back and front, and put in insertion, and then put the body of the waist back on. Cuffs may be made longer or larger in the same way. And if the collars want to be made higher, insertion can be added to them.—Boston Post.

Kitchen Hint. Perhaps some Post reader may be as short of room for her kettles as I am. If so, she may be glad to know how I am making use of every bit that I have. I have a deep cupboard in my kitchen, with five or six inches of space between the door and shelves. Have taken three equal lengths of very narrow hardwood moulding and screwed them across the inside of the door, the second strip fourteen inches below the first, and the third, eighteen inches below the second. In each strip, I have put three little brass hooks at equal distances apart, and on these I hang medium-sized kettles and saucepans, each in its own particular place. On the lowest strip I hang, also, my bread toaster, potato masher, and several other small utensils. Behind each strip, in the space made by the panels of the door, I slip two kettle lids. I find this arrangement gives me a good deal of room and is very convenient also.—Mrs. A. T. Hamlet, in the Boston Post.

Repairing China. To repair a bit of fine china apply to the edges of the broken pieces a mixture composed of plaster of Paris and dissolved gum tragacanth, fit the several parts together, tie them firmly, and leave the article undisturbed until the cement has thoroughly dried and hardened. Or the pieces of china may be cemented together with a soft paste made of plaster of Paris and a solution of gum arabic, tied in place with a cord and then placed in a pan containing cold milk, which should be allowed to heat slowly until it boils. The pan must then be taken from the fire, and after its contents have gradually cooled the china article removed and set away to dry. Silver photograph frames, candlesticks, vases and desk ornaments may be repaired with jeweler's solder, cleaned with whiting, and then kept permanently bright by means of a lacquer coating. White cement will hold together pieces of broken glass provided the article is not afterward washed in hot water.—Baltimore Sun.



Potato Cakes.—Two cups mashed potatoes, a little pepper, salt, nutmeg, yolk of one egg, form into cakes, put into a buttered pan, brush over the top with the white of the egg and brown in a quick oven. Nut Hash.—Chop fine cold boiled potatoes and any other vegetables desired that happen to be on hand. Put them into a buttered frying pan and heat quickly and thoroughly. Salt to taste; then, just before serving, stir in lightly a large spoonful of nut meal for each person to be served. Pickled Oysters.—Clean the oyster, and take each one away from its liquor; boil some vinegar, equal quantities, with the liquor of the oysters; put in some whole mace; drop the oysters into the boiling liquor, and lift them speedily from the fire; then bottle them. This method keeps the oysters from shriveling. Nut Mince Pies.—One cup of walnut meat chopped fine, two cups of chopped apples, one cup of raisins and one and one-half cups of sugar mixed with one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and allspice, and one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and salt, one-half cup of vinegar and one-half cup of water or fruit juice. Mix thoroughly. This quantity makes two large pies. Potato Croquettes.—Take six boiled potatoes, pass them through a sieve; add to them three tablespoonfuls of ham, grated or minced finely, a little grated nutmeg, pepper and salt to taste, and some chopped parsley; work into this mixture the yolks of three or four eggs, then fashion it into the shape of balls, roll them in bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard, and serve with fried parsley.



## What One States Does for Roads.

Just before his departure for Paris to attend the International Conference of Road Builders, Samuel Hill, of Seattle, Wash., president of the Washington Good Roads Association, told an interviewer in New York:

"The building of good roads is the most important question that confronts the American people to-day. Every man, woman and child must use the highways at some time, whether afoot, on horseback, in a road wagon or in automobiles."

Mr. Hill, who has spent much of his time and money in the work of public road improvement, is one of three delegates the State of Washington has sent to this international roads conference to get information and ideas that will prove of value in the important work which the State is doing.

Not only has Washington put her convicts on the roads and had them there for some years now, but she has established a chair of good roads in her State university, the first institution in the country to provide such a course, and Samuel C. Lancaster, professor of goods roads in the Washington University, is one of the three delegates to the Paris conference. The other is R. H. Thompson, City Engineer of Seattle.

With 125 students last year and 200 at the beginning of the present term, the good roads department of the Washington University is one of the most popular in the institution. It not only educates young men in this important work, but serves as a bureau for the dissemination of valuable information relating to construction and maintenance of public highways.

Some of the things Mr. Hill said in his interview, published in the New York Herald, will be of particular interest and value in Georgia just at this time, when the State is about to enter upon the era of substantial progress which good road building involves.

Discussing the tremendous aggregate cost of bad roads to the farmers and, in a general way, the work now being done in his State, Mr. Hill said:

"When I became interested actively in the subject about four years ago I made up my mind that I would ascertain just what it cost one of our farmers to haul along the roads for one mile garden truck and other material weighing one ton. For on the farmer principally falls the burden of our bad roads. I learned that because of the poor roads the United States lost, with the setting of the sun every day, nearly \$3,000,000, which might be saved were the roads in proper condition. Just think of that! And yet not a cent has come from the federal administration for the betterment of these roads. Some States, as Washington and a few others, have appropriations, but not in proportion to the calling necessity. Then we began to get busy in our State of Washington.

"We put the convicts at work and we found the process was a great success. Each convict netted to the State \$4.03 for each day of work, which amounted to something. And not one convict turned out to this task tried to escape. North Carolina led in this system of convict labor, and that was fifteen years ago, and now it has eighteen hundred miles of macadamized roads built by convict labor, and only two per cent of the men employed in this way tried to escape. In Washington the majority of our roads are constructed over mountains and at a maximum grade of five per cent. This convict labor did not interfere with union labor, either, for with the construction of the roads there was more work for the union men in other branches of the task.

"Let me tell you of our method in Washington. We build our roads usually about one hundred feet wide. First, we have in the middle a strip about sixteen feet wide. On the bottom we take from the screen cubes of rock about two and a half inches. This rock is put down wet, and a ten-ton steam roller goes over it from the sides, to make it cement and rise high in the middle. Then comes rock one-half the size of the other, and then the rock three-quarter inch cubes. Over this is poured tar, melted to about 180 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and over all this is thrown the fine pebbles. Then the steam roller gets to work again. Parallel to this strip we make a path of light material, designed for horses and vehicles; alongside that comes a bridge path, for equestrians only, and then comes another strip of grassy lawn, with flowers and trees. We maintain that strip in all strictness."

There are suggestions and information here worth considering. They come from a man who is well qualified to speak and who has seen and actively participated in the work in his own State similar to that which Georgia now has to do.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Very Likely.

Patience—"What is she doing with all the alimony she's getting?" Patrice—"Oh, she's saving it so she can support another husband."—Yonkers Statesman.

There are more firemen killed and injured in the performance of their duties in New York City than in any other city in the world.

### Our Cut-out Recipe.

Crab Canapes.—Melt one tablespoonful of butter and fry it in one small onion chopped fine. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook thoroughly. Add one cupful of stock and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add the meat of a dozen and a half boiled crabs. Cook for fifteen minutes and set away to cool. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of flour and cook thoroughly. Add two ounces each of grated Parmesan and Swiss cheese and stir until melted. Set away to cool. Toast or fry circles of bread. Spread thickly with the crab meat and put in a ball of the cheese mixture in the centre of each circle. Set into a hot oven for five minutes and serve immediately.

which you can hear Mary's laugh, how many miles off can you hear Alice's green tie?" is the way in which a suggestion that Mary modulate her laugh and Alice wear a somewhat less "loud" tie is presented. "Freshmen who cut more than half their recitations seldom get A's. Does Elsie know this?" is a gentle hint for Elsie to be a little more regular in her attendance at classes. In this way the members get the invaluable opportunity to see themselves "as others see them" without getting an opportunity to feel hurt. Why isn't this a good suggestion not only for the college society or other club, but also for the home? Why not have a question box to be opened once a week by mother? Of course the writing might give the authorship away in so small a circle, but no one but mother need see the slips, and surely she can keep her own counsel. We often see those whom we love making foolish little mistakes when the right word spoken in just the right way might make them see their folly. Here is a splendid chance to speak that right word in as kind a way as possible.—Ruth Cameron, in the Washington Herald.



Kindness of the Well-Bred. A well-bred person never forgets the rights of others, nor forgets the respect due to old age. The well-bred person never under any circumstances causes another grief or pain, and in conversation avoids contradiction and argument. He will not boast of any achievement, especially to the less fortunate, and he will not talk about his own troubles or ailments; people may be sorry, but do not care to hear such things. He will not be unwise enough to think that good intentions never carried out compensate for bad manners, and will not bore his companions by exhortations upon "self" or any private affairs. He will never make remarks about the peculiarities of others; we all have peculiarities if we looked for or acknowledged them. He does not use bad language; he does not forget a promise or an engagement of any kind; if it is worth making it is worth keeping. He is agreeable and courteous to (so-called) inferiors as well as to the superiors (often so-called also), and will only have one set of manners for home and abroad. He will not when at table eat so noisily as to be heard by others, or drop toast in his soup or "soy" up sauces on his plate with pieces of bread; he will never fill his mouth and try to enter into conversation. He will not attract attention in public

Coat gowns are to continue popular. The jabot is getting longer and longer. Chantilly lace is once more in fashion. A new material for blouses is tolle de soie. Rows of gilt bullet buttons trim tailored coats. There is a steady tendency toward narrower skirts. Gray velvet and silver buttons look well together. A girl can have her hat as large as she wants it now. Shepherd plaids are appearing once more in all colors. Cactus red, a very brilliant tint, is one of the late colors. Some of the new hats have embroidered velvet crowns. Large silver buttons are the fastenings on a smart separate coat of small shepherd plaid in black and white. Gauze with a contrasting color for lining is resorted to often for elaborate effect in both gowns and coats. Velvet in black and deep rich tones is very much in favor for formal gowns, and especially for walking suits. Narrow bands of fur are being used for the coloure, chinchilla for brunettes and sable for blondes being the usual choice.