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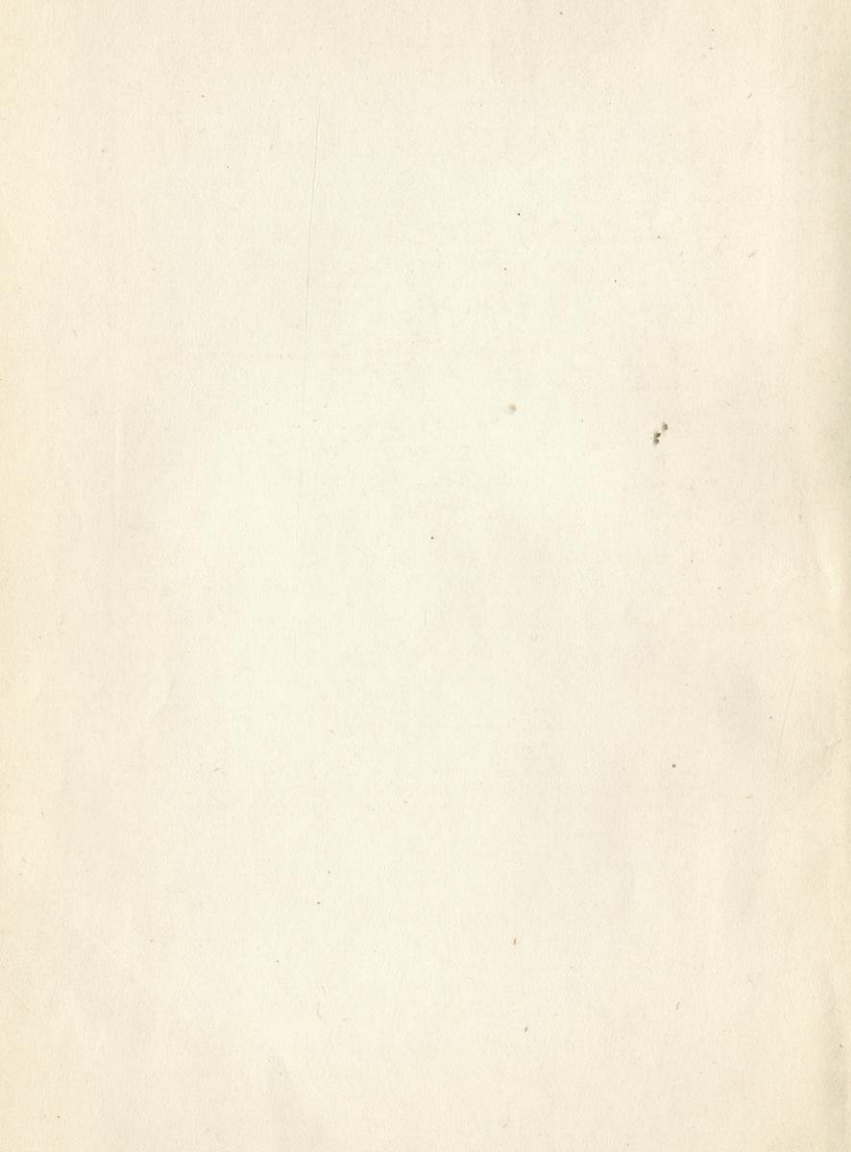
The
Milliner's
Guide

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THE MILLINERS' GUIDE

A COMPLETE HANDY
REFERENCE BOOK

FOR THE WORKROOM

Embraces the Professional
Experience of Ages

*How to Tint, Dye, Repair, Refresh and Renovate Millinery
Goods of every kind. How to turn odds and ends into money
How to make the Millinery Shop more beautiful and artistic
Also hundreds of Beauty Hints and Household Helps*

.....O.....

EVERY SUGGESTION AND RECIPE EXAMINED
PASSED UPON AND COMMENDED BY AN
EXPERIENCED CORPS OF MILLINERS

.....O.....

Edited By

JULIA BOTTOMLEY

Revised, Classified and Compiled by

EMMA MAXWELL BURKE

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THE ILLUSTRATED MILLINER CO.
NEW YORK

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RENOVATING

HINTS FOR FRESHENING OUT MILLINERY MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Renewing Crêpe and Silk

Steam is the only thing that will positively restore and renew old crêpe. If you have not a steamer of the improved pattern, resort to this old and primitive method which never fails: Place an upturned flat iron between two bricks, cover this with a dampened cloth. Place the veil on top of it and move it back and forth and from side to side, gently and carefully brushing in the meanwhile. Crêpe should be brushed gently or merely patted lightly. Raising and dropping the brush in quick succession is quite sufficient.

To Freshen Flowers

Flowers can be dipped into the paint and gasoline dyes and usually come out like new, or the petals can be touched up with a small camel's-hair brush.

All flowers whether of silk, muslin, sateen or velvet can be made to look as good as new if they are gently shaken over the steaming cloth. Aigrettes will straighten and lose their curl under treatment of this sort, and may later be made to look as good as new by the use of the feather curlers.

To Make Straw Hats Look Fresh

If you have any badly soiled or faded straw shapes it will be wise to buy some of the coloring preparations for renovating hats for sale by all jobbers.

Renewing Straw Hats

For the faded colored straw hat there are dyes which can be diluted in gasoline or water and which, if properly applied to a hat, will give the desired color. When a hat cannot be given its original color it can be colored black, and black is always practical. To restore the natural straw color, clean the hat with lemon juice and sulphur. Wash white straw with oxalic acid, which has been diluted with water. A

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leghorn hat can be cleaned with water or acid-dampened cornmeal. Brush it lightly and place it over burning sulphur to bleach the straw. The sulphur may be burned in a can in the bottom of a barrel and the hat may be suspended at the top, where it will not scorch.

Scouring a Felt Hat

When light felt hats become dirty rub the surface with the finest sand paper that can be found. Strange to say, this does not roughen the felt and does remove the dirt.

To Restore Color

Ammonia is a good color restorer, and colored hats, unless very much faded, may be freshened by covering with a cloth wrung out of half a pint of hot water, to which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added.

After this treatment a warm iron is placed over the cloth and the brim pressed into shape.

When the color is too far gone to restore by this process, a tube of oil paint and gasoline will form a dye that is simple to apply.

How to Renovate Old Laces to Look New

A woman who is clever with her needle can do quite wonderful things with old bits of lace, for pieces useless alone, may be turned into beautiful trimming by taking from them a motif or two.

Before any sewing is done the lace must be thoroughly cleansed.

The motif on net that is to be saved, is carefully cut from the background, taking great pains not to stretch it. This is then neatly sewed on a piece of perfectly smooth muslin that has been previously shrunk. The shrinking is most important, otherwise the muslin will draw and pull the lace out of shape. Stitches in this work must be fine and close, using very thin thread that will rip easily.

This done, the lace is ready for washing in soapy water, the bath being made by putting scraped soap into boiling water to dissolve. This makes a jelly, which is put into warm—not hot—water and thoroughly stirred.

Suds are formed into which the lace is dropped, when it is gently and repeatedly squeezed under water. No rubbing or pulling is done.

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As soon as the water is soiled a fresh bath must be prepared, repeating the cleansing until no more dust remains. Then several rinsing waters are used.

To dry, the muslin must be stretched upon a smooth surface and tightly pinned. It will then stay in shape, and just before the last dampness is gone it may be ironed, using a warm rather than a hot iron, pressed over the muslin background, and gently untacked from the background.

To Renovate Ribbons

Black ribbons are renovated with a sponging of one-third alcohol and two-thirds water; when partly dry, iron under a piece of black crinoline with a moderately warm iron.

Dip colored ribbons into a bowl of naphtha to clean them, remembering that naphtha is very explosive when exposed to fire or a light.

Ribbons of good quality will wash if carefully done. There is the dry cleaning process for ribbons, using gasoline instead of water. This is satisfactory if the soil is only slight, and there will be no necessity for ripping the bow to pieces, as ironing is not required when the article is washed in this way.

To Freshen Silks

Japanese, China, India, and pongee silks are freshened by washing in warm soapsuds, rinsing quickly and drying in the shade; roll in a sheet when not perfectly dry and then iron on the wrong side.

Colored silk fades and white silk yellows after washing, but this may be avoided by using medium warm soap and water and rinsing well; wrap in a large cloth (an old sheet is fine) for half an hour, and then iron on the wrong side with a moderate iron, using a bit of thin lawn between the iron and silk. Do not let the light and air get to it while wet, as this yellows and fades the fabric.

When black silk or satin begins to shine, sponge on the right side with a mixture of two parts of gin and one of water, and iron while damp on the wrong side.

Old Ruchings Renewed

If ruchings are only soiled they may be washed in gasoline and

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made to look like new, for it does not take out any of the little crinkles. They remain as dainty and fluffy as ever.

Black Straws

Black straw hats may be made to look like new by brushing over with a simple polish made from pulverized black sealing wax and alcohol, in the proportions of an ounce of the former to half a pint of the latter. This mixture should stand in a warm place, and when about the consistency of cream should be used. The bottle containing it should be frequently shaken while the contents are dissolving.

Black Chip

Black chip needs only wiping with an old soft silk handkerchief followed by a light application of pure olive oil.

To Freshen Velvet Bows

Velvet bows may be given new life without removing them from the hat by using a curling iron.

It should be made quite hot, then covered loosely with a wet cloth. This done, the iron is inserted in the loops, opening the curler as wide as the loops demand. The steam will cause the nap to rise, and when quite dry every particle of dust can be removed by a velvet brush, so the bow will look as good as new.

A trimmed hat or bonnet that shows signs of crushing should be held over steam and the fingers used for adjusting and reshaping loops or folds, as found necessary. When perfectly dry an improvement will be apparent.

TINTING

SUGGESTIONS PERMITTING THE MILLINER TO MATCH COLOR TONES DESIRED BY THE CUSTOMER

For tinting laces, malines, chiffons, braids, feathers, felts, velvets, silks and satins, covered wires, flowers, almost all millinery merchandise, the following articles are required:

One tin pan.	One tube of king's yellow.
One large china washbowl.	One tube of burnt umber.
One small bristle brush.	One tube of sienna.
One gallon gasoline.	One tube of Naples yellow.
One tube of Prussian blue.	One tube of mauve.
One tube of ivory black.	One tube of purple lake.
One tube of silver white.	One tube of geranium lake.

With the colors here mentioned it is possible to produce all other shades and colors. Yet, should one engage extensively in tinting many colors it might be well to purchase two or three tubes of the various shades of green, particularly one tube of emerald green. The manufacturers of all paints have placed on the market such a varied and assorted selection of different tints and colors that it is possible to secure almost any shade desired. It is advisable to remove the top of the tube and squeeze out a small portion in order to ascertain if the paint is fresh. Should it be solid and break off in small pieces, do not buy it, as this indicates its not being fresh. Good paints in perfect condition flow freely. The gasoline must be kept in an air tight can or jug to prevent evaporation. The bristles of the brush must be at all times clean and the bowl must be absolutely dry. The least drop of water or moisture in the bowl will ruin the work and produce poor results. Tinting should never be done near a fire or gas light. It should always be done in the open air or near an open window. The fumes from the evaporating gasoline often produce violent headaches and for this reason the articles should be left to dry in the open air or some place other than the workroom.

Red paint or geranium lake and gasoline will tint pink. Prus-

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sian blue will produce light blue. Black paint makes a gray shade. Burnt umber makes a tan. White and brown make brown. Lake and white make rose. White and brown make chestnut. White, blue and lake make purple. The purple lake may be bought, and if used with gasoline will make lavender. White and carmine make pink. Indigo and lamp black make lead color. Black and Venetian make chocolate color. White and green make bright green. Purple and white make French white. Light green and black make dark green. White and green make pea green. White and emerald green make a brilliant green. Red and yellow make orange. White and yellow make straw color. White, blue and black make pearl grey. White, lake and vermilion make flesh color. UMBER, white and Venetian make drab. White, yellow and Venetian make cream color. Red, blue, black and yellow make olive. Yellow, white and a little Venetian make buff.

General Instructions.

Always keep the tops of the tubes screwed, in order to prevent the paint from becoming dirty, or hard. Use a clean dry cloth to wipe the bowl and brush before commencing to tint. Open the tube and squeeze a very small amount of the tube paint in the bottom of a bowl or pan. Pour out a small quantity of gasoline and use the brush for mixing and dissolving the paint thoroughly. If any portion of the paint is not completely dissolved, it is liable to spot the material to be tinted. Dip into this solution or preparation a small sample, in order to see the exact shade that the dye will produce. Should it be too dark, add more gasoline; should it be too light, add more paint. It is well to remember that Prussian blue, burnt umber and black are very strong paints and very little of them will be required in order to obtain a delicate shade. Sufficient gasoline should be in the bowl to cover all of the material to be tinted.

In addition to the liquid tinting as given in the foregoing articles, there is a system of dry tinting that is much used for heavy laces, velvets and beaver hats.

To Tint Laces

Heavy laces are quickly made a beautiful butter color by rubbing the lace thoroughly with yellow ochre dusted over. Powdered paints come in many shades and colors. Should the color be too dark it

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must be mixed with corn starch. Mix the starch and paint until the required shade is obtained. Put the powder on a large lid or board. Cover the lace completely with the powdered paint. Lift up the lace and shake it until most of the paint is shaken out.

To Tint Beaver Hats

White beaver hats can be tinted beautifully in light shades with this same powdered paint and starch. Of course it is not permanent like the liquid, but often answers the purpose. The dry tint is much better for beavers than the liquid. Beavers after being tinted should be combed with a fine steel comb.

The dry tinting is only successful when used on something that has a nap or rough surface. If used on a white felt shape it should be rubbed in with a piece of white velvet. Liquid tinting on white felt causes the glue to come to the surface and the hat spots.

TO REMOVE STAINS

STAINS OF ANY SORT YIELD TO SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT

To Remove Acid Stains

Stains from an acid will usually disappear under a bath of alcohol.

To Remove Blood Stains

First wet the spot thoroughly with cold water, keeping it wet for several hours. Then use hot water, and if the stains still remain it is because the iron in the blood has not responded to the water treatment. Iron becomes soluble in ammonia, therefore sponge with a weak solution of ammonia and water. Should the spots not disappear, then consult a professional cleaner.

When old or set a very thick paste made from starch and water should be laid on both sides of the stain and allowed to remain there until perfectly dry, when it can be shaken off.

To Remove Chocolate Stains

The stains from chocolate are not so easy to remove. Soak in lukewarm water, which is to be renewed as occasion requires.

To Remove Coffee Stains

Coffee spots should be soaked in cold water until they disappear, changing the water as often as it becomes much discolored.

To Remove Color from Ostrich Feathers

Wash the feather in warm water, then fill it full of soap and lay it in a pan of hot water (not boiling) for about thirty minutes. Take it out and you will find that the former color is about all gone; then re-dye the color you wish.

To Remove Fruit Stains

When fruit stains are fresh pour boiling water steadily through them and they will usually disappear. If the water is hard, borax or ammonia in a small quantity should be added to the water.

Fruit and Wine Stains

Fruit and wine stains, if dry, should be soaked in cold water, like

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tea stains. Then stretch the stained fabric over a basin, rub with common salt and pour boiling water through the stain. Or it can be rubbed with lemon, instead of using boiling water. Repeat, if necessary, and if all is not removed let the rest wear out. Some fruit and wine stains, especially those of apple and pear, and some clarets, are very difficult to remove. If they are boiled gently (after soaking) in some strong borax and water, well rinsed, then hung out in the sunshine, or better, left hanging out during a frosty night, the stains will disappear. The articles should be dripping wet when hung out.

To Remove Grass Stains

Grass stains will yield to the cologne application, though a thorough bath in alcohol is, perhaps, more certain.

Kerosene is another liquid that may be applied successfully to grass stains, while some recommend covering the spots with a paste made from cream of tartar and water.

This should not be used in the case of colored goods, as the color is likely to disappear.

Grease Spot on a Parasol

You may get rid of the grease spot by laying on hot French chalk. This will dissolve and absorb the grease. Next, the parasol should be opened and then thoroughly washed with gasoline and white soap all over its surface, more particularly on the soiled places.

Afterward sponge off with clear gasoline. By going over every part of the parasol there will be no danger of spots or streaks and gasoline will not harm it. Keep away from fire or artificial light during this process.

To Remove Grease from Wood

If grease is spilled on the kitchen floor or table do not scrub it with hot water, as the natural inclination is to do, for this only soaks it in deeper. Instead sprinkle a little soda over the spots, and scrub with cold water. In this way the spot does not spread nor soak in, and is removed much more quickly.

To Remove Grease Stains from Cotton or Linen

A grease stain on cotton or linen will usually yield to the treatment of a mixture of Fuller's earth and pipeclay in equal quantities.

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To Remove Grease Stains from Silk

When any greasy substance has been dropped upon silk it can be abstracted by mixing French chalk with methylated spirits to the consistency of cream, laying it upon the stain, then covering with a brown paper and pressing with a warm iron.

On Silk

French chalk removes grease and does not injure colored silks. Scrape a little on the spot, rub it in, let it stand twenty-four hours, then brush off and repeat the process if necessary, for grease is often hard to remove.

Grease Stains

Grease stains will dissolve readily in ether, benzine, gasoline, chloroform, kerosene and naphtha, and sometime in turpentine and hot alcohol. Most of these solvents are inflammable, and some are explosive, hence they should never be used near a light or a fire.

Ordinary grease or gravy stains on table linen may be removed by rubbing in hot water and soap. This should be done before the linen is put to soak, or it may be done during the washing. These stains, unless well washed out, will appear again when the linen is ironed. Grease marks on colored material may be removed by placing the stained part over a cloth and rubbing it with benzine, beginning at the outer edge of the stain and working towards the center. This prevents the stain spreading and forming a wavy mark on the material when dry. The cloth placed under the stain absorbs the grease and aids in cleaning the fabric. Another method is to place a piece of blotting paper over the stain and pass a hot iron over it. The paper absorbs the grease and as it gets stained it must be replaced by a fresh piece.

To Remove Stain with Chloroform from Silk

First remove as much of the grease spot as you can by the hot iron method; that is, place clean blotting paper both above and below the stain, then place a warm iron over the paper. The heat will dissolve the grease which the blotting paper will absorb.

Remove the paper, add a fresh supply under the stain and rub with chloroform.

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To Remove Ice Cream Stains

Ice cream stain can be removed by this means, if applied at once: Alcohol may be used instead of the methylated spirits if there are none of the latter on hand.

A little cologne would answer if no other liquid were available, but water should not be applied.

A bottle of cologne is a most useful article, for it will take away smears if rubbed on as soon as they appear. It can be used alike on white or colored fabrics, cotton or woolen, without the slightest injury.

Ice cream makes a very bad stain, because it has both grease and sugar in its make-up. To remove stains of it from silk, sponge the stained parts with gasoline or chloroform, placing a pad of absorbent cotton or blotting paper under the spots. When dry, sponge with tepid water and a good soap, and then rub with a flannel cloth until dry. This work must be done away from the fire or artificial light.

Use plain strong coffee to remove the stains of ice cream or milk from black clothing. Dip a cloth in the coffee and rub it over the spot. If the coffee is applied as soon as the stain has been made, so much the better.

Removing Ink Stains

In dyeing and cleaning shops ether is used almost exclusively for removing ink from fabrics. It is a powerful cleansing agent, but will destroy materials unless they are well rinsed. Ether will remove perspiration stains, but should be mixed with ammonia and water. One-fourth ether, one-fourth ammonia and one-half water is a good mixture. Rinse and place in the sun.

To Remove Ink Stains

Ink can be taken from white goods with tomatoes if applied freely. Cold milk is good when the stains are fresh, changing the milk as often as necessary. Fresh butter is even a better solvent.

If very obstinate and the material will stand hot water, the stain should be covered with melted tallow, then washed in the usual way.

Oxalic acid will remove any very obstinate stains, but can be used only on white goods, as it will destroy the color. The crystals are dissolved in boiling water and the liquid is applied to the stain. A thorough rinsing in clear water afterward is imperative.

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Iron-Mold and Dry Ink Stains

Iron-mold and dry ink stains may be removed by placing the stained material in a hot solution of salts of sorrel or salt of lemon, and leaving it to steep until they disappear; or by placing the stained part over a basin and pouring boiling water through to moisten the stain, which enables the chemical action to take place more rapidly. Then a small quantity of salt of lemons or salts of sorrel should be placed on the stain and rubbed firmly in, and boiling water again poured through. If the first application does not remove it, the process must be repeated. If the iron-mold is due to old iron rust, neither of the above-mentioned chemicals may remove it successfully. A pinch of oxalic acid, which is a strong chemical, may then have the desired effect. It is used in exactly the same manner as salt of lemons, but it must be used with great care, as it is injurious to fabrics.

To remove ink stains from white material before the ink is quite dry, sprinkle with salt and rub with half a lemon. Rinse off the acid and wash at once. When ink stains are dry, but fresh, they may be removed by dipping the stained part in buttermilk, or milk that has been boiled; change the milk frequently, then wash the article well.

To Remove Iron Rust

Spots of iron rust which are so likely to be found on white dresses and aprons may be easily removed in the following way: Place a small lump of cream of tartar on the spot of iron rust, and tie up the dress goods so as to hold the cream of tartar on the spot. Do the same to all the spots of iron rust and put the clothes into the boiler. After boiling, the clothes will be perfectly white and free from spots.

Medicine Stains

As most medicines, especially tinctures, are soluble in alcohol, methylated spirits will often remove the stains from clothes and other utensils. When stains contain silver compounds (to this class belong paints for warts, the throat and nose), any white fabric on which a little compound has been spilt acts like a piece of sensitized paper, and at once darkens on exposure to the light. An effective method is to soak the stain for some time in a tincture of iodine, then treat with a strong solution of hyposulphate of soda; strong

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ammonia will then complete the process. Medicine stains very often yield to alcohol. These stains frequently leave terribly disfiguring discolorations on table and bed linen, and not uncommonly also result in iron mould. They should be spread with a paste made of pulverized Fuller's earth and spirits of hartshorn, allowing the application to dry upon the stain, and finally washing out in cold water. If necessary, the treatment may then be repeated, but one trial is generally sufficient.

To remove medicine stains from spoons, rub with a soft rag dipped in sulphuric acid, wash with soapsuds and polish with a chamois skin.

Iodine is often responsible for stains, and is at once decolorized if sponged with strong ammonia. To remove iodine stains from linen, soak the stain with sweet milk, occasionally rubbing the spot. Alcohol is also considered good for white materials. Another method is to dissolve two drams of hyposulphate of soda in half a tumblerful of water.

Iodine stains come out easily with chloroform, or the cloth may be rubbed with gasoline.

To remove iodine stains, soak the stained part in cold water for half an hour, then cover thickly with common soda, and leave for a few hours. After the usual washing and boiling the stain will entirely disappear.

Mildew

Mildew usually appears on the fibres of cotton and linen; it takes the form of small round dark spots; in reality it is a vegetable growth, or form of fungus, which develops on the fibres of the material. Its appearance is due to dampness, and reflects discredit on the work of the housekeeper, as the clothes must either have been put away damp or kept in a damp cupboard.

Owing to the nature of mildew, it is difficult to remove. One of the simplest remedies is to moisten the stained fabric, rub it thickly with soft soap and sprinkle it with common salt. Place the material on the grass in the sunshine and keep it moist. Renew the treatment each day until the stain disappears.

A quicker method, and a surer one, is to keep the stained part in white material in a solution of bleaching liquor. To prepare the

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bleaching liquor, put half a pound of chlorinated lime into a basin and pour half a gallon of boiling water over it; add two tablespoonfuls of washing soda, and stir to break up all the lumps, and to enable the water to extract all the chlorine. Strain carefully to remove all the powder and so make the liquid clear. Bottle and keep ready for use.

This liquor is used chiefly for the removal of obstinate organic stains, such as dyes, fruit, wine and old tea or coffee stains. But it should only be used for fabrics made from vegetable fibres, such as linen and cotton, as its application to wool and silk proves fatal to the fibres. The solution should never be stronger than one part of the liquor to four parts of hot water.

Milk Stains

Milk stains usually come away readily enough in the ordinary washing process; that is to say, soaking in weak soda water and subsequent washing with soap. Where, however, the material cannot be washed, warm water should be applied locally, followed by weak ammonia.

To Remove Paint Stains

Rub fresh paint with a rag dipped in spirits of turpentine, and if not immediately removed rub the soiled part with both hands, as though the fabric were being washed.

Paint Stains

The ease or difficulty with which these are removed depends on the length of time they have been in the fabric. If done when the paint is wet their removal is more easily accomplished than when left until dry. To remove wet paint from white material, wash the stain with soap and water, then boil in water to which a little kerosene has been added; again rub between the hands, using soap and hot water.

Dry paint on white material can easily be removed by soaking the stain in turpentine to soften the medium which hardens it to the fabric. It should then be rubbed in the turpentine and washed in soap and water, finishing with ordinary washing.

Paint stains that are old and dry may be removed from woolen goods with chloroform. First cover the spot with olive oil or butter.

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When the stain is on a fabric the color of which is apt to be destroyed moisten first with a little oil, then remove with ether.

Scorch Marks

If not too severe scorch marks are most effectually remedied by soaking the part in cold water and exposing to the rays of the sun, moistening afresh as it dries, until the blemish disappears.

To remove scorch from linen, put two ounces of Fuller's earth into a saucepan, add half an ounce of white soap, the juice of two large onions and one cupful of vinegar. Boil together for a few minutes, strain into a jar, and keep covered for future use. Spread on the scorched parts with a knife, and allow it to dry on. The stain will soon disappear. If the garment is scorched with ironing, rub a lump of dry starch on the mark. Then sponge it off. Repeat till the yellow disappears.

Scorching of White Material

Expose the material to the direct rays of the sun for several hours. If there is not time for this, procure some chloride water, dip linen rags into this and rub the spots which are scorched. The marks will disappear.

To Remove Shoe Blacking from Straw

Assuming the blacking to be the "liquid" polish and containing wood alcohol, no doubt a bleach made from oxalic acid dissolved in alcohol will cut the stain, and by repeated applications of clear bleach the spot may be removed. Place an absorbent cloth under spot and then carefully rub with plenty of the alcohol bleach. Don't scour.

General Rules for Removing Stains and Spots

Before putting the article to be cleaned into the gasoline bath, it should be carefully inspected for grease spots and stains. These the gasoline is not pledged to remove. Apply block magnesia or French chalk to grease spots, sponge stains with alcohol or ammonia, and be sure that the spots are gone before putting the garment into the gasoline.

Stains from Garments and Materials

Have plenty of gasoline on hand and conduct operations in a room without a fire. If you can work out-of-doors so much the better.

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Such caution would seem unnecessary, but the columns of the daily papers furnish too many tales of catastrophes resulting from careless use of gasoline to make a warning needless.

Pour a generous supply of gasoline into the vessel in which you wish to do your cleansing and put the soiled articles into it. Cover and leave it a few minutes and then souse the article up and down in the fluid for several minutes. Never rub the goods while in the gasoline, but continue to dip up and down until you can see from the dirt gathering in the bottom of the vessel that much of the soil has been removed. Hang the garment to dry without wringing or squeezing it.

If you are of an economical turn you will pour the gasoline carefully off the dirty sediment in the bottom and put it away to use as the first rinsing medium for some less delicate articles.

Let it stand for ten minutes or so before pouring it off, keeping it covered, as it evaporates quickly. Put in a tightly corked bottle and set in a place away from the fire.

Sometimes an article is so dirty that it requires a second gasoline treatment. In that case use fresh fluid—not that in which it has once been dipped.

To Remove Tea and Coffee Stains

Put the article to soak in cold water. Should the stain not have disappeared after it has soaked an hour, squeeze the water out and stretch over a basin. Sprinkle the stain with powdered borax and pour boiling water through it. Do not put the stain into the hot borax water, as that will set the edge of the mark. The borax may not quite remove the stain, but the rest will in time disappear, especially if the cloth is dried in the open air. Never soap a tea or coffee stain until the article has been soaked in cold water, as soap and hot water will turn the stain into a fast dye if it is dry. To remove coffee stains from woolen and other materials rub thoroughly with pure gasoline. The place should afterwards be well washed with lukewarm water, and ironed on the wrong side till dry.

To Remove Vaseline Stains

Soak first in cold water and then wash in hot soap suds to which washing soda has been added.

LIQUID AND DRY CLEANING

Cleaning Ostrich Feathers, Aigrettes and Plumes

Use a dry pan or bowl. Wash the feathers in gasoline rubbing the flue from the stem to the point of the feather. Throw the dirty gasoline out. Clean bowl. Pour in more gasoline. Add two table-spoonsful of wheat flour. Stir until it is the consistency of thin paste. Wash feathers, plumes or aigrettes in this solution, being careful to rub the flues from the stem to the point. Do not rub back and forth. Lift the feather from the bowl and dry it by beating it lightly over the back of the hand. The gasoline quickly evaporates, the heaviest part of the flour falls to the ground and enough remains to properly starch the feather. This work must be done near an open window. Fumes from the gasoline will produce a violent headache if the cleaning is done in a closed room.

To Clean Feathers

Feathers may be washed in gasoline in the same manner as other articles, but after they are dry they should be held in the steam of boiling water and then dried in a hot oven or over a heated radiator. This process will restore the curl to the feathers.

To Whiten Feathers

Plunge the feathers in naphtha, rinse in second dish of naphtha, and dry in the open air. Place in a closed box and expose to the strong fumes of sulphur. The box must be airtight or the bleaching will not be sufficient.

To Clean Osprey

The osprey may be safely washed in warm soapsuds, afterward rinsing in warm water two or three times. Faded ospreys may be redipped in the paint and gasoline dye. Ostrich feathers come out well from the same kind of a bath.

To Clean Wings

Wings should be wiped in order to remove dust, then sponged with alcohol.

Note: It is best to send fine Ostrich, aigrette and other plumage to professional cleaners, unless by practice you have become expert in manipulating them.

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Cleaning White Wings

Wings are much more difficult to clean than are the softer feathers, such as ostrich and marabou.

Cover white wings with a cream made from naphtha and French chalk, allowing it to dry on for a day, and then remove.

Dyeing Plumes

The best way to learn the processes necessary for cleaning, dyeing and curling plumes is to secure a position with an establishment making this work a specialty. The dyeing of ostrich feathers is an art and experts get high wages because very few persons develop the ability to judge colors and shades in the liquid dye that will be the correct colors or shades after the feathers are dried.

Curling is less difficult to learn but requires a dexterity or a knack that some people can never acquire.

Ostrich feathers can be recurled without removal from the hat by holding over steam until the flues are fluffy again, when they may be curled with a blunt knife.

White Chiffon Hats

Soiled white chiffon hats respond to a treatment of equal parts of magnesia, French chalk and pulverized soap. The hat is covered with this mixture, which is left on for twenty-four hours. When brushed off, the soiled spots usually come with it.

Cleaning a White Felt Hat

Grease spots can be removed with benzine. Soap, water and brush will remove ordinary dirt, especially if one has a block to put the hat on. For a thorough cleaning, the band, lining, etc., must first be removed.

A Simple Process for Cleansing and Pressing Ribbons

A good-sized empty glass bottle, covered smoothly with soft flannel and linen outside, is most valuable to dry the ribbons on. There is no need of ironing, and the pieces come from the bath looking like new.

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A flat, wide, high bottle is best for this purpose, and a piece of flannel rolled around it smoothly and sewed securely makes a foundation over which cotton must be bound so that any creases in the cover will not go into the ribbons.

The same bottle may be used for years without re-covering.

It is well to wait until there are a dozen or more narrow pieces to be freshened, for it is no more trouble to cleanse a dozen than to wash one. They should be put into a bath of soapy, warm water, but soap is not to be rubbed directly upon the ribbons. Neither should the pieces be rubbed in the hands; instead they are squeezed under the water, put through several soap baths and through two rinsings.

Careful Work Necessary

Laying them on the bottle requires time, and one should consider it a task to be done carefully. Each piece of ribbon should be put around and around the bottle, keeping the winding flat and smooth. As fast as one is used the next is placed, the new end holding down that of the piece previously folded. There may be four or five pieces, one on top of the other, but if the quality is good the colors will not run. The end of the last piece must be pinned to hold all securely, and the bottle should then be placed where drying will be rapid. Direct sunlight may fade the colors, so the cylinder should be put near artificial heat. When not in use the bottle must be wrapped in paper to prevent soiling the covering.

Wide ribbons are renewed by washing, though in a different manner, for to prevent their creasing in a bath they must be evenly wet with clear water and then patted smooth on a marble washstand or other flat surface. The strand must then be washed with soapy water, using the finger tips. This scours, without pulling the silk grain. When all soil has been removed the ribbon is lifted and rinsed by holding flat under a faucet and letting the water run through and down without permitting the surface to wrinkle. This done, the wet strand is again laid flat and patted gently and thoroughly, that there may be no blisters beneath the surface, for they show when the silk is dry.

To Cleanse Ribbons

Sponge with alcohol and rub over the spot with some clean, white

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soap. During this process the ribbon must be kept straight. When clean rinse in alcohol and place between two towels. Press out with a hot iron.

Directions for Cleaning a Slightly Soiled Ermine Stole

Hot bran carefully rubbed in and shaken out again will remove much of the dirt; so will flour. Be sure the bran or flour is perfectly clean, and rub it in carefully.

To Clean Silk or Cashmere

In cleaning a very fine material, like cashmere or silk, use something less coarse than meal. For easily injured fabrics try block magnesia.

The treatment is a little more tender. Do not rub the silk between the hands as the heavier goods. Instead of that rub the block magnesia into it gently, rubbing the application on both sides of the goods.

Lay it away carefully, where it will be protected from the dust and leave it untouched for several days. After it has been well shaken and brushed it ought to look as well as though it had been through the hands of the professional cleanser.

An Easy and Economical Way to Clean White Fur or Feathers

Put into a strong paper bag equal parts of flour and Indian meal with one-eighth the quantity of borax. Shake the articles in the bag until all soil has disappeared; then remove from the bag and shake out the powder.

White furs can also be cleaned with flour.

Cleaning Lace

Lace should always be soaked before washing, and if much soiled use boiling water in which a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved, the usual proportions being two cupfuls of water to every teaspoonful of borax. Then make a lather with some good soap and hot water. Take the lace from the water in which it has been soaked, place it in the soap water and squeeze it exactly as if it were a sponge till it is clean. This will prevent the lace from being torn, more especially if it is of a fine make. Repeat the process, if necessary, in another basin

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of soapy water. Then rinse in clean, cold water until all the soap is removed. If the lace is white a little blue in the rinsing water will improve the color. A very little stiffening will prevent ordinary lace from soiling quickly, but this must not be enough to keep the fabric from falling into soft folds. The water in which rice has been boiled is very suitable for this purpose. Wash two tablespoonfuls of rice until it is perfectly clean, then put it in a saucepan with one and a half pints of water. Boil for four minutes, then allow the lace to stand in the water for a minute. Take it out, squeeze tightly, pull it into shape, and put it under a heavy weight. If after repeated washings the lace has still a soiled look, it may either be bleached in the sun or boiled. To boil lace, put it in a jar or preserve pot with cold water to cover it, and a little melted soap. Stand the jar in a saucepan with boiling water to reach fully halfway up the jar, put the lid on the pan and boil for two or three hours.

To dry clean fine white lace, lay it out quite evenly on clean white paper, cover it with magnesia, then put another paper on top. Let it remain inside the leaves of a book for two or three days, when it will look as fresh as new. After being cleaned, if the lace is not in use, keep it in blue paper, as this has a preservative influence over its whiteness.

A Simple Method of Pressing and Cleaning Lace

It is useful to have as many hints as possible concerning the process of cleaning lace, for many women prefer doing this themselves rather than to send valuable heirlooms to the cleaners.

This method of pressing real laces is practised by a Frenchwoman who always does up her valuable collection of old laces. The rolled lace is wound round a good sized bottle, which is then covered with white muslin, carefully tacked on. Put the bottle in a kettle filled with cold water in which a good sized piece of white soap is dissolved and boil for an hour. Pour off the soiled water and add fresh until the water is clear.

Remove the bottle and rinse repeatedly through cold water. Take off the muslin and let the lace dry on the bottle. If the stiffness is out the lace is dipped in a little skim milk. It is then put in a damp cloth until ready to pin out.

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The pinning out process is most important. A wooden drum twelve inches high and twenty-four inches in diameter is covered with cotton wadding and white muslin on the circumference of the wood, and the cylinder has blue paper put over it, as blue is less trying to the eyes than white.

Take out just enough lace from the cloth to pin it before drying entirely. Pin the heading of lace first in a straight edge, setting the pins closely and at equal distances. Then pin out each picot separately, taking care to keep them in shape and to retwist if they have become untwisted.

If the picots cannot all be pinned before the lace dries, dampen them with a wet cloth, as sticking pins into dry parts may tear valuable lace. Use very fine pins for the tiny picots and coarser ones for heavier lace. Only a non-rustable pin must be used.

The lace must stay pinned on the cylinder until dry, when it is removed and slipped into blue paper bags to keep clean until the entire portion to be washed is finished.

Do not attempt this pinning out when in a hurry, as the work must be done carefully and should be finished at one sitting.

When the lace is fragile and very soiled, before washing on a bottle soak for several hours in pure olive oil.

To Clean Lace

No. 1—Fill a large bottle with cold water and sew around it some clean, old white muslin. Tack one end of the lace to the muslin and wrap the lace around the bottle *smoothly*. With a clean sponge saturate the lace thoroughly with pure sweet oil. Suspend the bottle by means of strings into a wash-bottle. Pour in a strong cold lather of white castile soap. Boil this suds until the lace is white and clean. Dry the lace, still wrapped about the bottle, in the sun. Remove the lace, and if necessary, press it under a thin piece of muslin or cheese cloth.

No. 2—Spots in lace may be removed by scouring gently with a brush with a suds made of white soap and warm water. Afterward proceed as just directed. Some laces are strong enough to stand gentle rubbing in the hands. After washing and rinsing them, wrap them

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about a bottle and allow to remain until thoroughly dry. After removing them from the bottle pull and smooth with the fingers.

No. 3—After washing lace by either of the processes just given, let it partially dry. Place a folded blanket covered with clean muslin on an ironing board or table. Iron the lace under a thin strip of muslin or cheesecloth until it is thoroughly dry. If the figures in the pattern are raised on one side, or outlined by a raised thread, place this side downward so that the soft pad will prevent the pattern from being flattened.

How to Clean Parasols

Place the parasol in the bathtub and run in enough warm water to cover it. Rub it all over with a pure white soap and let it soak for a few minutes. Then scrub it well with a small hand-brush, rubbing the soiled places and the creases briskly. Rinse in two or three waters. If it is a white parasol, put a little bluing in the last water. Open it and hang in the sun until dry.

To Clean a Parasol

If the soiled parasol is silk covered, gasoline and naphtha should be used; white soap should be cut and mixed with a little warm water to make a jelly, then added to the gasoline.

The parasol should be opened and given a scrubbing, using a nail brush for the purpose. When clean rinse in clear gasoline and dry.

Lace, linen or net will stand the soap and water process. Make a warm, strong suds, using only the best white soap and a little borax. Scrub as directed for gasoline and rinse thoroughly, first with warm water and then with cold. Set out of doors to dry, still open, secured in some way to save the sunshade from being carried away by the wind.

If the covering is of chiffon or chiffon cloth, the gasoline method should be employed.

Simple Cleanser for Suède Gloves

Light suède gloves may be satisfactorily cleaned at home with oatmeal. Put the oatmeal in a bowl and the gloves on the hands. Then

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rub the hands through the meal exactly as if you were washing them with soap and water. If any part is especially soiled, scour it thoroughly with a piece of white flannel dipped in the meal.

Cleaning Kid Gloves

After the gloves have been cleaned with petrol or benzine, and they are quite dry, place them on the hand and stroke firmly with a bone saltspoon, beginning at the finger-tips and working down to the wrist. This smooths and polishes the kid, and the gloves keep clean much longer.

To Clean Woolen or Cotton Gown

To cleanse a woolen or cotton gown, shake and brush it well first, to insure its being freed from accumulated dust.

Then put it into a tub and rub it with buckwheat flour which has been slightly salted. Have plenty of the flour and rub the dress in it as you would in soap water, paying especial attention to the dirtiest parts and rubbing them well between your hands with the flour.

You will be astonished to see how dirty this will be after the rubbing process is ended.

Shake out the garment, empty the tub, put the dress in it again and rub in fresh. Cover it with this; put a cover on the tub and leave untouched for three days.

Take out the dress, shake it again and brush it with a clean brush broom until it is entirely free from the flour.

White Hats, Knit Shawls or Afghans

In every case flour is to be rubbed well into the material and left there for two or three days, the article in cleansing to be kept covered so that dust cannot settle upon it.

At the end of the period of retirement a vigorous brushing and shaking must be given and almost always the garment will be found satisfactorily clean. In some obstinate cases a second application may be necessary, but this is unusual.

White furs may be cleansed in the same way.

Cleaning a Woolen Skirt

For thoroughly cleansing woolen skirts, either black or colored,

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without the least possible injury, there is nothing better than a washing in a soap bark bath.

Five cents' worth of the bark is sufficient to make the grimest skirt like new, if one is willing to take the trouble. This quantity should be put into a gallon of cold water and brought to a boil. Take off stove, and use when tepid; use no soap with it; press while slightly damp.

Dry Cleaning at Home

There are ways of practicing dry-cleaning at home by those who have more time than money to spend in making their garments presentable. The process is simple enough, although it is a little troublesome, in that it demands care and close attention to details.

Dry Cleaning Preparation

A successful way to clean white yokes and cuffs without removing them from a waist or dress is to cover them with a mixture of two parts white corn-meal and one part powdered borax. Leave this on overnight; then brush it off thoroughly.

Dry Cleaning for Ecreu Curtains

Arabian net or écreu curtains lose their tint in ordinary washing, and recoloring is not always satisfactory. Spread a sheet or two on the floor and lay the curtains carefully on them. Mix two parts of bolted corn-meal with one of salt. Take a clean brush or the hand and rub all through the curtains. Hang out of doors for a couple of hours and the curtains will be clean and look like new. In this simple way they can be cleaned frequently, will never smell of dust or smoke and will wear better.

SEWING HINTS

FOR THE WORKROOM AND HOME

Tag Your Piece-Bag

Here is a sensible method of tagging the contents of a piece-bag. On the outside of the bag fasten the largest procurable safety-pin. Attach samples to this pin of every remnant that goes into the bag. A great amount of time and patience is saved by this simple device, for one can see at a glance just what the bag contains.

Prevent Ball of Wool from Rolling

A good plan to keep the ball of wool from rolling when crocheting or knitting, is to wind so the thread will pull from the center; a little care in winding will give much satisfaction. Wind over the four fingers a dozen times or so, slip off, wind loosely over this at first, then proceed as usual in winding; only keep one end open. When finished, the wool or thread should pull out from the center. Fasten outside end; no more rolling balls.

Cutting Bias Bands

An excellent way to cut and point bias bands is in the following manner: With a ruler and something which will mark the cloth—chalk for dark colors and a hard pencil for light are good if not used too heavily—mark the bands on the material. Then carefully join the two ends of the cloth so that the chalk lines exactly meet, only have the first line on one end, meet the second on the other, thus forming a spiral. Stitch on the machine; then with a needle and thread put a few secure stitches each side of the marks to stay the stitching. With sharp scissors begin at the place where the first band extends beyond the second, and cut round and round, following the chalk line, until the whole is cut into one piece all perfectly joined.

Boning Belts and Collars

Princess or one-piece wash dresses joined with a belt may be boned in the following simple manner: Cut the whalebone or un-

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covered featherbone to the desired lengths. Now cut linen tape, which must be a little wider than the bone, into lengths at least two inches more than the strips of bone. At the top and bottom, fold over the tape an inch or more and stitch down at each side. This makes a sort of envelope or receptacle at top and bottom, into which the bone, when slightly curved, will easily slip after the tapes have been fastened into the inside of a gown. When the dress is to be laundered the bones are removed and reinserted after the ironing.

All wash-collars and wash-belts may be boned after the same handy fashion. One set of bones for collars and one for belts will suffice, as it takes but an instant to remove them from one and slip into another if the tapes are made uniform on each. Another very great advantage is the fact that the boning never needs renewing.

To Make Sewing Silk Run Evenly

When the silk thread on the machine runs off the spool too fast, and causes it to tighten around the spindle, cut a piece of blotting paper or thick cloth, make a hole in the center and slip on the spindle before the spool, and you will have no more trouble.

Braid Used for Buttonholing

An excellent substitute for buttonholing is found in the use of the familiar coronation braid. It may be whipped along any edge where buttonholing is commonly used. This is suggested for garments made of inexpensive material for general use.

A Simple and Economical Way to Braid

is to trace the design on tissue paper, then baste to the material that is to be braided. Proceed to sew on the braid, sewing through both paper and material, until the design has been all covered with the braid, after which remove the paper by carefully tearing it off. The paper is a protection to delicate material while braiding, although it works equally as well on dark material.

Button Moulds

Before covering wooden button-moulds for wash frocks, boil

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Turning in Hems

When turning in hems on wiry or sheer materials like swiss, it is often much easier to take a warm iron and press them down by the eye, which is generally accurate for long distances. This gives better results in many cases than measuring, as a wiry swiss will slip in spite of you when you attempt to measure accurately for a deep hem or tuck.

Hints for Amateurs

Neatness is always a requisite of good sewing, and besides the fact that durability is increased, there is a satisfaction in knowing that the inside of a garment need not be withheld from a critical eye. Binding the seams is a little thing, but most effectual in the attainment of the neatness that marks the careful sewer.

If it is difficult to adjust binding, the edges of seams can be pinked—a method in favor with tailors. There is no fraying of the edges, and the bulky line is obviated.

Hems of heavy material can be successfully and neatly finished if the raw edge of just one turn be stitched down underneath a pliable tape of the same color. Two rows of stitching are necessary, but the scheme is worth a trial.

If a bias strip be used for binding armholes or seams, it can be adjusted easily and evenly if it be creased in the center before it is placed on the edge of the seam.

When cutting very sheer chiffons, batistes or soft materials, it is well to draw a thread as a guide line.

It is better to shrink washable materials before making them into garments. A little salt in the water will set the color, and it is only necessary to wring out and hang by the selvedge on the line.

What Not To Do

Do not sew trimmings or buttons on tight beneath. Use very fine thread or sewing silk for basting velvet, and to press the seams open them, very slightly dampen and run the seam across the narrow end of a warm iron standing on the broad end. Do not allow the weight of an iron on it.

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them well in strong soda-water. This will take all the turpentine out of the wood and prevent the buttons from discoloring the material when the frock is washed.

In Ripping Buttons

off old blouses, etc., string them at once on a bit of strong thread and tie together. Next time you want a set of buttons you will not have to pick them out from several hundred others.

To Make Even Buttonholes

In making buttonholes in sheer, soft material, a perfectly firm straight edge may be made by even a novice in buttonholes if a very fine cambric needle is run through the cut from one end to the other, so that the needle is directly over the opening; the buttonholing is done over the needle, then the needle is pulled out and inserted again outside of the work, and the second side worked over it, the little cross-stitch at the ends being made while the needle is not in place.

To Make a Neat, Firm Buttonhole in a Jacket

Cut in waste material the length of buttonhole required, measure and mark the exact length with thread where the buttonhole is to be; stitch quite closely on each side of thread; cut between the rows of stitching; stay in the usual way with a few over and over stitches at each end, passing the thread along the edges between the ends, and work. The stitching prevents the canvas interlining from slipping, also the goods from pulling out.

Mending the Gloves

Use cotton thread for mending the gloves, as silk thread will cut the kid. Do not use the over and over stitch as it always shows so plainly. Take a stitch on one side of the seam and then a stitch on the opposite side, and draw them together. This keeps the regular seam intact and conceals the fact that the glove is mended.

A Short Hatpin Is Useful at Sewing Machine

With a short hatpin one can guide and place the work. Keep the hatpin in the sewing-machine drawer.

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Embroidery Hoops for Darning

Embroidery hoops are the handiest things to use for darning. Draw the material tightly in the same direction of the rent or tear and notice the improvement in your work.

A New Dignity for the Curling Iron

When further sewing is blocked, for lack of a hot iron to press a tiny seam, heat the curling iron, and the work may go merrily on. In the winter, when the hot flatiron has been forgotten until needed, the poker thrust into the fire will heat in a moment and answer for a short seam. The curling iron will often help a person living in a hotel, where hot irons are not so easy to have.

Some Sewing Items

If you have difficulty in hemming or stitching chiffon, soft silks, etc., try laying a piece of thin paper under the goods and stitching through this. The paper may then be torn away and the goods will not be puckered nor require pressing.

If you are a poor buttonhole-maker or pressed for time, try a machine-made buttonhole. They are neat, quickly made, and last as long as if worked by hand. Cut the buttonhole perfectly straight, overcast the edges and ends by hand, then stitch all around two or three times by machine, and you will have a nice buttonhole with very little time and labor.

Keep a piece of sandpaper in the machine drawer for rough or blunted needles; a file, too, will quickly smooth a dull machine needle, and scissors may be sharpened on a large needle or the stem of a glass (or piece of glass) by opening and shutting quickly, as if you were trying to cut the glass.

A Smart Laundry Bag

An attractive looking laundry bag that is showy enough for a gift or a prize, yet it is easily made, may be cut from a yard and a half of cretonne, flowered chintz or denim.

The full width of the material is used, the ends doubled over and the three edges sewed tight on the machine, all but enough

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space for turning. When turned the rest of the seam is blind-stitched together.

Three inches from the top a ribbon is stitched through the two sides of the bag, being sewed on each edge to form a casing for a narrow stick, shorter than the width of the material. This gives the necessary fullness to the bag and leaves a small frill at the top.

A lengthwise slit is now cut on the right side of the bag, slightly below the ribbon casing and as long as is desired for an opening. This slit is bound with narrow ribbon the same color as the casing.

Hooks or ribbon loops are added at the upper, back corners of the bag to suspend it on the inner door of a closet.

Such laundry bags can be easily washed by removing the stick. Charming ones are made from the rose-covered cretonne bound in pink or green wash satin ribbon or colored linen braid. One smart looking bag that was also distinctly serviceable was made from brown denim, with a casing and binding of brown satin ribbon. The monogram of the owner was worked on the front below the end of the opening.

Larger bags can be easily made by increasing the amount of material.

A Mode of Mending

that comes very handy in case an accident happens to a carpet after it is tacked to the floor is this: Find a piece of carpet as near like that on the floor as possible, and a little larger than the place that needs patching. Make some paste with flour and cold water the consistency of cold cream. Paste the side of the patch that goes next the carpet, and lay it on just as you want it, then with hot sad-irons press until dry; if properly done, one can hardly find the patch after a day or two.

To Utilize Embroidered Monograms

Take the embroidered initial or monogram from old bolster and pillow cases and use them on new slips. Cut letter from old slip, leaving a three-inch square around it (letters for bed-linen are usually two inches), then cut the material to form an oval

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leaving a small margin to turn under. Sew to the new slip, then outline with embroidery-cotton to conceal stitches. Outline another row one-fourth of an inch from the first and work eyelets at intervals between the rows to form a medallion. The result is even prettier than when first embroidered.

Economy in Machine Needles

Keep a piece of white soap in the machine drawer, and when stitching anything with much dressing in the goods, rub the seams with the soap, and you will find you can stitch with ease and with no danger of breaking the needle.

Always keep on hand in the machine drawer a small whetstone, and if your needle becomes dull, sharpen it on the whetstone. You can make it as good as new.

To Prevent Pricking the Fingers

One accustomed to doing needlework of any kind is aware of the discomfort caused by the needle pricking the finger which holds the underside of the cloth. This can be prevented if the worker will moisten a small strip of court plaster and stick it on the end of the finger.

Dress Protector

When the yoke of a night-dress becomes worn, cut off the night-dress skirt, take out the sleeves and sew it together across the top, leaving a small opening through which the hook of a suit-hanger may be slipped, and use it to protect a nice dress hanging in the closet. Washed but seldom it will last a long time, and will be found more convenient than a bag, as it is so much easier to insert the dress without crushing.

Rusty Shears

A good pair of shears, carelessly left out-of-doors for some time, seemed hopelessly rusty, were scoured with salt moistened in scalding vinegar, soaked for a day in kerosene oil, then dried, sharpened and vigorously rubbed with a flannel cloth dipped in sweet oil; they were restored to their original use and brightness.

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To Sharpen Scissors

Cut them rapidly on the neck of a small glass bottle, or better still, on a ground glass stopper. It trues the edges and makes them cut like new.

Take a fine file and sharpen each blade, being careful to keep the same angle as they had at first; file till rough places are all taken out. Put a little oil on the edges of the blades and snap together. Then wipe off all the oil.

When Stitching Seams

When stitching heavy white cotton or linen, rub the seam to be stitched with hard white soap, and the needle will not cut the material.

Sewing Machine Hints

When your sewing machine belt becomes loose, do not stop to take it off in order to tighten it. Just drop a little machine oil upon it, and you will find the belt tight after a few turns of the wheel. One sometimes has trouble because the needle cuts heavy cotton or linen goods when stitching. If the seam to be stitched is rubbed with hard white soap you will have no more difficulty.

Sewing Notes

In sewing on buttons leave them a little loose from the garment so that the thread may be wound around in order to insure a good fastening. It is a good plan to place a pin between the button and the cloth, passing the thread over the pin; then when the thread is fastened remove the pin and the button is sufficiently loose.

In padding embroidery use the chain stitch. This is an especially good hint for making scalloped edges.

In making patch work, if you cut your pattern in table oil cloth instead in paper, you will find the work much more satisfactory. The oilcloth pattern will not slip when cutting and there is no danger of snipping off a portion with the scissors.

Some women use soft wrapping twine to pad buttonholes on children's garments. Place this wrapping twine as near the edge

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as possible and work over it. It will not show when the button-hole is finished and the buttonholes will be very strong.

In Facing a Circular or Gored Skirt

do not cut a bias facing, but take the goods as it is in the piece and lay it on the skirt (on the right side), beginning with the center of the front. Pin in place, turn over and trim off at edge of skirt. Now measure the width you wish your facing to be and cut. Follow this plan around the skirt, and you will find that you have a nice, smooth facing, with no little plaits or gathers and no waste of cloth. Stitch around the bottom, turn on the wrong side and turn in and hem or stitch the top of facing, afterward sewing the joinings (which will be selvage if facing has been put on correctly) over and over.

Turning a Dress Skirt

If a skirt has become faded or soiled, it can often be turned to good advantage. First, clean it as thoroughly as possible. Rip one seam, turn and baste carefully before ripping another. If there are plaits re-fold, following the old creases, making what was formerly the wrong side the right. If the skirt is a good hanging one, any home dressmaker can do the work satisfactorily, for it is not nearly so difficult a task as to make a new one. One seam at a time is a much better way than to rip all the seams apart before beginning to baste.

For Darning Stockings

Electric light bulbs that are usually thrown aside when burned out make an excellent addition to the work basket and can be used in darning stockings. They are much lighter than the articles generally used for the same purpose.

An Excellent Spool-Rack

To keep machine drawers in perfect order, saw a thin board to fit the bottom of the drawer, mark it with rings, using a spool, and put a peg or nail in the center of each ring. Now each spool is in its own place on a nail and the thread does not become tangled.

The Modern Sweater

Now that sweaters have become a staple article of dress and are

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custom made, big improvements have developed in their cut (if one may so speak of garments built up of stitches) and consequently they have a grace and shapeliness unknown to sweaters of former seasons.

In the new sweaters any stretching of the shoulder seam is avoided by a length of strong tape, one end of which is sewed to the armhole, the other end to the edge of the neck. This tape simply forces the shoulder to keep its shape.

Seams no longer are overhanded together with the yarn of which the sweater is made, but are closely stitched with cotton or silk which will never stretch. An excellent idea is to bind the seams with an extra strong cotton tape that is machine-stitched in place.

A Table Scarf Resembling Oriental Work

On a gaudy red and green small "Brussette" rug, colored a rich cardinal red work a simple cross-stitch pattern across each end with yellow, dull-blue and black silkateen, double in the needle. The scarf is lined with red silkoline and locks quite expensive, though the original rug cost only forty cents.

When Sewing Taffeta

Use a thin, fine needle for sewing taffeta. The blunt end of a needle long used is liable to pucker the goods, and the stitches will not be even. A heavier needle may be used in sewing China silk.

A Substitute for Tape Needle

A safety-pin makes the nicest kind of a tape needle for all purposes. It never catches in the goods, for the edges are round, and it never loses the tape for you close the pin as you pin it into the tape or ribbon, always using a pin the size of hem or beading.

To Mend an Ugly Tear

Sometimes you are unfortunate enough to make an ugly tear in a handsome new gown. It may be mended very successfully, and if in an inconspicuous place it will not show at all. Lay the tear edge to edge, and baste across it, being careful that while the edges meet, they do not overlap. Cut a piece of rubber tissue, which may be obtained at any tailoring shop, to amply cover the tear. Lay the garment on the ironing board right side down, place the rubber over the

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rent, and over the rubber lay a piece of goods of the same material as that of the garment to be mended. Keep both rubber and goods perfectly smooth, and press out with a hot iron for several minutes. Now cut out the basting threads on the right side, and shave off any rough edges remaining. When there is no material of the dress on hand, a piece of light-weight woolen goods of the same color will answer. That the bottoms of men's trousers are held together in this way is a good sign that the method is practical and successful.

A Tonic for Sewing Machines

After some years' usage every sewing machine is likely to clog up with fine dust which the machine oil collects on the bearings. As soon as the machine begins to work heavily, take out the shuttle, and then give every movable part a generous bath of gasoline. Work the foot lever briskly, so that the gasoline may penetrate every part. The old oil and caked dust will loosen and fall off in quantities that will amaze you. Then open the windows of the sewing-room and let the fumes of the gasoline escape. Of course, during this cleaning process, the machinist will take good care that there is no lighted gas, lamp or fire in the room. It is a good plan then to let the machine stand without the usual lubricating oil until you are ready to use it again. A piece of chamois should always be kept on hand to wipe off the superfluous oil before beginning to stitch.

To Remove Threads After Ripping

After a garment has been ripped it is a tedious job to pick the threads from the seams. If you take a piece of coarse cloth—such as a piece of toweling—dampen it and rub it over the seams, the threads come out readily.

Thread Twisted and Knotted

When thread twists and knots as you sew, try stretching the cotton before beginning to use it. Take from the spool the usual needleful, and holding each end firmly, stretch the cotton as tightly as possible two or three times.

A Thimble Factory at Islington

Thimbles were introduced into England by a man named John

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Lofting, who came over from Holland about the end of the seventeenth century and established a thimble factory at Islington.

The word thimble is derived from the Scotch "Thummel" or thumb bell, a sort of shield worn on the thumb.

Trifles Made from Scraps

A quick and effective method of utilizing small scraps of velvet, silk and ribbon is the making of novel pincushions, which can be equally well done by either young or old.

Cut a circle of cardboard three inches across and cover neatly. Take a piece of silk, satin or velvet five inches wide and long enough to go round circle. Then join same on wrong side up width and join neatly to circle, so that both ends be turned out, leaving stitching inside. Fill lightly with bran to an inch from the top, where run draw thread. Take small doll's head—the penny Japanese variety is most effective—and place neck in draw string, pull same tightly and fasten firmly off. The inch of material above thread will form frill round neck, and ribbon cap tied around or small hat made to finish off. This idea can also be carried out in round, square or sack cushions.

Bolster cushions are easily made out of any material from five to eight inches long and three to four wide. Join up length, line either end with scrap of contrasting colored silk. Draw one end tightly one inch and a half down, fill tightly with bran and draw other end up the same. Finish with ribbon tied in bow round end, carried loosely across and tied round other end, to form loop for hanging on looking glass or wall. This idea can be carried out round a piece of circular wood or blind roller, small gilt dresser hooks being screwed through material to hang keys on.

Make four sacks three inches in depth, of any contrasting colors, fill tightly with bran to inch from top, where draw tightly up, leaving frill. Join together with bows for standing up. If to hang, fasten each to length of ribbon and tie ends together.

HINTS FOR WASHING AND IRONING

To Wash Chiffon

Chiffon is washed in the same way as muslin, and after rinsing, put through very thin clean starch. Be careful not to twist it in any way, but enclose it in the folds of a towel, and either beat it between the hands until dry or put it through the wringing machine. Do not let chiffon lie too long before ironing, but stretch it to its proper shape and iron it on the right side with a moderately hot iron. If it is a large piece, do not expose too much of it to the air at one time, but keep the part you are not ironing covered over to prevent its becoming dry. Pull out occasionally while ironing to keep it soft, and iron over again. It must on no account be made stiff, but ought to fall softly, and just have sufficient stiffness to prevent its looking limp.

Drying Lace Curtains

The rather trying task of stretching wet lace curtains is much more easily accomplished if the frames are stood upon edge in the position in which they are usually put to dry, instead of on the floor or in a flat position balanced on chairs. Gather the long edge of the curtain in the left hand and adjust on the upper row of pins with the right, allowing the width of the curtain to hang toward the floor. The curtain will not catch on the pins, nor will there be any danger of its dragging on the floor, as in the other method.

To Wash Curtains

Curtains should first be well shaken to remove dust, then, if white, soaked over night in cold water. For washing use rather warm water with plenty of soap jelly. Knead and squeeze well, leaving the curtains in the water a short time. It is usually necessary to wash them through at least two soap lathers; they should then be rinsed thoroughly in plenty of warm water, and the white ones boiled for half an hour. After boiling, rinse thoroughly in warm water to remove all trace of the soap. The curtain should then be drawn through hot starch. Allow about two ounces of starch to each curtain, but if you put one in after another, without adding more starch, the last put through will be limp. It is better to starch the curtains

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when dry, as they do not retain much starch, and if they are put through while wet the starch has to be made very thick, and then it is liable to be lumpy. After starching, place them in a curtain stretcher, if you have one; if not, pin them on a sheet laid on the floor of a room and leave until dry. They should not require ironing. If they are pulled very straight over a line when wet, and left till dry, then mangled, they will do for ordinary use.

Bleaching Silk Embroidery

In these days of raking up all of the antiques in the family one may come across some lovely old silk or fine linen hand embroidery that must be bleached out, but beware of giving it to anyone to do for you.

The pieces are put into cold water, which is thick with pure white soap and a drop of bluing. This is allowed to come to a boil. Remove the articles at once, rinse through several lukewarm waters, finally through a bluing water, and put on the grass while wet to bleach.

Do not rub or squeeze hard. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the washing and boiling if the pieces are very yellow. When bleached put the right side down on the ironing board, smooth edges into place and iron under a linen cloth. Do not use too hot an iron, as old materials scorch easily.

If the grass is dusty put pieces on a clean towel. They bleach better when flat on the grass, though sometimes they need an after rinsing. This was meant originally for white cotton or handkerchief linen.

Bleaching Silk Embroidery

Wash in distilled water with a little borax.

Washing Colored Embroideries

The best way to bleach white goods having colored embroidery (such as doilies and other articles which cannot be boiled for fear the color will fade) is to wash them and then dry them in the shade. Put them in an old pillow-case which has been dipped in very strong bluing water and thoroughly dried. Then hang the case, with the embroidered articles inside, in the light for several days. They will be perfectly white and the colored embroidery will not be one bit faded.

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To Wash Straw Hats

Straws that are not sized in manufacturing, that is, contain no shellac or glue, may be washed with perfect safety. To wash hats they should first be thoroughly freed from dust, then cleansed with warm soap and water by scrubbing with a fair size nail brush, and when dry should be covered with the white of an egg, beaten to a froth.

Some persons think that a half lemon dipped in salt and vigorously applied to the hat is the best whitener. This is excellent, but it is impossible to brush all the salt out of the straw, and when this becomes damp, as it surely will if worn out in the rain, the dust gathers and sticks until the last state of the hat is worse than the first.

When soap and water are not practicable five cents' worth of oxalic acid may be used with good results.

Drying Knitted Garments

Wash the article in warm suds and rinse thoroughly. Then dry the garment by placing it in a pan in which a towel has been laid; shake it occasionally; when dry, the article will be as light and fluffy as new. A knitted garment dried in this way always retains its shape, whereas if it were hung up to dry it would stretch.

To Bleach Muslin

When muslin has become faded and it is desired to bleach it white, chloride of lime put in the boiling water in the proportion of one tablespoon of lime to one quart of water will effect the result.

To Wash Plain and Spotted Net

Net is washed in exactly the same way as common lace, and also stiffened in hot water starch; but as net is so thin, it does not take the stiffening readily, and must in consequence be put into fairly thick starch. So, for thin nets full boiling water starch is usually necessary. The net must then be dried and dampened, and ironed on the wrong side. It should be carefully ironed to the width, as it has a great tendency to draw to the length, and become stringy in appearance. Care must also be taken to keep the edges straight while it is being ironed.

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To Prevent Stains

Always keep a small bag of white rags tied to the handle of the clothes-pin basket. When a fine article is to be hung on the line, or is to stay out all night, or if the clothes-pins are rather old and there is danger of staining, it is an easy matter to put a bit of white muslin under the pin. In this way many a tear as well as many a smudge is prevented.

When the laundry is taken in, the bits of cloth are dropped into the baskets with the other articles, and when the clothes are folded, the rags are put into the fire, fresh one being used each time.

Cold Laundry Starch

To three pints of cold water add one-quarter pound of fine starch, two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, a little liquid bluing and one tablespoonful of powdered gum-arabic. Dissolve the gum-arabic in a little warm water on the stove, and strain through cheese-cloth. Put in cans and when needed stir well. It will keep for months.

Starch the articles in thin boiled starch first, dry before dipping in the cold starch, then roll in a towel and let them stand for ten or fifteen minutes before ironing. Use a clean ironing sheet and irons, and be sure the linen is spotlessly clean, or failure is inevitable.

Iron on the wrong side first, then rub the right side with a dry cloth and iron until dry.

To Wash a White Sweater

Dissolve one level tablespoonful of borax and one-fourth of a cake of white soap in cold water to cover the sweater generously. Let soak an hour, then squeeze it out, but do not wring. Rinse very thoroughly through several cold waters, then squeeze as dry as possible (or put through the wringer), pull it into shape and dry it. All wool flannels and blankets are safely washed thus.

When drawing threads from linen rub white soap on the cloth and the work will be much more easily accomplished. When making eyelet embroidery, if a piece of white soap is held under the material and the stiletto is allowed to pass into it a much better eyelet can be made, as the soap gives a slight stiffness to the cloth.

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To Wash Chiffon Veils

Make a suds of warm water and a good pure white soap, dip the veil in and squeeze the veil gently until all the soil has disappeared. Do not rub at all. Rinse in several waters and pin out on a flat surface, over which spread a clean sheet, and just before it is dry iron under a clean white cloth. If one does not object to a crêpy appearance, it is not necessary to iron chiffon veils at all.

To Wash a White Veil

A white veil can be very successfully washed by immersing it in a line in a sheltered place to dry. Where a line is not practicable it should be carefully spread out, pinned to a cloth, and left in the open air till quite dry.

A veil should be taken from the hat each time it is worn and folded or rolled, and at night should be laid away in tissue paper.

To Wash Velveteen

That velveteen may be washed successfully will probably surprise many persons. Make a lather of some pure white soap and hot water, souse the velveteen up and down in it a number of times, then put it in two more hot lathers, and finally rinse thoroughly in clear, warm water. About a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water should be used in the washing and rinsing. Do not wring it out, but hang it on the line and let it remain until it is half dry. Remove it from the line, and iron on the wrong side. The steam will raise the pile and make it look like new material. Iron bath towel.

Do Not Starch Shirt Waists

When washing white or colored shirt-waists do not starch them. After they are dry, dip them in hot water, wring out and roll up tightly. Let them lie ten or twenty minutes; then iron on the wrong side. They will look like new. Table linen is nicer when laundered this way.

Washing a White China Silk Waist

Cut any white soap and mix with hot water until it becomes a jelly. Add sufficient warm water to make a strong suds, using a little borax if the water is hard. Do not substitute ammonia, for while this is a softening agent it is apt to turn white silks yellow.

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Lay the waist in a bath so prepared and squeeze through the hands, lifting up and down in the suds. Rub any soiled places with the hands, but do *not* put soap on the silk.

When clean wring and rinse in clear lukewarm water, then with cold. Lay in a dry towel and pat to absorb the moisture, then roll in a second dry towel.

After a short period shake out and spread over a chair or rack in the room until the waist is almost dry, then press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

It is said that a teaspoonful of methylated spirits added to the last rinsing water will give a gloss to china silk, making it look like new.

Washing Hint

Persons doing up their own collars will have experienced the annoyance caused by peg-marks showing when they have been hung out to dry on the clothes-line after being washed. To do away with this, get a piece of thin string or tape, and thread it through the button-holes of each of the articles. Tie each end of the tape or string to the line, then they will all dry together. This saves a great deal of trouble unpegging, and keeps the collars and ties clean by saving handling them so much. To take them in, all you have to do is to untie the two ends of string or tape from the line, and carry all in together.

Washing Bamboo

In washing bamboo furniture, if it is scrubbed with a brush and warm water to which a little salt has been added, it will not turn yellow.

Pressing Bows on Hats

When bows and loops on a hat become limp and mussed, try pressing them from the inside with a heated curling-iron. This is especially practical in traveling, as the iron takes up little room.

Two Ways of Covering an Ironing-Board

Using an old sheet double it as many times as it will cover the board. This will make four or five thicknesses, which are laid smoothly and tacked on the board all at once. When the top layer becomes soiled, it is cut off and there is the board with a clean cover.

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When covering the ironing-board with a blanket or padding, tack it along the edges only, so that both sides and the ends are smoothly covered. Then make an unbleached ironing-sheet the size of board, with large end left open to slip on like a pillow-case. If well fitted, both sides of the board can be used; it will look neat and there will be no pins or nails to tear hands or clothing.

Useful Ironing Blanket

Make an ironing blanket for embroidered articles and laces from a square of white outing flannel, and one of Turkish toweling, neatly bound together. The Turkish side is used for laces and insertions, as the loose threads in ironing are forced up through the lace, while the other side is used for embroideries.

For Cleaning and Polishing Irons

Saturate a cloth with water, wring partially dry, rubbing soap thoroughly on it. Place on several thicknesses of paper. Rub iron over it several times, pressing hard, to remove starch and roughness. The result is surprising, as it makes the surface of iron perfectly clean and smooth.

This is the best and most economical way of cleaning irons doing away with the use of ironing wax or any cleanser for irons.

A Handy Iron Cleaner

A very practical little contrivance for use when ironing consists of a block of wood about five inches square. Five holes are bored in this block and filled with beeswax. These are covered with a piece of muslin. The other side of the block is covered with emery-cloth. The emery side of the block is used to rub the iron on if the starch sticks, and the wax side gives the iron smoothness.

Flat-Irons

Old flat-irons become rusty, but a coat of aluminum enamel paint made them neat and clean. No more flakes of rust or smudge to drop off on white garments when ironing. They can be washed and the heat does not affect the enamel, as it is the kind used on radiators. One coat is sufficient, and a small can will do for coating a number of irons.

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Look After the Smoothing Iron

After the temper of a smoothing iron is spoiled it will never retain the heat so well again. Therefore never let irons stand on the stove when there is a hot fire unless they are in constant use, and do not allow them to become over-heated.

When Heating Irons

Turn an old pan or kettle over irons which are being heated and they will get hot much quicker. This also keeps the room cooler.

How to Press Black Lace

To press black lace, sponge with clear water on the right side until quite wet, lay right side down on a black pad, cover with a black cloth and press with a hot iron. When this is done it will be found that the lace is like new.

A New Scheme for Ironing Ribbons

If the ribbon has been washed in gasoline let it get thoroughly aired before pressing. If washed in soap and water, roll in a dry cloth before pressing. Lay several thicknesses of paper on the ironing board, then place one end of the ribbon on the paper, with a piece of brown or white paper on each side. Now press hard with a warm flatiron on the ribbon under the paper, and pull the ribbon all under the flatiron. Then reverse the ends. It requires two persons to successfully press ribbons in this way. The process is very simple, and the ribbon will look as good as when new, and will not lose its stiffness or look glossy, as those ironed the old way.

MISCELLANEOUS

To Purify the Air

Oil of lavender sprinkled over a few live coals will purify the air and cause an agreeable odor to permeate the rooms.

Alterations

February is the month in which to have all curtains, cover-scarfs, etc., laundered, mended and put in repair. Also such alterations made as are needed in the show room of the retail milliner. Everything should be spick and span for the opening of the Spring models which should come two weeks before Easter Sunday.

Flower-Basket Economy

I used to empty my wire flower baskets each fall and pay a florist to refill them in the spring. Now hang them in the cellar in the dark before the frost touches them, and water them about once a week. When spring comes, putting them for a week or two in the air and sun makes them more beautiful than ever.

Neat Lunch Boxes

Such convenient, compact tin lunch boxes can now be secured, that one's food may be kept not only perfectly clean, but moist until the noon hour. And if every employee is instructed to either burn or place in the sanitary receptacles provided for such, all the wrappings in which food is brought to the store there will be no inducement to ants, flies, roaches or insects of any kind to inhabit the work rooms.

Packing a Blouse

Much difficulty is often found in packing blouses. If folded in the following way, they can lie, closely packed, for a long time without looking crushed when taken out to wear. Lay flat on the table, front down, and fasten. Then fold back the sleeves, and pin to the blouse at the top and at the cuff to keep in position. Now fold back the foot of the blouse at the waist-line, and pin to make secure.

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To Restore Pearl Buttons

When pearl buttons look blurred they can be restored to their former brightness by rubbing with a chamois skin dipped into olive oil; then cover with nail powder and rub with a clean piece of chamois.

Waterproof Suit-Cases

Straw matting suit cases and shopping bags can be very much improved in looks and usefulness by a coat of cheap wagon varnish, which makes them waterproof. A good wetting will generally spoil them, but the varnish causes them to shed water like a duck. This should be done once a year.

To Steam Chiffon

Chiffons and mousseline de soie should be dipped in warm water, dried and then steamed in order to convert them into a material similar in appearance to crêpe de chine. Silk nets and all kindred materials should be similarly treated. Velvets, in steaming, should be brushed carefully, in the same direction always, in order to raise the pile and eradicate the creases. Buckram frames which have become limp and crushed will resume their former pristine stiffness and rigidity by being properly steamed. Metallic bands, beaded trimmings and other hard substances, likewise malines, are about the only articles of millinery merchandise not susceptible to a treatment of this kind.

Knowing what you have in stock, you can readily understand that with these few exceptions there are very few articles which cannot be beautified by a judicious application of the steaming process. Beaver cloths, beaver hats, and felt shapes take on new life and assume a freshness wonderful to behold.

Pasting Feathers

Those of us who have hats trimmed with the bird wings consisting of innumerable little feathers something like fishes' scales know how these drop off and what an unpleasantly bald appearance they give to our best hat trimmings. One woman has solved the problem by pasting them on as they come off. They were black in her case, and, so that the paste she used should not show.

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she pasted them on the back with library paste on which she dropped black ink and let it soak in. This same plan can be followed with any color ink to match the feather, even the irridescent feathers (as these often are) being usually easy to match.

Another plan is to use court-plaster, although this is possible only with black and white feathers. The plaster must be cut in little strips and fastened in back to the cloth foundation, for feathers of this sort are always what is called "made," that is, stitched on to a backing of fabric in wing form.

To Hide a Fence

Plant morning glories along the fence and wind strings up and down the fence for them to cling to. Long wire nails driven into the fence will support twin or cord. Plant wild sage and salvia in front of the morning glories in two hedgerows. Both plants are scarlet, though of different shade. The sage is green during the summer, turns a pale cerise and finally a most beautiful red. This combination makes a very handsome fence covering.

Extinguishing Gasoline Flames

To extinguish gasoline flames, use milk instead of water. Milk forms an emulsion with the oil, whereas water only spreads it.

To Keep Cut Flowers

Cut flowers may be kept for a long time by burning their stems with a piece of wood or a candle flame. Seal the end with any vegetable gum. Place in water as usual. Chrysanthemums may be kept in good condition for a long time if treated in this manner.

Winter Crocuses

Crocuses may be had in winter if treated like the Japanese lilies. Put the bulbs in a shallow earthen dish of water half filled with pebbles. Keep them in a dark place for a little while, and then in the light, but do not set them in the sunlight until the flower-buds form, which will be in two or three weeks.

Kid Glove Facings

Economical women who have on hand a supply of evening gloves of which the finger portions are worn will be interested

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in the Parisian fancy that just now prevails for giving a brim of kid facing to a fur-crowned hat. Wide-brimmed hats, too, are treated to a band of kid; but its principal use is upon hat forms with the other sort of crowns.

To Keep Evening Gloves Clean

To keep evening gloves clean in a street car or train draw a pair of loose white silk or lisle gloves over the kid. The outer gloves may be easily drawn off and slipped into muff or pocket.

How to Care for Gloves

There are right and wrong ways of putting on gloves. The right way does not injure them; the wrong way weakens and tears the skin or fabric in a very short time. Black kid gloves should be kept in paraffin or oiled paper. A black glove is a white skin painted. This paint will harden and dry if not properly cared for. All gloves should be kept away from salt or damp air as much as possible. They should be kept dry, but away from heat. Time and great care should be taken in putting them on the first time, so that the seams may not be stretched.

Long Gloves, Cut Off

Cut off the hand part of long gloves. The arm part is perfectly good. Take it to a glove factory, and have a short pair of gloves, that match in color, sewed on the arm part, or you can do it yourself, using a feather or embroidery stitch.

To Prevent Crushing a Hat

A woman may prevent a hat from being crushed by placing it upon a tumbler on the closet shelf or in the hat box. By following this plan the trimming will also be kept fresh under the brim.

To Bind a Felt or Straw Hat

Measure the brim of hat and cut bias pieces of velvet two and a half inches wide; join up to measure three inches less than hat brim. Turn in each edge a quarter of an inch, and herringbone lightly, taking care that the stitches do not show on right side. Snap the velvet over the brim, and it will keep in place without

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sewing on. Of course, this applies only to very firm felt or straw hats.

Hat Boxes

Nowadays attractive beflowered hat boxes may be readily procured, and three, or if necessary four—all of the same size and design—are bought for the stand. A single box fits into each division. The hat boxes must all be of the size of the largest hat, but if there are small hats two may be put into one box by fastening cushions to the sides of the box and pinning the hats to these.

If space is too limited to permit of this hat stand with the other necessary furniture, a very acceptable hat box may be made in combination with the writing table. A writing desk will not do for this purpose, but a writing table is quite as useful and comfortable.

For this purpose a rectangular table is best. It should have no drawer and it is necessary that it be a four-legged table. Of course a handsome mahogany table or one of other fine wood is not usually used for this purpose, but a table is selected which is to be enamelled or stained to match the room or which is already finished in a conventional way. It should have a shelf quite far down from the top, but if there is none one may be put in by a carpenter. The ridges are then closed in, the front opening on hinges. In this box or closet are kept the hats. The outside is enamelled to match the table and the inside is papered or lined with cheesecloth or with flowered crêpe paper. A cushion is tacked to each side of the box, and, if there be room, to the bottom also, and to these the hats are pinned.

In order that the table may be comfortable for writing the top should come out some distance beyond the legs and the hat box. It is necessary to have a fairly good sized table for this, but as it is to serve two purposes, the room may usually be spared. The top of the table is fitted as a desk and a wall cabinet hanging directly over it, quite low down, may be used for the cubbyholes so necessary for a complete desk equipment, or a set of small rectangular boxes covered with flowered paper may be set on the back of the desk.

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Hat Building Tips

From building the large bows and choux and swathing the folds of piece silk and satin to sewing in feathers and flowers, hat trimming, in fact, has entered a new phase, and many of the old theories on wiring, sewing and trimming have had to undergo some modification. The choice of a thread for sewing on the trimming is most important, a black hat or one in a dark shade, no matter whether it is made of silk, velvet or felt, requiring cobbler's shoe thread in preference to machine thread, however low a number may be available.

A good bow is always the test of a beginner's progress, nothing being, as a matter of fact, harder than to evolve a large and perfectly balanced bow whose loops spring evenly from the center. A professional milliner always in beginning to make a bow gives the thread three or four turns round the first loop without knotting the thread. When all the loops have been made she cuts it off about ten inches from the last turn and after threading the needle uses the loose end with which to sew the bow to the hat. If the ribbon has to be wired the wire should be sewed the full length of the loop, no considerations of time suggesting such an evasion of trouble as that of attaching the wire simply at the base, which causes it to work out of place with wear.

To bind the border of a hat with wire necessitates the use of No. 24 cotton, the stitches being carried slantwise over it, while care must be taken to prevent the stitches from being seen on the wrong side.

Hatpin Holder

To the making of novelties in hatpin holders there surely is no end, for the latest is a large rose made from ribbon in a color chosen to match other toilet accessories. The center is hollow and the rose is set on the top of a small glass vase about six inches high. The stem of the glass is concealed by green baby ribbon tied into knot, loops, ends, &c., so the effect is of a beautiful rose standing upright on the table.

The hatpins are, of course, passed through the hollow centre of the flower, the points going to the bottom of the vase.

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The Moth Pest

Probably no other pest works such havoc in millinery goods as the moth, unless it be the equally aggravating small fuzzy carpet beetle, or Buffalo bug. Though an exceedingly dangerous remedy in the hands of a careless person there is nothing more effectual than gasoline to use for these ravages.

Choose a clear bright day when doors and windows can be opened so the odor will quickly evaporate and be certain no open light or fire is burning about the place. Use an old teapot or long spouted oil can, pouring a small stream of the gasoline along baseboards, doors and window casings and all crevices where such small pests find lodgment.

A thorough application of gasoline will kill both the creature and its eggs, and do no harm to hangings, carpets or furnishings.

Should an old sofa or upholstered chair be suspected of harboring these pests, place it in an unoccupied room, tightly close every window and other opening and burn three or four sulphur candles in the room, lighting them all at once. Keep the room as nearly air tight as possible for twenty-four hours.

Frequently a large box can be utilized for this fumigating process and be eminently satisfactory. Paste strips of thick paper over each crack and set the sulphur candles in a tin basin or iron pot on the seat of the chair so there will be no danger of a fire. Place the lid on and cover with old carpet or tarpaulin to prevent the fumes from escaping.

The woodwork of the chair, if rubbed with a soft old cloth and equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine will look as good as new after the process.

Piece goods which are suspected of harboring moth eggs may be ironed with a hot iron to kill the animal life.

Goods should be frequently looked over and every precaution taken to prevent these pests from taking up their lodging in store or home, for once the festive moth or fuzzy carpet bug establishes his residence it is difficult to dispossess him.

Noisy Nuisances

Ill-fitting doors and windows represent a happy hunting ground

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for the disturbing winds. In fact, so annoying does the constant rattling of these openings become that many a bad state of "nerves" has resulted therefrom without the sufferer realizing the cause.

The noise can be stopped by a small wedge of wood driven in at the side of an open window. A door can be prevented from rattling if a pad or strip of thick felt be nailed on the edge of the sill.

The annoyance of creaking drawers can be eliminated by rubbing common soap upon the top, sides and bottom of each. Very heavy drawers should have trunk rollers placed on them, which will roll on the bars on which the drawers now slide.

Creaking hinges on anything should be well oiled, while the grating, irritating noise of a sewing machine can be overcome in a similar manner.

The little noises wear away the patience that is required for other things. It is foolish to dissipate energy through the channels of irritated nerves when a little time will obviate the nuisances.

Mailing Papers

The next time you send newspapers or magazines by mail, if they have to be rolled, try the following plan: Lay a heavy thread lengthwise of the paper, with a short end hanging out, just before you paste the wrapper, and see if the recipient will not thank you when she finds how easily the paper is opened. Pulling the exposed end of the thread tears the entire length of wrapper.

Saving Silk Petticoats

A girl who knows says that she keeps her taffeta-silk petticoats from splitting by hanging them upside down. Put two ribbon loops on the wrong side at the top of the wide ruffle and hang the petticoat up by them. When it is possible, buy or make two silk petticoats at a time. By wearing them alternately, they will last far more than twice as long as one constantly worn.

To Take the Shine from Voile

The best way to get rid of the shine on a black voile skirt, perfectly good otherwise, is to sponge with warm water, into which a little ammonia has been dropped.

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An Embroidery Hint

When making the round holes for eyelet embroidery put a piece of soap under the fabric, and allow the stiletto to pierce through it. When the stiletto is withdrawn it will, being soapy, impart a slight stiffness to the material, which facilitates the making of very even, perfect embroidery.

Strew natural flowers on the cloth to be embroidered, remove them one at a time, drawing their outlines, to be filled with silks, in natural colors.

Statements

It is excellent business to send out statements once a month regularly to all customers who are indebted to you. It can be clearly understood that these are not urgent duns if that is necessary, but the routine of sending out bills the first of each month should not be neglected.

Suède Restorative

When the nap on suède shoes or gloves gets packed down or soiled, rub the article lightly with sandpaper. This will restore its good appearance.

The Value of Steam in the Workroom

The discovery of the power of steam was not necessary for the use or benefit of the milliners. The force and strength of the vapor is but little required. It is only necessary to have a very small amount of dry steam to work wonders in the atelier of the millinery establishment. Strange as it may seem, the most essential thing in any establishment of any pretension is in almost all cases entirely overlooked. There is nothing quite so absolutely necessary at all hours of the day as that there should be a supply of steam accessible to the help in the work room, and there are very few who apparently realize this and have at all times, a sufficient supply for ordinary purposes.

The most primitive methods are employed by the milliners in producing steam and then only in very small and limited quantities. It is the prominent feature of renovation and renewal of everything

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which is used by artistic milliners for freshening up that which is old. It is almost beyond comprehension why so few are prepared to have upon short notice an adequate supply of that which is undoubtedly the most essential necessity known in the millinery world. Thin, dry steam is the only thing in the world that will put life and vigor into ostrich feathers. It is quite probable that the majority do not know that all feathers, before being placed upon the market, are starched just the same as a shirt or shirt waist. This starch dressing is affected by dampness in the feathers identically the same as any piece of wearing apparel. Many articles may be washed, cleaned and starched again, but it is not the case with the ostrich feathers. The process of doing this is entirely too long and tedious. Take the feather or plume between the thumb and forefinger. Shake it gently over a steaming cloth and instantly note the improved condition of the ostrich fibre. It imparts life, freshness and vigor. No feathers, under any circumstances, should ever be curled until they have been first thoroughly steamed. This has a tendency to straighten and loosen the flues and fibres and make them more pliable and less liable to be broken off.

Steam Silks and Ribbons

All silks, silk ribbons and materials of a similar kind and nature should be steamed instead of ironed. The weight and pressure of the hot-glazed surface moving back and forth upon the silk finished material or article has a tendency to produce a gloss. This is so evident that any one can easily discern that the ribbon has been refreshed and renewed. The use of steam absolutely obviates this and leaves no telltale impression upon its surface by which any one could discern that the life of the ribbon has been renewed by artificial means. It is quite true that if the steam is too wet that the ribbon will wrinkle and spot. Great care must be taken to prevent an occurrence of this kind.

For Straw and Braids

Straw hats and straw braids that have become brittle and show a disposition to be unruly can be better manipulated after a thorough treatment of good steaming.

To Hold Veil in Place

A number of clever expedients have been devised to hold a veil

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snugly under the chin without giving it an ugly line. Here is one method which saves the veil also and involves hardly any trouble. Get the narrowest kind of round elastic, the same color as the veil (paint the white elastic with water colors for a colored veil) and whip it over the extreme edge of the veil, taking up only a single thread all around. Include any cut edges, but afterward pare them off neatly with a pair of small scissors. Fasten in back with a tight knot.

The veil is slightly gathered on the elastic, fits nicely under the chin and over hat, and stretches when it is raised. It seems the best solution of a vexing problem of dress.

Mourning Veils

Beautiful veils for mourning may be made by using black chiffon and bordering same with No. 7, 9 or 16 black taffeta ribbon. Each corner must be turned in a diagonal or bias outline. Many of the wide veils with black borders have two or three narrow strips of ribbon sewed up on the body of the veil in such a manner that the chiffon shows between each strip of ribbon and are frequently used for second mourning.

Chiffon Veils

Chiffon veils and scarfs frequently have edges of narrow Chantilly lace. Wide ties for little girls' poke bonnets are often seen made of this all silk fabric. They should be renewed and restored to their former freshness by the use of steam. Great care should be taken in ironing chiffons as the hot, smooth surface of the sadiron is apt to produce an undesirable gloss. Rain spots and other water marks can only be eradicated by washing the material. These damp spots are due to the fact that the water destroys the dressing and it then becomes necessary to remove all of it. The reason that hot water must be used is that it causes the silk to full up.

To Weight Tall Vases

To weight tall vases fill them to a depth of several inches with white sand. This is often used in rose jars, and not only weights the jar, but helps support heavy-stemmed flowers. It keeps the water pure and needs only occasionally to be placed in a pan and baked to render it clean and sweet.

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To Prevent Candles from Dripping

Candlelight is one of the prettiest decorations we have, but they often make such a mess one hesitates to use them. You may avoid all this. If you freeze the candles before using, they will never run, and burn twice as long.

To Prevent Window Glass from Frosting

Apply a very thin coat of glycerine on both sides of the glass. This will prevent the formation of moisture.

Silver Powder

Nitrate of silver and common salt each 30 grains. Cream of tartar $3\frac{1}{2}$ drams; pulverize finely, mix thoroughly, and bottle for use. Unequaled for polishing copper and plated goods.

To Clean Britannia Ware

Brittania ware should be washed with a woolen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in water and suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting.

Electric Powder

Used for polishing gold and silver plated ware, German silver, brass, copper, glass, tin, steel, or any material where a brilliant luster is required. To 4 pounds of the best quality of whiting add $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cream of tartar and 3 ounces of calcined magnesia. Mix thoroughly together. Use the polish dry with a piece of chamois skin or Canton flannel previously moistened with alcohol, and finish with dry polish. A few moments' rubbing will develop a surprising lustre, different from the polish produced by any other substance.

HELPS FOR THE STORE AND HOME

CLEANING, POLISHING, RENOVATING *and REPAIRING*

Brightening Brass

To clean lacquered brass wash it gently in lukewarm water, rub with cloth dipped in equal parts of vinegar and lemon juice and then polish with dry leather.

To Clean Carpet Sweeper Brush

The brush can be easily removed, and, after combing, a thorough washing in good soap-suds, with a subsequent rinsing and standing on end to dry, will make the brush as good as new. Try it, and the color of the soap-suds will convince you that your fugs were being swept with a dirty article.

Candle Points

Candles hardened by being kept in the refrigerator, or a cool place, will burn longer than others. Keep the wick "snuffed," as did our grandmothers; when you blow a candle out blow up, instead of over the light, and the candle will not gutter, but burn evenly next time. Church or wake candles cost more, but are made of harder material and last longer.

For a candle economy, shape a cork to fit the candlestick, then drive through the center a sharp nail, bringing the pointed end out on top. Place the end of the candle on the point of the nail, and you will be able to burn all candle ends down to the very last.

Loose Castors.

If annoyed by castors dropping out of any article of furniture, try soaking large corks in water to make them pliable, then pounding them into the socket. Make a small hole in center of cork and drive the castor in it. If the cork is large enough to fill the socket you will have no further trouble.

Freshening Leather Chairs

Leather chairs will keep in good condition much longer if they are

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occasionally wiped off with a cloth dipped in a very little sweet oil.

Remove every particle of dust before using oil and see that it is rubbed in until dry, or it acts as a dirt collector.

Embossed leather may be cleaned with turpentine and polished with soft cheesecloth.

Regilding Gold Chairs

It will not be necessary to remove the old gilt before applying the new. Wipe it off with a rag dipped in warm soap suds, then rub dry with a clean rag to leave the surface free from soil or grit when the new coat is put on.

There are a number of gold paints that come for this purpose, some very good, others so poor that the article renovated may be bright gold when finished, and then turn black within a few days.

Cleanliness Essential

Perfect cleanliness will prevent roaches and mice from congregating. If every particle of food is cleared away at the close of the day's work vermin will not be attracted to the place. Fastidious customers will not be offended by observing traces of these repulsive visitors, to say nothing of the comfort of all concerned in the establishment, whether in work or salesroom.

Care of Clocks

Every clock needs regular care and superintendence if it is to keep time accurately. Some one should be made responsible and put in charge of the clock to wind and regulate it.

A clock should be wound, as far as possible, at one stated time, and be regulated at fixed periods; its face and hands should occasionally be delicately dusted. A periodical oiling may also be necessary, and for this purpose employ the purest oil, purified by a quart of limewater to a gallon of oil. Shake this, and allow it to stand for a few days and then carefully pour off the pure oil without disturbing the sediment. The oil should be applied to the works with a fine camel's-hair brush.

When a clock does not run continuously, or stops frequently, the cause is often due to a lack of oil. This may be remedied by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton with kerosene oil and placing it in-

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side the clock, below the pendulum. When the cotton is removed a month or so later it is found to be very dirty. This shows that the fumes of the kerosene oil have not only oiled the clock, but have also cleaned it.

A Portable Closet

If one has not much closet room, or wishes a place to keep clothes for a time out of the dust, an excellent portable closet can be made in the following manner: Take a two-folder clothes rack and put in a corner of the room. Fasten a brass rod across the top in front, from one of the uprights to the other; this is to put the curtain on. Cut out a piece of stiff pasteboard in triangular shape to fit the top and cover with white oil-cloth, binding it around the edges. This can be laid upon the top to keep the dust out and is ready to be moved at any time. Put screw-hooks along the rods in the inside to hang the cloth upon. Enamel all in white. Silkoline or any material can be used for the curtain, and can be suspended by rings to the rod, or a deep casing can be run in the curtain and the rod run through this. This is an excellent way to protect clothes when away on a vacation if there is no closet available.

Hanging Curtains

To make thin sash or casement curtains hang evenly, make the casing for the curtain rod, insert the rod and hang the material from the fixtures. Now draw down the window shade as far as you wish the curtain to come when finished. With bottom of shade as guide the hem may be pinned or basted and the curtain will hang straight. This will be found much better than measuring the stuff and hemming before hanging.

When hanging curtains that are longer than the usual sill length, measure half the width of the window, lay your curtains out on the floor, put a pleat the full length of the curtain, near the back edge. Now put your curtain up over the pole and pin it to get the right length; take it down again and baste so that the pole will slip through easily. Turn the superfluous length over the back, fold into a three-inch hem and stitch in place. Thus you avoid either cutting off the curtain or having the extra length hanging unevenly next to the window-shade.

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Hygienic Dust Catcher

When cleaning upholstered furniture it is often either impossible or inconvenient to move it out-of-doors. When this is the case, place a damp cloth over the upholstery and use the clothes-beater over the cloth, changing it several times during the process. The dust will adhere to the cloth and not fill the room.

A Home-Made Dustless Duster

Most housekeepers use dry cloths or rags for dusting, and some of the dust is wiped in streaks over the furniture, and brushed into the air. Why not prepare your dust cloths at a trifling cost so that the dust will stick to them, and not get into the air again? Take one part raw linseed oil and mix with four parts gasoline, and bottle, taking the same precautions as with gasoline alone to guard against fires. Take the cloth or rag used for dusting, merely moisten it by pouring the mixture on it while wadded together, then open it out and swing it a few moments in the open air until the gasoline has evaporated out of it, when a slight film of oil will still remain in the cloth, sufficient to hold the dust firmly on its surface and wipe cleanly and quickly a varnished surface. If properly prepared no undesirable oil will remain on the furniture.

Washing Enamel Paint

The beauty of the white paint and enamel that are so deservedly popular is dependent upon spotlessness. There are various things that will remove spots therefrom, but the following method will leave the paint almost better than when new. It works like a charm upon painted or enameled metal beds, too, and doubtless upon numerous other things:

Have ready two white cheese-cloth cloths. Put them into hot water and then wring out until they are no longer wet, but merely well dampened. Upon one of them rub a good white soap. The result will be a heavy cream, but not a lather. Rub this upon the soiled places until the latter disappears, which will be immediately unless the case be a very bad one; then wipe off with the other cloth. The secret of success lies in the cream that is *not* a lather, in the mildness of the soap used, and in the dampness instead of the wetness of the white cloths.

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Care of Floors and Woodwork

Waxed floors should rarely be washed except before rewaxing.

A hardwood floor can be kept from scratches if the legs of the chairs and tables have a bit of felt pasted on the bottom. For this old felt hats can be utilized.

Freshening Frames

Frames of upholstered furniture will need freshening as much as the covering, so if the wood is dirty it should first be washed with warm soap and water. This process will not harm any kind of wood.

After cleansing the wood should be wiped thoroughly dry with clean rags and then polished. For this process there are many prepared polishes, but a mixture of crude oil and turpentine in equal quantities is successful. This finisher is applied to the wood with a piece of flannel and afterward polished with a soft rag. There may be polishes that are more brilliant for the time, but the home-made one lasts. It is a cheap preparation also for keeping stained floors in condition. Try brightening the wood by rubbing pulverized pumice stone lightly over the surface. Apply this with a soft flannel cloth which before was moistened with a few drops of crude linseed oil. Don't make the mistake of getting refined linseed oil or the result will not be satisfactory. When all scratches and spots have disappeared with the rubbing of the pumice wipe off the surface with a cheesecloth rag and then work in the raw linseed oil with a flannel cloth until the wood takes a polish. The longer it is rubbed the brighter the surface will become. This treatment may be given every three or four weeks if desired.

To Clean Furniture

Upholstered furniture should be taken to the yard and lightly beaten. Sweep off all dust and with a small paint brush remove dirt from all crevices. If moths get into upholstery remove the cover. Beat the hair or jute filling free from dust, put it into a muslin bag and bake in the oven to kill moths. This process also lightens the material. A soiled silk cover may be cleaned without removing it by scrubbing with gasoline.

How to Clean Upholstered Furniture

After removing the slip covers the furniture should be taken into

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the open air, and if of velvet, plush or corduroy, be lightly beaten with a rattan carpet beater. Tufted furniture requires care in cleansing, whether flat buttons or silk tufts are used.

For this cleaning the best implement for removing dust from under the tufts is a small round paint brush, sufficiently stiff to force itself into crevices. It must not be too harsh, or it will injure the fabric.

An English clothes brush is better than a whisk broom for brushing velvet and silk, because it is made with hair bristles.

An old silk handkerchief is the best kind of cloth to use on silk pieces, for it can be rubbed smoothly over the surface and the fingers, wrapped with a bit of the handkerchief, worked into all the corners and crevices.

Spots and soil are apt to come to light after furniture has been covered for the summer. These defects generally respond to home treatment. For example, if grease caused the stain the warm iron and paper method may be applied, afterward rubbing with chloroform or ether. These fluids will not harm the most delicate colors or fabrics.

• Velvet, however, must not be subjected to the warm iron, because the pile would be crushed if so pressed. Ether generously applied will probably remove the stains, but, should it fail, try any of a number of good preparations for such purposes that are for sale upon the market.

Blood stains will respond if covered with a paste made from raw cornstarch and water and exposed to the sun for a day. Glycerine and alcohol in equal quantities are valuable in the removal of fruit stains. After applying this mixture clean warm water should be used as a rinse.

In using these remedies it should be borne in mind that rubbing roughens the material, so a gentle dabbing of the solvent, with the use of a clean cloth, answers the purpose. It is a mistake to spread stains by the careless use of home remedies.

If in the process of removing stains the color becomes affected it can generally be restored by touching lightly with chloroform.

Tapestry coverings may be thoroughly brushed with a fairly stiff whisk broom, and if faded or shabby may be freshened by wiping

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quickly with a clean cloth wrung out of a solution of ammonia, one to twenty parts of hot water.

Home-Made Furniture Polish

To cleanse one's furniture with special attention to renewing its freshness, is sometimes to save money otherwise spent at a cabinet maker's. And for this work a most excellent polish for any hard wood is one composed of one-third each of wood alcohol, vinegar and olive oil. An eighth of the quantity of linseed oil added will increase its polishing capacities, but this necessitates greater elbow grease to prevent stickiness of the wood surface.

Powdered pumice and olive oil make a splendid cleanser for mahogany. Especially with an old piece, the beauty and depth of color may be entirely dimmed by dust and dirt that has collected through the months, if not the years.

The best way of treating it then is to have a soft bit of cloth—cheese cloth is good; wet it with oil and then dip into finely powdered pumice. With the pad thus made the wood is rubbed vigorously, renewing the oil or powder as needed, according to the condition of the swab. It will rapidly become dirty and must be folded under from time to time that the old dirt shall not be rubbed in again.

To Cut Glass

Frequently a small piece of glass is needed for some purpose. It may be cut out by filling a deep pan or bowl with water; then put the hands, glass and scissors completely under the water, and hold them there while the cutting is done. Ordinary window glass can be cut in any shape desired in this way.

Many Materials Can Be Utilized

Few women, perhaps, know that old, soiled or faded chenille curtains and draperies can be rewoven into handsome reversible rugs, but this can be done where the carpets are woven. It requires five pounds to make one square yard, which, roughly estimated, is usually the weight of one curtain.

Rugs from old carpets can be woven plain or with borders and with fringed ends, as the customer wishes.

Band borders are placed a few inches above the edge on the ends

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of rugs. End borders are woven on the extreme edge, and then there is a third border effect. This goes around the four sides. There is no extra charge for the border decorating the ends of the rugs, but if it goes all around them, 25 cents per square yard is added.

When a fancy rug is desired, the same kind of carpet in two different colors must be sent—to make the border or center, as the case may be. If fringe is added fifteen cents extra per running yard will be charged. These rugs may be woven in any size—quite an advantage over ready-made ones, which come in standard sizes only.

To calculate how many square yards of rug can be produced from an old carpet one must figure as follows:

Six running yards or eight pounds of Brussels carpet will make one square yard of rug. Allowances must be made for worn out and threadbare parts.

When such exist one to three yards more must be added to the amount as stated above in order to get a rug of the desired size.

Pieces as small as one inch wide and twelve inches long can be used. Should the length of the old carpet fall short of the amount necessary for the reweaving into a rug of desired size, then the quantity can be made up by the weaver, who charges five cents a pound for carpet cuttings, which are usually in stock.

Another good idea is to send pieces of any kind of carpet with the large quantity of the sort desired, because often it may be woven or possibly exchanged for a weave that would combine to advantage.

Carpets may be sent just as they come from the floor, without beating or other cleaning, as this is done at the factory.

Cleaning Marble Baseboards

To entirely remove stains and discoloration from marble baseboards of show cases, tables or floors or mantelpieces, dissolve powdered whiting in very strong soda water. Apply with flannel and leave on to dry for twenty-four hours, when it will be found that all stains have disappeared.

The Care of Matting

The broom, even the covered one, is not good for matting, and neither is the frequent use of the wet cloth. The carpet-sweeper, used across the grain, is better; and the vacuum-cleaner is, of course, best

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of all. But in between the latter two comes the hearth-brush, which is a life-preserver to the matting and a labor-saver to the house-worker. To go over a matting-covered room with a dustpan and one of these brushes is a matter of only a few minutes. These soft hair-brushes, thus used, raise little dust; they keep the matting and the corners in proper condition, and they do not roughen and injure the matting's surface. Another merit is that they may be washed without injury if they are quickly dried.

To Lay a Straw Matting Smoothly

This is a hard thing to do as the cheaper grades are likely to get wrinkled and to wear in ridges. When you put the matting down, get it as smooth as possible; then, with a pail of hot water, to which a cupful of common salt has been added, mop and wash the matting as if it were dirty. Use the salt water freely, renewing, often enough to keep it hot. Wash with the grain of the matting, and leave it quite damp. In drying, the matting will shrink into place. The salt toughens the straw and prevents it from breaking.

Hanging Mirrors

Milliners possessing mirrors, either oval or oblong, should hang them so as to show the hat and not the whole figure. That is, they should be placed horizontally on the wall. A customer will often fail to buy a hat if she is disappointed in the appearance of her figure as reflected in a long mirror.

How to Wash Mirrors

Some persons have a difficulty in keeping mirrors in proper condition, but a soft rag dipped in alcohol and wiped over the glass, that is afterward rubbed dry, is all that is necessary when the mirror appears dim or spotted.

For this purpose cheesecloth is best.

When spots appear at the back of the mirror on the quicksilver, it is generally for the reason that the glass is hung where a strong sunlight can rest upon it. At first tiny specks no larger than pin points make their appearance, then they spread, become larger and finally meet in a cloudy effect which cannot be remedied except by a repetition of the quicksilvering process.

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Damp walls are another source of damage to mirrors, for they, too, destroy the quicksilver.

Frames can be kept in good condition by wiping often with a soft rag. If the frame is a good quality of gilding it may be washed with soap and water when necessary, but the cheaper, ordinary gilt frames should never be touched with water. When they begin to blacken a rag moistened lightly with turpentine will usually restore the gilding.

To Fluff Pillows

Pillows may be fluffed by placing them near an open fire or over the radiator or register.

Silver Polish

When a gas mantel breaks and the filmy ashes fall apart do not throw them away. They make excellent silver polish. One woman saves these ashes and sprinkles them over the logs in her gas grate. The effect is brilliant when the gas is lighted.

Radiator Covers

Make covers for radiators of crash or denim, and save both walls and curtains from the dust that is blown into them by the ascending heat waves.

To Wind Up a Curtain Roller

Using a button hook to wind up a curtain roller, when the spring has run down, is a great saving on the fingers.

Hints on Rug Buying

A dark rug shows dust and lint and a green rug fades to a dirty color, so avoid both. Most good weaves have small patterns, whereas cheap fabrics have big bold designs. Tans wear well and some reds are lasting. Blue rugs are adapted to bedrooms and red, brown and mixed colors to halls.

Care of Rugs

Take your rugs in the yard every three or four weeks, if you have no vacuum cleaner, and sweep them thoroughly with a broom. This will keep the wall-paper and hangings clean, and you won't have to breathe the dust which you are sweeping. A good sweeping with the carpet sweeper will do in the meantime.

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To Keep a Rug Flat

When the edge of a rug persists in curling up, lay over it, on the wrong side, a damp cloth, and on this place a moderately hot iron. Let it stand for a few minutes and the steam will make the rug lay perfectly flat.

An old corset steel, dress-stay, or piece of stiff wire cat-stitched diagonally at the corners, on the wrong side of a much used tapestry rug, will keep it from curling up.

Turned-up Corner of Rugs

Another way to avoid the turned-up corners of rugs is to sew a pocket of some cheap material on the underside of each corner; then slip in a piece of tin, which you can have cut the exact size at a hardware store. The corners cannot curl.

A Return to the Rag Rugs

Milliners who have accumulated old silks, ribbons discarded from hats brought in to trim, etc., have the material from which can be made the handsomest rugs, curtains or table covers.

To prepare these for weaving the material should be cut into strips one inch wide, lapping the ends one over the other, and sewing down. Next wind into balls. It requires one and one-half pounds to make one square yard.

If the rags are of heavy goods it is wiser to allow two pounds to one square yard. The price for weaving rag rugs is usually 35 cents a yard if one yard wide. If a wider width is desired the cost is more per square yard.

Odd Sizes in Woven Rugs

The weaver makes odd sizes, such as the door mat size, 1 foot by 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Room rugs begin at 2 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 3 inches, and range in various prices according to size until they measure 12x15 feet, when the cost of weaving is about \$20.

In shipping, old carpets or other material should be tied securely with strong rope and a tag attached bearing the name and address of the sender. A duplicate tag should be placed inside the carpet. Any kind of carpet can be utilized. Those that can be rewoven into reversible rugs that can be used on both sides are Brussels and ingrain.

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Carpets that make up on one side only are velvets, moquettes, Axminsters and Wiltons.

Smyrna rugs, when not too much worn, can be used by combining with carpet and adding chenille. This process is done entirely by hand, so an extra charge per square yard is made, but the result is usually a beautiful rug.

Opaque Screens

The ordinary wire netting for doors and windows offers no protection from prying eyes. This can be remedied by giving the outside of all screens a coat of thin white paint. Strange as it may seem, the paint will not be noticeable, and while those inside may look out through the screens, outsiders cannot see into the room. The paint should be made as thin as possible with turpentine and applied with a broad flat brush.

Home-Made Seat for a Rocking Chair

To make a strong and flexible seat for an old rocker, buy a roll of carpet-binding to match the chair as nearly as possible. Fasten the binding to the back part of the seat frame, close up in the corner, with a couple of tacks. Draw it from front to back, having the binding very tight and close together, until the entire seat-space is covered. Start in the same way at the side, weaving back and forth, bringing the binding tightly around the side-pieces each time. Such a seat is more comfortable than the perforated wooden ones.

Inexpensive Ways to Make Art Lamp Shades at Home

Charmingly dainty lamp shades may be made at small expense, if one has any knowledge of working with water colors. Even with tracing paper and a pencil decidedly pretty Japanese effects may be secured. For a foundation wire frames of various shapes can be purchased, but if stiff paper is to be used as a covering, the simple, straight frames are best. When covering any frame, at the top should be tacked a piece of asbestos that is at least two inches deep. This will prevent the paper from burning.

If the paper is to be painted the easiest method will be to cut a pattern and lay this on rough white water color paper. When the exact size has been determined the stiff paper should be neatly pasted at the two edges, and held in place over the frame until it has "set."

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White cotton thread and a few stitches are the easiest and firmness way of attaching it to the frame at top and bottom.

This done, the background is ready for decoration. What this shall be depends upon the individual skill or desire. Medallions, heads set into little backgrounds of color and framed with fine lines of gilt and silver are always charming. The frame effect may be joined by tying bowknots together at the top, so that little medallions seem to be suspended by ribbons of gold or a color. Large birds, such as storks, are mostly decorative, and when done in a flight are not difficult. Flowers and rural scenes of various kinds may be used.

It is sometimes possible to find beautiful photographs, and with these, unmounted, novel effect can be made. They may be placed on the paper in a line or irregularly, cutting out the background. This renders the pictures transparent when the light is waning. They should be neatly pasted on, first trimming the paper edge in scallops or points to make a finished frame. If one does not wish to do this, a design may be done with a paint brush in such manner as to simulate a frame. One who cannot use brushes will find that gilt and silver beadings, in the fancy paper departments, are very pretty and not hard to put on. These "frame effects" may become most elaborate by pasting on different decorations.

Still further variety is attained by tracing or drawing figures and cutting them out of the frame with a sharp knife. Over the spaces thus made thin colored or black paper should be pasted, the edges being underneath the shade. When the lamp is lighted these transparent designs are conspicuously shown. In placing these or any other decoration the utmost care should be taken to have the spacing regular and in proportion; otherwise the shade will appear lopsided and its beauty will be spoiled.

If for any reason you do not wish to finish the top and bottom of the shade with a painted or stencilled border, use paper ruches. Those of quality thicker than crêpe, are made now in white and colors and are attached by gluing. Sewing is really the stronger way, as there is then no danger that heat will loosen the trimming.

Shades of crêpe tissue paper are not new, but are always pretty.

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To Clean Window Shades

Lay the shades on a clean table and rub with a slice of bread or with a handful of oatmeal.

To Keep Sleeves Up

A pair of bicycle clips will be found useful to keep the sleeves up.

Sweeping Hints

Before sweeping, always wring an old napkin out of water, and pinning the ends of the linen around your head, make most effectual sifter for the dust. The cloth hangs loosely over nose and mouth, not interfering with breathing in the least.

Renovated Tables and Bureaux

It often happens that the tops of tables and bureaux are badly disfigured. These may be converted into attractive pieces of furniture in the following way: Get plain, flat moulding and nail it securely around the edge of table or bureau top. Have a plate of glass cut to fit into the frame thus formed. Put paper or cloth having a pretty pattern beneath the glass. Flowered cretonnes give a very dainty effect. Tea-tables of this sort are popular for serving tea on veranda or lawn.

A Useful Toy

A child's toy carpet sweeper, costing about ten cents, is a great convenience in sweeping up threads, crumbs scattered on the rug, or in cleaning under tables, cabinets and other furniture too heavy or awkward for frequent moving.

To Clean Wall-Paper

Take one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful coal oil, one teaspoonful muriatic acid or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one-fourth cupful of ammonia, one-half cupful warm water. Place the mixture in a double boiler and stir it constantly until it forms a very thick paste. Turn it out on a floured board, and as it is worked into a dough, the consistency of bread-dough, add a few drops of gasoline, a drop at a time. Keep the mixture in a wet cloth in a tin can. To use it pinch off a handful of the dough, rub it lightly over the paper, working in the soiled part until the piece is gritty and be-

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gins to crumble, then change to clean. This amount will clean two rooms, including the ceilings. The result is a paper as clean as when new.

Another Way to Clean Wall Paper

Boil a quart of water. Let it get cold. Boil it up again, when not quite boiling shave half a toilet sized cake of pure fine white soap into it. As soon as the soap is dissolved and while the water is still almost but not quite boiling stir in flour slowly until the whole is a thick paste. Let it cool. If the mixture is not now the consistency of dough add more flour to make it so. Separate it into pieces convenient to handle. Begin at the top of the wall and work down in long parallel strokes. As the mixture becomes soiled fold in the dirty part and begin again with a clean surface.

Useful Wall Pockets

The material and size of these are suited to the room in which they are hung and the use they are put to. All are finished with a stout facing at the top. Attached to this are brass rings that slip over corresponding hooks on the doors or walls. This prevents tearing the material with nails and makes it easy to take the pockets down to be shaken or washed. Every closet door is furnished with a row of pockets, each the right size to contain a pair of shoes. Above this is a row for soiled collars, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc. Pockets in the back entry hold mittens, rubbers and slippers. This scheme helps to keep the house orderly and does away with much tiresome picking-up.

To Clean Willow Chairs

Do not use warm water or a strong alkali soap for cleaning willow chairs. Dust the chair and scrub it lightly with tepid water containing a few drops of kerosene to remove handmarks of grease. Naphtha soap will not destroy the varnish. Wipe the suds from the willow or wicker and dry the chair in the sun. A solution of oxalic acid and water can be used on unvarnished reed or willow furniture and bleaching properties of the acid will make the articles like new.

Quick Way of Cleaning Windows

The quickest way to clean windows on a bright day is to wet whit-

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ing with water to the consistency of cream and apply it to the windows with a small piece of cloth.

When quite dry remove the whiting with a larger dry cloth and finally polish with old newspapers.

On a cloudy or damp day wipe off the windows with warm dry cloths.

The Dark Window

A dark window against a dark wall should not be endured. Better have a window some place else. Bar that one dark window, and make a bookshelf of it. Cover it with a pretty silk curtain and fill it with shelves. In many city houses, those placed close together, tenants are compelled to have sheet iron shutters. This is for insurance precaution, of course. But there is no reason why the ugly window, so difficult to clean on the outside, should not be made useful inside.

Restoring Ebonized Wood

To clean and restore ebonized wood use a mixture of equal parts of powdered pumice stone and linseed oil. Rub carefully the way of the grain and polish with a dry, soft cloth.

HEALTH and BEAUTY SUGGESTIONS

To Reduce the Size of Ankles

When the legs and ankles are not in proportion reduce the size of ankles with this exercise. Standing erect, feet firmly on the floor, raise the body slowly until you stand upon the toes; do this ten times night and morning.

Hot Bath

When haggard from fatigue try the value of a hot bath as a pick-up. If a little vinegar or cologne be added the refreshing qualities are strengthened.

A Day in Bed

When overdone either from work or pleasure try how different life will look after a day off in bed. There is little danger of bad breakdowns for the person who makes it a habit to have occasional let-ups.

A Face Bleach

Wash the face in a pint of cider every day for nine days, then steam it and the result will be a white skin, all blemishes no deeper than the skin gone, even freckles, tan, windburn, etc.

Warm cider used as a daily wash will remove light freckles; darker freckles may be taken out with vinegar, but this must be removed with warm water, lest the acid burn the skin. Apply cold cream after. Some women use a cut lemon from time to time to whiten the skin.

To Use in Case of Burns

A free application of soft soap to a fresh burn almost instantly removes the fire from the flesh. If the injury is very severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply linseed oil, and then dust over with fine flour. When this covering dries hard, repeat the oil and flour dressing until it cracks and falls off, as it will in a day or two, and a new skin will be found to have formed where the skin was burned.

A Simple Suggestion for Coiffure

Tying a thin veil over the coiffure, after the locks have been

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arranged will deepen the natural wave, for the mesh must be pressed down closely. It should be put on as a cap, knotting the two ends in front at the top of the pompadour. However, care must be taken that the hair falls into waves under the restricting cover, and as the veil is transparent there is no difficulty in determining this. After fifteen minutes or so the veil may be untied and the hair softened by running the comb gently through the tresses.

Cleaning the Face

After a dusty ride or day in the air cold cream will clean the face and neck better than soap and water; rub it on generously, and rub it in with the finger tips; wipe off with cheese cloth or absorbent cotton, and then with old linen (worn out table napkins are nice for this) wet in cologne or Florida water, wipe thoroughly over the face, and then use just a trifle of cream to prevent too much dryness, massaging it in well, over this dust on powder.

If possessed of a very greasy skin, rub it with borax prepared with water; everyone with an oily skin should keep a bottle prepared of filtered water in which powdered borax is thrown, as much as it will take up. If of a very oily skin, allow this to dry on, otherwise rinse with cool, not cold, water.

Cold Cream for a Dust Remover

Vaseline or a good cold cream is the best dust remover, for it penetrates all cracks, softening instead of hardening the matter. If a fluid soap be used directly afterward the grease is quickly extracted, bringing the foreign matter with it.

In cases of extreme soil mere washing leaves the skin in a dingy condition. This is the explanation of many unsightly hands and a defect that is easily remedied.

Among other oily applications as beneficial as vaseline for this purpose is sweet almond oil or soft cold cream. The necessary feature of these is that the applications must be either liquid or one that liquifies quickly or it will not be a dust collector.

Always in winter before going into the street a thin coating of cold cream should be rubbed over the cheeks and chin. The merest atom on the finger tip may be smoothed over, so that a slight

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amount of cream covers the whole surface, neutralizing the unhappy effects of temperature. After that powder may be dusted on. Then when leaving the house the skin should be rubbed with an astringent lotion that will remove the dust from the pores, yet will not increase the amount of grease. For this lettuce water is excellent and can be made at home at any season.

To prepare this lotion an entire head of the vegetable is separated and washed carefully. The leaves are then placed in a new agate or porcelain saucepan, and gently warmed, when the natural liquid, or juice will begin to be extracted. Warming must be slow, and the pulp kept at a high temperature, without simmering, for half an hour. The mass must then be strained through cloth, and for every teaspoonful of juice thus obtained ten drops of tincture of benzoin should be added. The essence may be diluted and made more astringent by adding double its quantity of high proof alcohol.

A liquid balm agrees better than powder with some persons' complexions during cold weather. This is made from two drams of pure oxide of zinc, one dram each of glycerine and orange flower water, five drops of tincture of benzoin and eight drops of essence of violets. The zinc is only covered with orange flower water and stirred. The glycerine and benzoin are put together, adding the rest of the orange flower water, the two mixtures then being mingled.

This preparation is shaken before being put on the face evenly, with a soft linen cloth. It should not stay on over night. It is harmless if washed off before retiring.

The simpler face powders are the less apt to harm the skin. The idea that powders per se are injurious is a mistake, unless they contain powerful ingredients. Their possibility for harm lies merely in the fact of clogging the pores, and this will roughen and eventually ruin the complexion. But if the pores are freed regularly from the impalpable dust and permitted to breathe there will be no trouble. Therefore washing at night becomes imperative for those who would have their skin soft and smooth.

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The Summer Freckles

Lemon juice rubbed on and bathing with buttermilk are old remedies potent with some persons, but other skins need more than merely gentle treatment, and for these the old-time Dr. Erasmus Wilson recommends a preparation of Elderflower ointment, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 20 grains.

Mix well, rub into the skin at night, wash off in the morning with a good soap and hot water and then apply a lotion of suffusion of roses, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; citric acid, 30 grains.

This can remain on all day and the treatment repeated until the freckles are off or very dim.

Receding Gums

Good teeth are requisite for both health and good looks. Go to a dentist and have the tartar removed from under and around the gums, then use table salt on the gums several times a day. Scrub the teeth downward, never crosswise. The teeth should be cleaned before breakfast, after each meal and before retiring.

Care of Hands

The hands are so much in evidence that they need the best of care, and a pretty hand can be made very effectual. Hand exercises from the wrist to limber up the wrist are taken; any one who has seen Bernhardt's gestures will realize all they convey, their grace and meaning; the wrist so supple, the hand full of grace. This will only come with practice.

A scouring brush should be used with a mild soap and lukewarm water every night, and apply it vigorously, drying the hands thoroughly; use a teaspoonful of borax to a basin of water.

Lemon juice and buttermilk will bleach the hands, and the former, or a cut tomato, will remove any ordinary stain.

To Soften the Hands

Keep a dish of Indian meal on the toilet stand near the soap and rub the meal freely on the hands after soaping them for washing. This will cleanse and soften the skin.

To Clean Hands

When the temperature is too high the tendency is to dry the skin.

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Any simple soap may be used, but strong kinds should be avoided. A nail brush is necessary, and an inexpensive one will be as cleansing as a costly one.

As soon as the hands are wet they must be lathered, and then the brush rubbed over the soap and the palms and backs scrubbed, brushing so the skin will not be irritated, yet sufficiently brisk to take out the dirt.

Snowy Hands

Snowy hands are produced by dipping them in almond oil; let them absorb all the oil, and then dip them in French chalk and wear a pair of loose old gloves that night. Another plan is to wash the hands in peroxide of hydrogen, letting it dry on them, and then rub on cold cream and wear old kid gloves. In the morning wash off with lemon juice, vinegar or cider, hot water, and then a disappearing cream.

Stained Hands

Cream of tartar will remove dye stains from the hands. Rub with soap and apply the powder thoroughly.

Wash Hands in Grease

It is not enough to wash the hands just before going to luncheon, for the prettiest materials in the shops soil the skin, while ledger work or typewriting makes the skin grimy after a few moments' work.

Yet it takes less than five minutes to get them into condition if the pot of grease is kept near the washstand and is used in liberal quantities, as for instance, a lump the size of an English walnut at each cleansing.

To apply this it is put into the palm of one hand and then the same motion as in washing is gone through, special attention being given to the finger tips and nails. This takes about half a minute. If no other grease is at hand kerosene oil may be used. Indeed machinists use petroleum in this form very often to cleanse the hands, and the fastidious woman will doubtless be surprised at its efficacy. Then the hands must be dipped into warm, not hot, water.

To Whiten Hands

A very good bleaching paste can be used at night, avoiding the nails, with a pair of kid gloves worn over it. The paste—rosewater and

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powdered myrrh, each 1 oz.; honey, 4 oz., and yellow wax, 2 oz.; sufficient glycerine to enable one to spread as a paste. Melt the wax, add the myrrh, beating well, and gradually add the honey and rose-water.

Soaking thin hands in warm olive oil for half an hour every day will fatten them. Always bathe the hands in warm water before using any improver, so as to open up the pores. After an oil soak, wipe dry and use prepared chalk as a powder until obliged to wash them free from oil.

To Soften the Hands

Before retiring take a large pair of gloves and spread mutton tallow inside, also all over the hands. Wear the gloves all night and wash the hands with olive oil and white Castile soap in the morning: after cleansing the hands with soap rub them well with oatmeal while still wet.

To Cure Dandruff

Take a thimbleful of powdered refined borax, let it dissolve in a teacupful of water; first brush the head well, and then wet a brush with the solution and rub the scalp well with it. Do this every day for a week and twice a week, until no trace of dandruff is found.

Hair Pulling in Order

The latest thing in promoting woman's glory crown is systematic pulling of the hair. The most scientific pulling, that which is supposed to give a tingling sense of life to the scalp and promote a luxuriant growth of hair, must be in steady, even, but rather brisk pulls.

Take a small strand of hair in hand, pull it firmly but sharply enough to make the scalp tingle, but not irritate it. Keep this up all over the head until the scalp is glowing and pink.

Ten minutes of hair-pulling each morning is said to not only strengthen the hair, but to give it new luster.

To Improve Hair

The best shampoo for oily hair and dry scalp is an egg shampoo, made by adding one ounce of cold water to one well beaten egg; rub mixture well into the scalp and on the hair, rinse in warm water, then

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cold water, dry thoroughly, apply the tonic and massage the scalp for ten minutes. Each night use the tonic and massage for ten minutes.

Stiff Hair

The first remedy for a woman whose hair has begun to be stiff is to experiment with slightly oily liquids until she finds one suitable. A lotion made from one tablespoonful of glycerine, half a pint of rose water, with ten drops of tincture of benzoin added to prevent the glycerine becoming rancid, is excellent.

This mixture should be used after the hair has been made ready for dressing by removing all the tangles. This done, one should put about half a teaspoonful of the mixture in the palm of the left hand and rub the right into it. With both hands the hair is gently rubbed and patted smooth from forehead to neck, oiling it, but so slightly that the application is not visible. Afterward dressing proceeds in the usual way. Occasionally a woman should use a slightly wet brush after the oiling. This must not be applied every day or the effect of too much water will be drying.

Another liquid for the same purpose is made from one-quarter of an ounce of gum benzoin and four ounces of high proof alcohol. After the gum is dissolved liquid is strained through coarse brown paper and two ounces of castor oil and half a dram each of oils of geranium and bergamot are added. This is put on by the same process as was described above.

Neither of these is to be regarded as a tonic or used as a substitute, for they are distinctly dressings, and the manner in which they are put on in no way affects the scalp. To feed the scalp it is necessary that whatever is put on shall be rubbed into the pores.

How to Make Hair Wavy in Winter

One hears women say mournfully, and with truth, that just as soon as the weather is cold their hair ceases to wave; that it is crinkly in summer, but in winter is straight, and this condition prevails, I think, because the grease is used on the tresses, for there are few cases where hair that is in the least wavy naturally will not be improved by slight application of oil. And this truth is proved by the fact that the wave in tresses is deeper several weeks after shampooing than when

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just washed, because the natural oils have gathered, and the texture of the hair responds accordingly.

The scalp is affected in winter precisely as is the complexion; it is dried, the degree depending upon the amount of natural grease secreted. Warm weather has exactly the opposite effect; it stimulates the excretions, and foreign application is unnecessary.

Scalp Treatment

For the itching scalp use the following lotion once daily and give a deep massage after applying tonic. Once or twice a week rub a little yellow vaseline on the scalp: distilled witch hazel, 5 ounces; corrosive sublimate, 10 grains.

Dry Shampoo

When the hair is dusty and dull, and you want to clean it quickly, just sprinkle through it a little dry shampoo powder made by mixing four ounces of orris root with four ounces of therox.

Then brush the hair thoroughly and not only will it be clean, but it will have a rich and glossy lustre that can be given in no other way. So little time is required for this dry shampoo that it can be done profitably whenever the hair is dressed.

Therox is excellent for the scalp and gives the hair new life and vigor. The regular use of this mixture heightens the natural color, while washing the hair with water too often causes it to lose color and become dull and brittle.

Thin Eyebrows

Eyebrows need a tonic like the hair does sometimes; they should arch evenly and be moderately heavy. When they begin to look thin try this tonic: Sulphate of quinine, 5 grains; sweet almond oil, 1 ounce. Put on the eyebrows with a finely pointed brush and be careful that none goes in the eyes.

Another tonic is to rub a little red vaseline on the eyebrows, following the desired shape as you smooth them down, and with a little brush apply some to the eyelashes. Brush the eyebrows every day.

Dark Circles Under Eyes

Dark circles under the eyes are usually caused by some constitu-

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tional trouble or loss of sleep. The cause must first be removed and it is always best to consult a physician, as the trouble is not easily reached. Help the physician by massaging each day with good massage cream. Begin at the nose and massage gently from the nose outward to the corner of the eyes, in a rotary motion.

For a Slight Scar

Spirits of camphor, touching the skin with it twice a day, will sometimes eradicate the spots left from pimples. The liquid should be gently rubbed in.

Important Little Things

Red ears are conspicuous, and can be greatly improved by using any non-greasy cream or astringent used on the face; then powder with French chalk or flour of zinc. In the morning wash the ears with water softened with borax and a few drops of lemon juice.

"Bite the lips to make them red" is an old saying and bad advice, this thickens and chaps the lips; better redden them by pressing firmly together. Before going out in the wind or cold lightly rub the lips with cold cream or a non-greasy cream used for the face and hands;

Moles are removed with strong, and the best, salicylic acid, dipping a wooden toothpick in the acid and then applying to the mole, but carefully avoid touching the skin around. In a few days a scab will form and fall, and the mole with it, or part of it at least; in fifteen days use the acid again and more of the mole will come off; repeat in fifteen days if necessary and the entire mole finally goes.

For Chapped Lips

To prevent the chapped lips that so frequently result from the high winds try rubbing the lips each time before going out with rose water and glycerine, mixed in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter.

Look as Well as You Can

From earliest childhood such habits as making faces, drawing down the mouth, frowning, squinting, etc., should be corrected; such contortions are wrinkle breeders, and no one admires wrinkles; so why court them? A reposeful face is not full of wrinkles.

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The successful beauty finder is one who perseveres in any treatment undertaken, who erases wrinkles from her mind, as well as her face, and reflects in her eyes an uplifted soul and "good will towards men."

Massage and Tipping

The old-fashioned idea of massage has been modified, as rubbing may do harm as well as good; if a rubbing is done skilfully the operator may rub flesh on; ditto wrinkles if the rubbing is too vigorous, or rub them off if the work is done correctly, but we are not all skilled operators.

In massaging the face rub from the centre and across rather than lengthwise. The "tipping" now preferred to massage in many cases, is a tapping of the finger tips only on the skin to be treated, which gives a tingling sensation that soon proves that the blood is rushing up to that spot to improve the circulation and restore life where there seemed to be a lack of it.

One needs short finger nails for "tipping," and a quick, light tap. Used in conjunction with massage this is a very effective treatment.

For Breaking Nails

The constant use of hard water is fatal on the good appearance of the finger nails. This is one of the drawbacks to a filter plant.

As, however, pure water is the first consideration, women must seek means of overcoming minor ills.

Nails that break easily must be given a course of olive oil. It should be rubbed into the finger tips each night. Massage well and occasionally give the fingers a bath in hot olive oil.

If it is not convenient to use the oil, vaseline is a good substitute. Whenever doing rough work the fingers should be protected with gloves. If it is not comfortable to wear them over the whole hand, fingers can be cut from old gloves.

Many girls who do office work, or selling goods over a counter, injure their hands unnecessarily by not washing them often, for the most amazing amount of damage is done the nails and skin by permitting an accumulation of dirt to remain in the pores for several hours.

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When cleansing hands so stained, soap and water should not be the first application, for nothing but a soft grease will be effective.

The finger tips require several extra strokes. Rinsing must be thorough. Drying finishes the cleaning, but is not the simple process that many persons think, and in the manner of doing it lies half the secret of having pretty nails. Each finger must be taken separately, the towel rubbed down the sides, back and front, beginning at the top.

The common mistake is to begin at the finger base and rub up, which simply trains the cuticle down over the nails and thickens the tips. Every nail must be wiped individually, commencing at the top and pressing gently down to the crescent at the base of the nail.

Only in this way will good shape be preserved. The fact that knuckles are not thoroughly dried many times is the explanation of redness. They require special attention.

File the Finger Nails

To keep the nails in good condition, always file them, never use the scissors to cut. Cleanse under the nails with equal parts of lemon juice and water. Use an orange wood stick; also keep the cuticle around the nails smooth. Polish the nails whenever necessary.

For a Thin Neck

For this one must take deep breathing exercise ten minutes night and morning, but some seem too busy to devote this time, and yet wish to improve, and they can wear a shoulder brace that will keep them in such a position that they will breathe deeply all the time.

If possible take singing lessons, at least try and get in neck exercises for ten minutes every night, letting the head fall forward as low as possible, slowly raise and lower the head toward the back; repeat on each side and then turn the head around, rolling it as much in a circle as can be done; this must be done slowly, as it makes one giddy.

Every night bathe the neck in very hot water, then apply a

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tissue building cream well rubbed in on neck, chest and shoulders for if one of these parts is thin all are. The next morning take deep breathing exercises, then wash the cream off in hot water and soap, followed by a cold water rub, and use a flesh brush for five minutes.

Do Not Be Discouraged

Do this for a month and you will be surprised at the result, provided you are getting plenty of nourishing food, sleep and outdoor air at the same time.

A Yellow Neck

A yellow neck can be improved by soaking it, after washing with warm water, with a soft flannel cloth wet with lemon juice, peroxide of hydrogen or simply alcohol; soak the cloth and tie it on, renew when dry and rub the neck as well; dilute the peroxide with water, about one-fourth, if the skin is very tender.

Then wash with a disappearing cream and finally with warm water and soap and then cold water as a dash on the skin to prevent colds.

To Fill Hollows in Throat

Deep breathing before an open window in the early morning, clad in a loose gown, will help largely to fill the hollows in throat. Massage also with a massage cream: cocoa butter, 2 ounces; lanoline, 2 ounces; olive oil, 2 ounces.

A Red Nose

Do not overeat and wear overtight clothes if you would avoid a red nose. Indigestion and cramped circulation can paint a more vivid hue than the rouge pot.

A Nose Wash

Your nose will improve if you wet it at night and in the morning with a mixture of 15 grain iodide of potassium, 7½ grains of iodine and ½ pint of distilled water; it should dry on.

Complexion Parlors

If you intend opening rooms for manicuring and facial massage, the furnishings are important. A front room would be better

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than a back room, as you require good light. You will want a place screened or curtained off for treating the face, a mirror, Morris chair for the patient, a clothes tree, small table and a box for face powder. For the manicuring, a long narrow table with a pretty cushion to rest the hands on, small bowl to soak the fingers and bathe the hands in. Manicure instruments, a chair each side of the table. A few pretty chairs and pictures, a rug for the floor, desk or table, pretty white curtains at the windows, and anything that will make the room look dainty and attractive. Then lastly, but most important, good creams and face powder.

Polish for Nails

An inexpensive and harmless nail polish is made by thoroughly mixing together a half ounce of talcum powder, a half ounce of powdered starch, a half ounce of pulverized boracic acid and fifteen drops of tincture of carmine. Do not rub the nails until the sensitive flesh beneath burns, as this causes them to become dry and brittle.

Powder Versus Complexion

There are pure powders, if people will only go where they are sold. One manufacturer of face powders is noted for the way that his powders stick on, as well as their purity. Pure white powder can only be used by a clear blond, otherwise the person looks like a ghost; flesh powder is more natural, and brunette is for one of a decided brunette skin.

Pink powders are more becoming to any pale complexion, be it a blonde or brunette, but too pink is bad, and when this purchase has been made and the powder seems like a flush over the face it should be toned down by adding some pure white powder and thoroughly mixing the two.

Powder is an artificial aid that should not be detected on the face. The young do not need such improvements, and to see rouge plentifully applied is repulsive.

Powder on the Face

Face powder, a protection when applied with discrimination to the complexion, may do much harm during cold weather, because

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the cold is drying, and powder has the same effect, and the two in combination may cause a roughness which only months of treatment will smooth away.

Excessive Perspiration

This affects one mentally by giving only disagreeable feelings as well as physically. Sponge off the parts so affected at least once a day with boracic acid; use 20 parts of hot water to one of acid. Also dust the face and neck and wherever it is necessary with a dry boracic powder.

Improving the Skin

In sleeping do not lie on one side more than the other, or bury your face in a soft pillow, as this makes wrinkles. Bathe the cheeks three times a day in weak ammonia water, in which dissolve a piece of alum as large as a hazel nut; this keeps them firm.

Powder on the face will be used, so why not tell one of a good kind? Rice flour, precipitated chalk and arrowroot powdered. Always wash off at night.

A lotion that will assist in driving away blackheads can be applied to the face a dozen times a day, simply patting it on with an old soft linen rag and allow it to dry: Subcarbonate of soda, 36 grains; distilled water, 8 ounces; essence of roses, 6 drops.

For an Oily Skin

Try a diet of green vegetables, fruit and plenty of water; use a facial brush for a good face scrub in hot water and soap, followed by cold water once a day and every evening when preparing for dinner, wipe off your face with witch hazel and a piece of old linen.

Every night put on this lotion: 6 oz. rose water, 2 oz. elder flower water, 10 grains tannic acid and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tincture benzoin. Wash off in the morning with the facial brush as above.

To protect the skin from the early Spring winds, rub a little cold cream on the face and dust on pure rice powder when obliged to be out in the wind; after wash off with warm water, followed by a cold rinsing.

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A chiffon veil worn through the windy season will save the skin from tan and roughness.

No one can tell any person how to keep, assume or increase their beauty without trouble; nothing is gained without working for or thinking of it, but with time, patience and systematic effort any woman may attain wonders.

If possible go occasionally to a beauty specialist and see how she works over you; it will show you how to treat yourself correctly.

For Irritated Skin

Sometimes pure-looking skins will feel irritated and when rubbed grow rough, which state can be relieved by first washing with warm water, then apply cold cream or a disappearing cream to cleanse thoroughly and rub well in; then rub off and apply this mixture: Powdered camphor 2 grams, powdered starch 60 grams, oxide of zinc 15 grams; mix well together.

To Remove Corns

Salicylic acid, 1 dram; trim the corn with a very sharp knife or razor blade. Apply the acid; cover with a piece of court plaster. In three days remove the plaster and the corn will come with it.

Soft corns may be cured by wrapping the afflicted toe with a soft linen rag which has been saturated with turpentine, night and morn'ing. Care should be taken to wear shoes sufficiently wide but not too large.

Deodorizer for the Feet

No. 1—Wash the feet in warm water to which a little hydrochloric acid or chloride of lime has been added.

No. 2—Bathe the feet often in a strong solution of borax or in a common kitchen soda dissolved in water. Change the hosiery every day.

Tea for Cold—Flaxseed

For the flaxseed tea pour a pint of boiling water over two tablespoonsful of unbruised flax seed and a little powdered liquorice root. Stand the mixture near the stove for four hours, then

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strain through a piece of old linen. If you do not like the taste of the flaxseed add the juice of a lemon.

This tea has to be made fresh every day, but you'll find it a fine drink when you've a bad feverish cough.

Teas for a Cold—Slippery Elm

"You hear of a lot of new-fangled cures for colds," said an old nurse, "but no one nowadays seems to know about slippery-elm tea. I brought up nine children without ever going to a doctor to cure them of bad colds.

'Don't know how to make it? All you do is to break the bark into bits, pour boiling water over it, cover the pitcher and let the tea steep until it is cold. Sweeten to taste and add the juice of a lemon.

"You can take a small cupful every hour until your cold is cured and it is just the thing to keep beside the bed at night when you are barking your head off.

"People nowadays laugh at these old granny cures, as they call it, but I've not found much to beat slippery-elm tea, nor flaxseed tea, whenever I get a cold."

BEAUTY RECIPES

To Remove Freckles

It is claimed that freckles may be removed by any of the following recipes:

No. 1—Take grated horse-radish and put it in very sour milk; let it stand four hours, then wash the face night and morning.

No. 2—Rectified spirits 1 ounce, water 8 ounces, orange-flower water $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (or rose water, 1 ounce), distilled muriatic acid 1 tablespoonful; mix and use after washing.

No. 3—Lemon juice 1 ounce, powdered borax $\frac{1}{4}$ dram, sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; mix and let stand in a glass bottle for a few days, then rub on the face and hands night and morning. Two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice equal 1 ounce.

The skin should be protected from the direct light of the sun. Cold cream should be rubbed into it and powder dusted over it before going out into the sunlight. A wide brimmed hat or a parasol are needed for further protection.

Wash for Blotched Face

Rose water 3 ounces, sulphate of zinc 1 dram; mix and wet the face; gently dry it and then touch it over with cold cream, which also dry off gently.

To Remove Pimples

No. 1—Barley meal 1 ounce, powdered bitter almonds 1 ounce; enough honey to make a smooth paste.

No. 2—White vinegar 4 ounces, sulphur water 2 ounces, acetated liquor of ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, liquor of potassa 3 grains, distilled water 4 ounces; mix and apply twice a day.

It is better to consult a physician in case of obstinate pimples. A small, red pimple which comes from obstruction of the skin and imperfect circulation may sometimes be cured by frequent washing in warm water and prolonged friction with coarse towel.

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Disappearing Cream

When the skin seems dry it needs another kind of a cream to the above formulas, and the face should be washed but once a day in water, using a pure, bland soap and warm water, followed by a cold dash of water to prevent colds.

This is done in the morning and at night, and during the day use a disappearing cream, rubbing it in, then wiping it off with a piece of old linen; at night, after a "cream wash," do not rub it off; let the cream soak in all night.

The disappearing cream is made as follows: White wax, 1 ounce; spermacetti, 1 ounce; almond oil, 4 ounces; rose water, 4 ounces. Use as described above. Can be put up by any druggist or at home, remembering that the more a cream is beaten the smoother it will be.

Cream for Tissue Building

Pure spermacetti, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; pure white wax, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; lanoline, 2 ounces; almond oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; cocoa butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound. Melt and then add Balsam of Peru, 1 drachm; let it settle, pour off the clear part and then put in of orange flower water, 2 fluid drachms and keep on stirring until it becomes solid.

The other cream for building up the tissues is of spermacetti, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; mutton tallow, 5 ounces; lanoline, 5 ounces; cocoanut oil, 4 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 1 drachm; extract of Portugal, 4 ounces; oil of neroli, 20 drops. These creams are good; use either one, but use it constantly; do not omit a night during the month. If one can take a dessert spoonful three times a day of olive oil it helps to nourish the starved tissues.

For Summer Curls

To promote the curly appearance of hair and keep it longer in curl, moisten the hair with a lotion given below, and as the hair dries the curl will become apparent.

Dry salts of tartar, 1 dram; powdered cochineal, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; liquor of ammonia, essence of rose, 1 dram each; glycerine, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; rectified spirit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; 18 ozs. distilled water. Mix, let it stand for a week and stir frequently, then filter.

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Simple Hair Dye

Take one-half ounce of mullein flower and steep in water until liquid is black; strain and add one-half ounce of genista. Apply to the hair with a brush.

For Falling Hair

Shampoo the head with green liquid soap and plenty of hot water; then apply every day for a month this tonic and shampoo once a week with soap and water, until the month is up. Constant use of green soap will make the hair too dry.

Tonic: Tincture cantharides (alcoholic), 4 drachms; tincture capsicum, 1 drachm; tincture nux vomica, 4 drachms; cocoa oil, 1½ ounces; eau de cologne, 5 ounces.

To Prevent Hair from Falling Out

Hulls of butternuts, 4 ounces; infuse in 1 quart of water 1 hour; add ½ ounce of copperas; apply with soft brush every 2 or 3 days. The water that potatoes have been boiled in is said to prevent the hair from turning gray.

Treatment for Baldness

Macerate 1 dram powdered cantharides in 1 ounce spirits wine; shake frequently during a fortnight and then filter; rub together 10 parts of this tincture with 90 parts of cold lard; add any perfume. Rub well into the head night and morning.

Hair Tonic

Tincture of Spanish flies, 3 drams; castor oil, 2 drams; oil of rosemary, 1 dram; oil of rose geranium, 3 drops; alcohol sufficient to make, 4 ounces. Apply to scalp with fingers every 3 days.

Hair Tonic

Eau de cologne, 8 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of lavender, ½ dram; oil of rosemary, ½ dram.

Shampoo

Carbonate of potash, 1 ounce; water of ammonia, ½ ounce; alcohol, 4 ounces; water sufficient to make, 8 ounces. Wet the head and pour sufficient of the solution on it to make a good lather when rubbed. Wash thoroughly and rinse with lukewarm water and dry.

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To Make the Eyebrows Grow

Sulphate of quinine, 5 grains; alcohol, 1 ounce; apply after brushing the eyebrows.

Treatment of Eczema

Cleanse the skin with the cleansing cream given below instead of soap and water. Apply the eczema cream to face and scalp before retiring.

Cleansing Cream—Oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; white wax, 1 ounce; vaseline, 1 ounce; extract of violet, 2 drams.

Eczema Cream—Calomel, 5 grains; sulphur, 1 dram; oil of cade, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; rose ointment sufficient to make one ounce.

An Astringent Cream

A well-recommended astringent cream is made from four ounces of mutton tallow, one and a quarter ounces of glycerine, one-half dram of tincture of benzoin, a quarter of a dram of spirits of camphor, one-eighth of a dram of powdered alum, one-quarter of a dram of Russian isinglass and one-half an ounce of rose water.

The rose water is warmed in a china cup set in hot water and the isinglass is dissolved in it. The mutton tallow, which has previously been dried out at gentle heat and added to the glycerine, is then blended with the rose water, and the other ingredients are added while the mixture is being beaten. This makes a cream which is astringent, tightening the skin, without allowing it to become flabby, as often happens when one is reducing flesh.

For Chapped or Rough Hands

No. 1—Wash the hands with a mixture of lemon juice, 3 ounces; white wine vinegar, 3 ounces; white brand, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

No. 2—Make an ointment by melting together 3 drams of gum camphor, 3 drams of white beeswax, 2 ounces of olive oil. Apply at night and wear gloves.

Rouge

Mix vermilion with enough gum tragacanth, dissolved in water, to form a thin paste; add a few drops of almond oil, place in rouge pot and dry by very gentle heat.

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To Beautify the Teeth and Sweeten the Breath

Chlorate of lime, 1 ounce in 1 pint of soft water, and let it stand 24 hours; then pour off the clear water and add 40 drops of essence of rose. Brush the teeth and rinse the mouth thoroughly with this solution.

A Tooth Powder for Daily Use

No. 1—Borax powder, 2 ounces; precipitate chalk, 4 ounces; myrrh, 1 ounce; iris, 1 ounce. Mix together.

No. 2—Take equal parts of prepared chalk, orris root, carbonate of magnesia and mix the powders together.

Violet Mouth Wash

After eating rinse the mouth with the following wash: Tincture of orris, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; spirit of rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; attar of almonds, 5 drops. Shake the mixture thoroughly.

To Remove Ink or Fruit Stains

No. 1—Stains may be removed by immersing the hands in water slightly acidulated with oxalic acid or a few drops of oil of vitrol; or a little pearlash or chloride of lime may be added to water for this purpose. Afterward rinse them well in warm clean water and do not touch soap for some hours, as any alkaline matter will bring back the stains.

No. 2—Wash the hands in clear water, wipe them lightly and while moist strike a match, closing the hands above it so as to catch the smoke; the stains will disappear.

No. 3—Rubbing the hands with a slice of raw potato to remove vegetable stains.

No. 4—Damp the hands first in water, then rub them with tartaric acid as you would with soap; rinse and rub dry.

To Overcome Odorous Perspiration

When bathing put a few drops of ammonia in the water, dry the skin well and dust with the following powder:

Oleate of zinc, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; powdered starch, 1 ounce; salicylic acid, 1 scruple.

THE VALUE OF ADHESIVES IN THE MILLINER'S WORKROOM

One of the indispensable requisites in a milliner's workroom is the millinery adhesive, a factor doubly important since the inauguration of a pronounced vogue for smoothly draped fabric hats and for countless trimming ornaments which cannot be sewed must be pasted in order to produce the correct effect. It goes without saying that ordinary glue cannot be employed for millinery purposes; but there are cements specially prepared for milliner's use, which, while possessing all the adhesive qualities to be found in the best glues and pastes, do not stain or penetrate the fabrics, however delicate in texture and coloring.

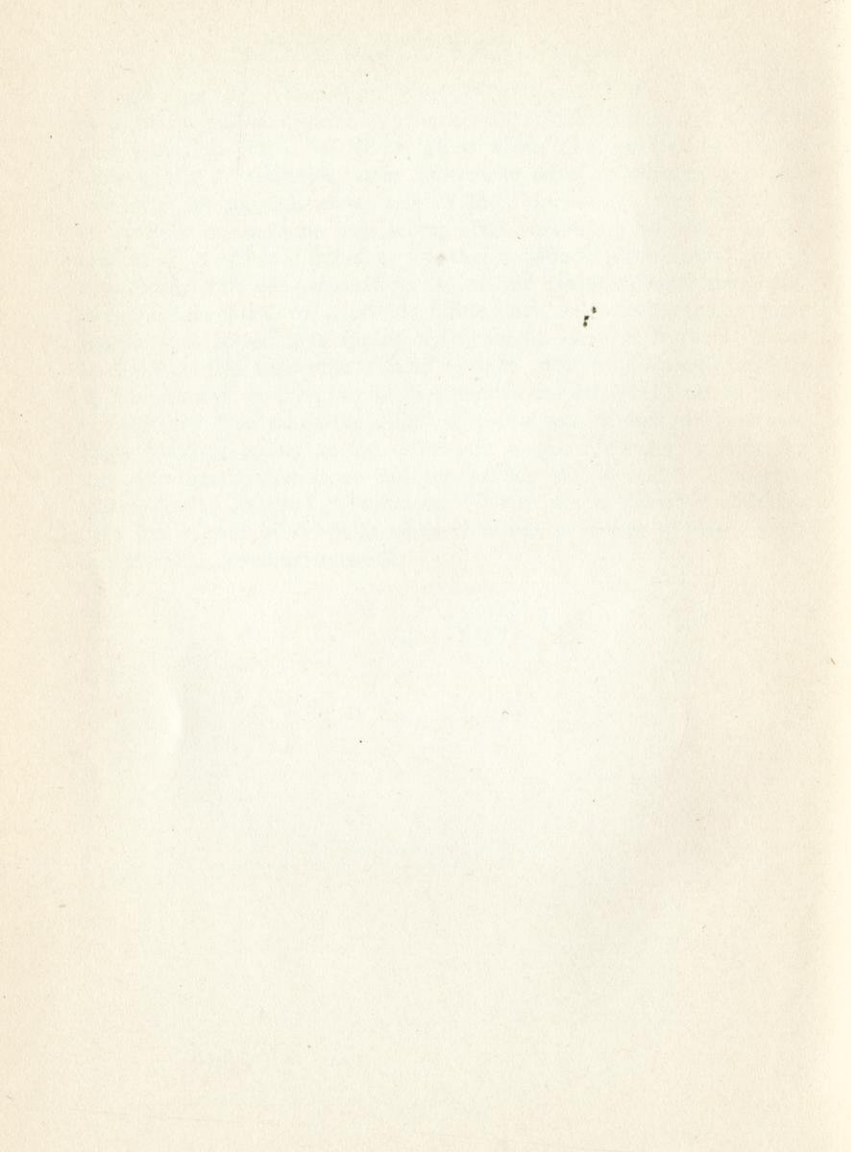
Nothing is simpler than the use of these millinery cements. If a hat brim is to be covered, cut the covering the required size, allowing about one-half inch for folding in, apply a coat of cement to the reverse of fabric as well as a coat to the buckram or willow foundation. Permit these to dry. If the goods are of a heavy character, two coats should be applied, allowing each to dry separately. When the cement has dried out, apply the facing by pressing it down on the buckram, rubbing it tight with the hand. No weights are required for holding down millinery cement to cause it to hold. With glue this is necessary, as ordinary glue only sticks while it is wet, and parts must be pressed together immediately before the glue sets. This is just opposite to the use of millinery cement. In addition, glue is usually used hot, while millinery cement is always used cold.

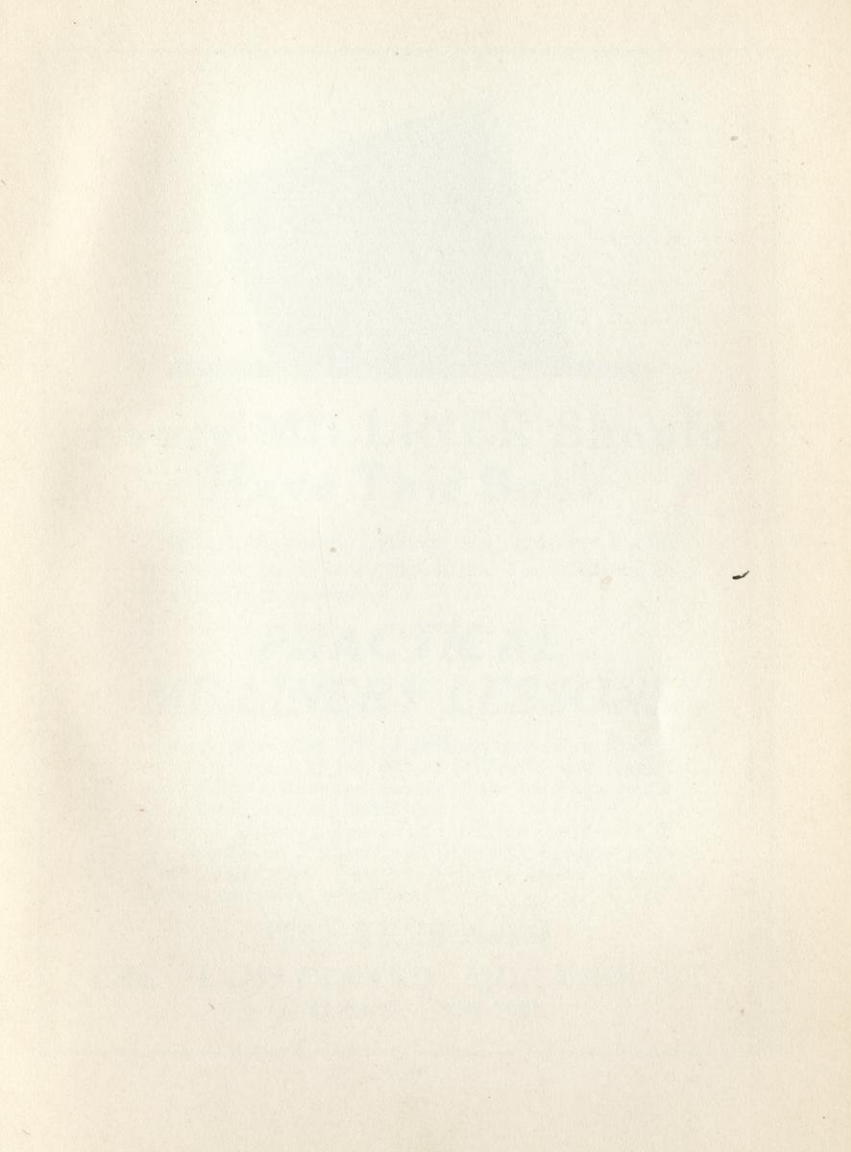
Fancies of every description may be made with the aid of millinery cement. Then a vast variety of cockades and pompons and bright flowers are also the contributions to the new-found uses for millinery cement. In addition to these, new combinations in ribbon effects have been produced which are startling in their novelty. What makes all these things possible is the fact that millinery cement takes the place of sewing. So when two ribbons are faced together not a stitch is visible, and if a plume is to be made the maker has the assurance that neither rain nor weather can spoil it.

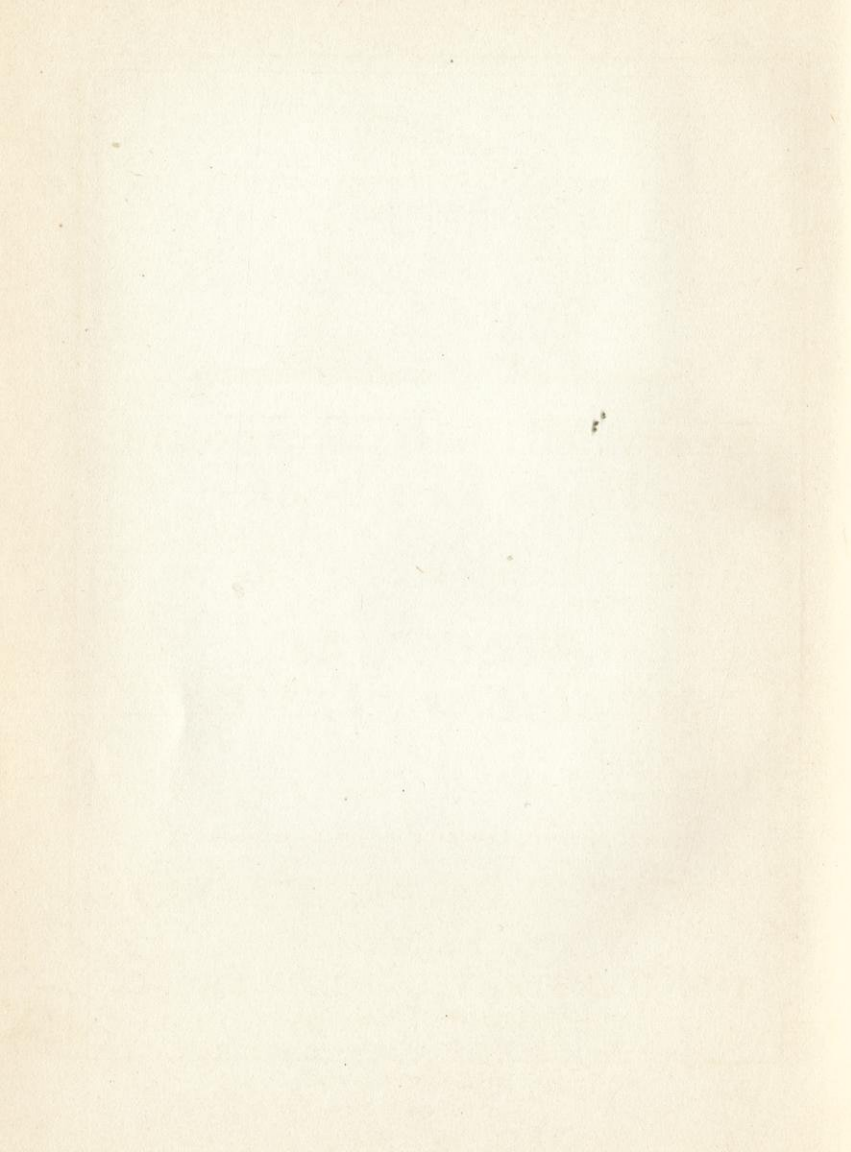
THE MILLINER'S GUIDE

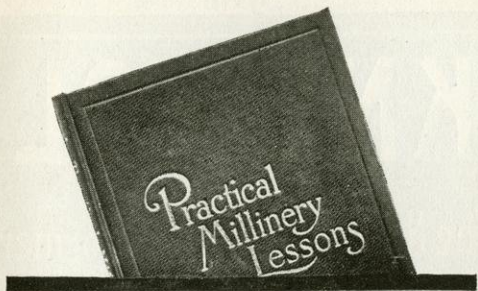
For wide ribbon bows and other trimming motifs the foundation is first cut of willow, crinoline or buckram and finished with flat ribbon wire so as to retain its shape, after which two sections of ribbon, piece goods or whatever other fabric the motif is covered with are pasted to the top and under side of the foundation. This eliminates all sewing, saving time and labor. It is necessary to wait for the cement to dry before pressing together foundation and covering. In connection with the preparation of fur and feather fancies and trimmings, a foundation of a suitable fabric, such as cretonne, felt or some similar soft material, is spread with cement and the feathers or fur are laid on this while the cement is wet. The whole article is built up and allowed to dry after the feathers or fur have been set in place.

Millinery glue takes the place of needle and thread for fastening fancy braid or guimp on hat crowns or brims, for securely fastening the covering of cabochons and for pasting ribbon and lace rosettes and cockades on their foundations. There are a thousand different uses for it, and in every instance it means a saving of time and a considerable economy in work.









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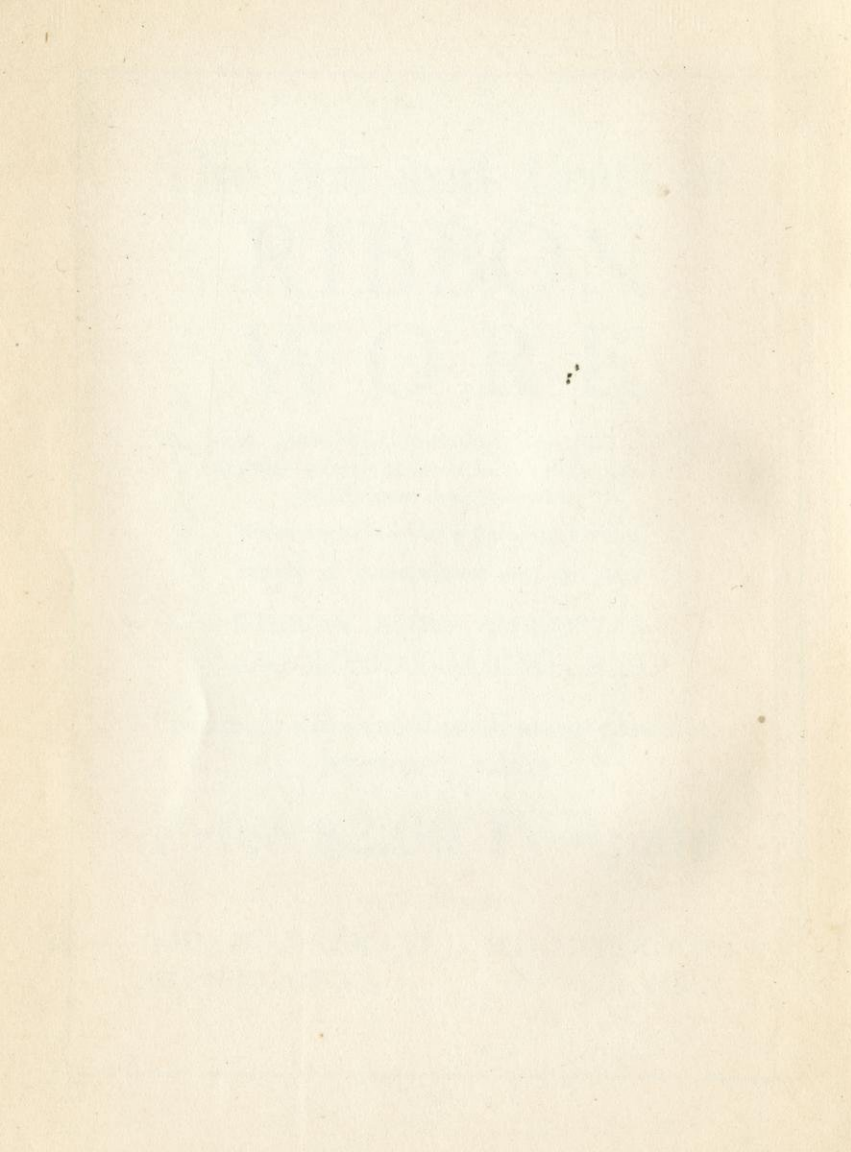
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