

Marjorie Dane's Patterns

A STYLISH coat suit in dark green broadcloth, trimmed with braid, is shown in the illustration (5812-5824). The short jacket is unusually jaunty and becoming, the good lines upon which it is cut giving it a distinctive style. The front laps in double-breasted style and curved seams in front and back extend to the shoulders and assist greatly in shaping the garment. A choice of three-quarter or full length sleeves is given. The modish skirt consists of seven gores. The upper part is given a faultless fit by groups of pleats attached closely to about yoke depth and flaring widely at the lower edge, which is in the fashionable clearing length. English mohair, serge, broadcloth and the novelty suitings are suitable for reproduction. For 36 inches bust measure 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material will be required for the jacket and 6 1/4 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' Jacket, No. 5812. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Ladies' Skirt, No. 5824. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, a jacket and skirt, which will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents each.

The costume shown in rich red broadcloth (5885-5427) is exceptionally smart and modish. The coat is one of the new cutaway models, closing in single-breasted style. The pattern allows for full length or elbow sleeves, either style being finished by turn back cuffs. A rolling collar completes the neck and attached pocket flaps add to the smart, jaunty effect. The nine gores skirt is up-to-date and a most desirable model in every way. The pleats are stitched to deep yoke depth, and the lower edge may be either short round or inset length. Cheviot, English worsted or novelty suiting will all make up stylishly after this design. Sizes 36 inch bust measure will require 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the coat and 6 1/4 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' Cutaway Coat, No. 5885. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Nine Gored Skirt, No. 5427. Sizes for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, a coat and a skirt, which will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents each.

For young girls the plain long coat in double-breasted style is always a popular model for home making. This one (5955) is particularly modish with its broad shawl collar extending out over the sleeves, as it gives the wide shoulder effect so becoming to children. The back is quite plain and the lines of the front unbroken, save for the pockets and three large buttons that effect the closing. The regulation coat sleeve is gathered into the armholes. The lower edge is prettily finished by a turned back cuff. Herring-bone cheviot was chosen for the making, but Scotch tweed, broadcloth, velvet and the novelty fabrics are all suggested. For a child of 8 years 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material will be required.

Girls' Coat, No. 5955. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

A pattern of the accompanying illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents. Address all orders to Marjorie Dane, 44 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City.

Please be sure to state size of pattern desired, and write name and address plainly.

OUTDOOR COSTUMES



Curling the Hair in New Ways

NOW that the mushroom hat has come to stay—at least, for another season—the hairdressers are reaping their harvest over and over again, for the hair must be worn fluffy to make these hats all at becoming. Many of us have not seventy-five cents to give these professional hairdressers every few days, and we must makeshift as best we can with home-made devices.

Shampooing and properly drying the hair has much to do with the home work. Perhaps you do not know that if you dry your hair over a great big roll of paper like a pompadour, your hair will stand up naturally. If you wear your hair parted in the middle, part it while still wet and let it dry that way; likewise, for those who part it at the side. If you wear it low on one side of your forehead, pull the lock down in that manner while it is drying, and you will find that the erstwhile unruly lock will stay well put. Dry the hair in the sun without fail, and, if the day is not too cold, in the open air.

There are many artificial curlers to be worn at night, but most of them have rubber on them in one form or another. This is most injurious. Your choice lies between two methods, the old-fashioned curl papers or rags, or the kid curlers. Remember that you want waves and not crimps, so make the roll very large. Hair to curl well must be oily; this is something that you must look after. Occasionally sitting a little talcum powder into the hair is good to relieve this oily condition, but the powder must be well brushed out after it is applied.

There are many patented curling fluids on the market, sold under fancy names, but just plain old-fashioned quince seed lotion is about as good as any. The following lotion has also been used with great success. It should not be used more than once a week, as it is apt to dry up the hair:

1 ounce of gum arabic; 1/4 ounce of good moist sugar; 1/2 pint of pure hot water. Dissolve this, and when cold add 2 fluid ounces of alcohol; 6 grains each of bichloride of mercury and sal-ammoniac. These last two should be dissolved in the alcohol before admixture. Lastly, add enough water to make the whole a pint and perfume with any desired cologne. Apply to the hair and then put it up on kid curlers to dry.

Perhaps the most successful way of making a deep wave is done in the following manner: Separate your hair into about a dozen strands and twist them around large rolls of paper so they look like big balls of hair. Now pinch them with what is known as a pinching iron, if you can get one, and if not, have some member of your family hold a flatiron lightly upon each roll until you feel that the heat has gone well through the hair. Of course, the hair must be wet when put on the rolls; the iron will do the drying. If possible do the final drying in the hot sun, but be sure the hair is perfectly dry before the papers are taken off. If the hair is to be worn in a pompadour, take the papers out when the hair is almost dry, but not thoroughly so. Do not comb it out, but take a big roll of paper like a "rat" and put on your head. Let the hair dry over this, and when dried it will stand up naturally in that manner. Be sure to dry your hair in the shape it is to be worn. This is a most important point.

If you have not enough hair of your own and you find it necessary to buy some that is false, do not invest in a cheap "rat" that is sold at the notion counters for 25 cents. These are made of dirty scraps of hair, pickings of almost anything. They irritate the scalp and often are the cause of disease. Get what is known as a "transformation" or a false piece made from natural hair, matching your own as nearly as possible. If you cannot afford this sort of false piece, go without any; but do not, I pray you, wear those cheap wired "rats."

Hair Hints

The demand for puffs is still increasing. The home girl must save all her combings and take them to the hairdresser to be made into puffs. By doing this you will save almost half the cost of them, and in addition they will match perfectly and you will know what sort of hair you are wearing. False hair is worn in great quantities, and with the present style of headgear it is really quite essential. Do not resort to the use of the curling irons unless you simply have to. Ninety-nine cases out of every hundred you burn your hair, and it takes weeks of growth to replace it.

Put your hair up on curlers every day, if only for half an hour, and dampen the hair with cologne water. This dries very quickly and helps to hold the wave. If you use an iron (but, as I said above, do not unless it is an absolute necessity), do not heat the iron very hot. Get a good, even heat and press the hair while you count at least sixty. The great trouble with curling the hair at home is that you get the iron very hot and crimp, rather than wave, the hair. The best irons to use are the ones that make a double wave. You will find them at any shop, and they have either four or six prongs.

Massaging the head every night rather than brushing it helps towards that curly appearance. Doing these simple things at home is really far better for the hair than the habit of going to the hairdresser, for constantly undulating the hair is not good for it, even when done by the professional.

SMALL ATTENTIONS

THESE are of divers sorts, and neighbors never lack in appreciation of your generosity in now and then sharing with them the kindly fruits of the earth, a gift of flowers, a good book, or the loan of your magnifying glass. It is so easy and so profitable when your garden is overflowing with fruit or vegetables, to pick a basketful of particularly fine plums, pears or peaches, and arranging them most attractively, send them, with a note or card, to the Blanks, whose garden you know is none of the best, or whose strawberry crop has been a dead failure.

Again, if you have been presented with a barrel of particularly fine apples, or a splendid box of roses, and you feel generously inclined, it is perfectly permissible to send a share of these across the apartment-house hall, or up one flight to the family that you may not know even by name, but which you have a right to pleasantly approach because they are your fellow-occupants of the house.

Thus the very fact of living near to people gives you certain pleasant privileges, but believe me that it never gives you any right to intrude upon their privacy, and one of the most important and delicate attentions you can show your neighbor is to restrain yourself from ever taking a liberty with him. A little carelessness on this point so often leads to trouble that I cannot forbear to suggest that, in order to live in harmony with your neighbor, and to keep a lasting liking, you should never allow yourself to become careless in your intimacy with him.

Familiarity, as the old saw says, does not so often breed contempt as it breeds neglectfulness; and when you grow so familiar with your neighbor that you neglect some of the little formalities of life, differences and ill-feelings are very apt to be the outcome.

Experience has proved to me that it is, for example, the better plan never to grow so familiar with the family next door that you venture to drop in upon them at all hours and to stay as long as ever your leisure permits. Go frequently and in the most informal fashion to the Blanks, if you find them sweet, cordial and congenial people, but do not always make your entrance like a member of the family by the rear gate or the back door.

WINTER PUDDINGS

Steamed Fig Pudding: This is rather a heavy dessert, and is excellent to serve after a dinner of few courses. Chop very fine about a third of a pound of beef suet and work it with your hands until quite creamy, then add a half pound of figs chopped very fine. Work the two together until well blended. Soak two and one-third cups of stale bread crumbs in about half a cup of milk for half an hour. Add to this two eggs well beaten, one cup sugar and a teaspoon of salt. Combine the two mixtures, and put into small buttered tin molds, cover and steam from one to two hours, according to oven. Serve with the following sauce: The yolks of two eggs, well beaten, and add gradually while beating, half a cup of powdered sugar. Beat the whites of the two eggs until very stiff, and add gradually to it a half cup of powdered sugar. Now combine the two mixtures, beating them well together, and add three tablespoons of sherry and a little salt. The beating of this sauce is the secret of its success.

Fruit Puff Pudding: is not so rich as the above puddings, and is a delicious dessert. Mix well one pint of flour and one and a half teaspoons of baking powder with just enough milk to make a soft batter. Put into greased cups first a layer of batter and then a layer of any preserves, such as raspberry jam, preserved strawberries, etc., then another layer of batter, and so on until the cup is full. Steam for twenty minutes, and serve with this sauce: Half a cup of butter and one cup of finely powdered sugar, teaspoonful of vanilla and two tablespoons of wine, or fruit juice if preferred. One-fourth cup of boiling water, white of one egg beaten to a foam. Cream the butter, add the sugar, vanilla and wine. Just before serving add the boiling water, then add the egg and beat until quite foamy. This is an excellent sauce for any steamed or baked pudding.

Graham Pudding: is another simple dessert that any child could eat without harm to its digestion. Two cups of graham flour, half cup of butter, one cup of milk, one cup molasses, one cup of raisins and one egg. Take a teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and soda. Boil two hours, and render with a liquid sauce flavored with lemon.

Veils for Windy Weather

DAME FASHION has said we must have no hips this season. Another mandate that she has sent forth is that all well-dressed women must wear a veil with all street costumes. The latter order seems to have been gratefully accepted by the cringing public, for rarely is a woman seen on the street this season without a veil of some sort or description. We who live in big cities have a large assortment to choose from; those of us who are favored with gold and shackles can satisfy our every want and have a veil for each and every costume; but the woman who lives out of town, with a small purse, must manage with fewer veils and less conspicuous styles.

These popular face coverings are made mostly of two materials—chiffon and net. As both of these materials are to be purchased by the yard in any department store, the making of veils at home is easily accomplished and at a great saving of money. Brown is by far the most becoming and most popular color for all-round service. Brown net veils, made up, cost from two to five dollars each at the stores. This clever girl can save at least one-half of this amount by buying brown "ring-dot" net at the lace counter and making the veil at home. The long sweeping veils worn so much last summer are past and gone. To-day the longest veil in demand is a yard and a half. It ends no longer flow in the winds, making an ungainly sweep of chiffon flying after us. They are snugly tucked up under the back rim of the hat and pinned tightly on the back of the hair by means of a fine hairpin or fancy veil pin. But remember no long streamers at the back!

Whatever the color of your new winter hat, match it in chiffon or chiffon cloth of this quality. If the hat is very large you will need a yard and a half. To be made in fashionable style this goods should be edged all around with some contrasting fabric, but of the same color. By that I mean edge the chiffon with three rows of tiny brown velvet ribbon or brown silk lace or insertion with irregular edge. Or if you wish it perfectly plain, then hem-stitch it all around or feather-ritch it with brown floss. You cannot buy brown edgings or insertion, but you can dye white lace to any desired shade by the investment of ten cents in any reliable dye. These chiffons and nets come in every conceivable shade, and any hat or plume can be matched almost exactly.

Nets that are double width should be cut in half for ordinary sized hats. Put the other half away until the part you are wearing is soiled and mussed, then take out the fresh one, and you will have pretty veils all winter.

Veils are not worn in the evening except for the purpose of keeping your hair in order going to and coming from a certain objective point. If you wear a veil in going to the theatre, reception or other place of amusement you must take it off entirely when you arrive, and it is always better not to wear them at all after dark unless absolutely necessary as a protection against wind and bad weather.

The woman in mourning who is not wearing crepe will find that a perfectly plain hemstitched chiffon veil is her best choice. A veil for this purpose must have no dots, and fancy nets are not permissible.

ADVICE TO GUESTS

THERE are some guests who are moody and unhappy if left one moment without amusement or companionship of some sort. Every hour of the day and every moment of every hour must be carefully planned and filled for them with diversion, or time hangs very, very heavy on their hands, and they become greatly disgusted and wearied with their unhappy situation.

To understand the true art of making yourself an agreeable guest is to take care that you do not fall a victim to this unfortunate habit, and is also very thoughtfully to give your hostess a little breathing spell every day when you are within her gates. She has, you must remember, many household duties to perform. There are her children, her servants and her husband to be considered, and you must not, therefore, put in a first claim on quite all of her time and attention.

Once or twice a day, then, make it a habit to while the hours away by yourself or with another guest, or with a member of the family who is quite at leisure to help you find diversion.

A woman can always steal away to her room for a nap after lunch or go for a walk with the children or retire with her novel and her rocking chair into a shady spot on the piazza, and if you can do this good naturedly and naturally, if you can thus display a little of the spirit of independence and contentment with your own company, you succeed in just about doubling the comfort and true consolation that your hostess finds in your presence.

THE NEW FANCY WORK

THE girl who would make the best showing for the time spent on fancy work, no longer embroiders center pieces and doilies. To-day, work is put on bits of dress fabric, and all because of the craze of hand embroidered accessories found on the up-to-date gowns. Put a bowl of flowers in the center of the table and forego the hand-worked center piece, covered with roses, each rose representing hours and hours of work. In their stead embroider a band with which to trim your best hat, embroider bottles for a chiffon blouse, a vest for your tailor-made gown, collar and cuffs for an evening coat, girdle for a party frock, and innumerable pieces of neckwear.

REPOSE

If you have a desire to succeed in pleasing people remember that "repose" is as necessary in conversation as in a picture, and that you cannot do better than relax a little when you talk. Do not let your shyness or your carelessness in habit place you at so sad a disadvantage that you swing vigorously back and forth in a rocking-chair as you talk or listen. While conversing do not shake your foot, alter your position ten times in as many minutes, twiddle with your watch chain, a lock of hair, or a button on your coat. Do not play a devil's tattoo with your fingers on the arm of your chair, pick up and play with every small object within your reach, run your hands repeatedly through your hair, and nodding your head with almost mechanical rapidity repeat half automatically, "Yes," "yes," "really," "really," etc.

These are all merely foolish mannerisms that not infrequently grate most cruelly. Sometimes, indeed, these small but easily conquered faults amount to a positive annoyance in the eyes of critical and well-bred persons, and then they go far toward destroying your ability to claim serious attention.

SHE WROTE THEM

IN the Beecher family the name of Mrs. Stowe, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame, was often quoted to the younger generation as one having authority. On one occasion a grand-niece of Mrs. Stowe became very angry at a play-mate and, stamping her foot, said: "I hate you, and I don't want anything more to do with you, nor your man-servant, nor your maid-servant, nor your ox, nor your ass."

Her mother sternly reproved her, asking her if she knew what she was saying.

Little Miss Beecher promptly replied: "Yes, the Ten Commandments."

"Well, do you know who wrote them?"

The child, looking disgusted, answered, "Goodness, yes. Aunt Harriet did, I s'pose."

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