

## Marjorie Dane's Patterns

THE dressy costume (5984-5961) is a popular example of the pretty guimpe modes that are now having such vogue. The design is a happy combination of simplicity and good style, and will not prove at all difficult for the home dress-maker to attempt. The development was in tan colored voile, and an inner vest of heavy lace lends especial charm to the waist. The skirt is one of the most attractive among the new designs. It is a practical four-gored model, laid in an inverted box-pleat at each seam. The top is given close adjustment, while the lower edge flares in prevailing style. Soutache braid, so fashionable just now, is effectively used in the trimming. Any of the light-weight cloths or silks are adaptable to this design. For 36 inches bust measure 2 3/4 yards of 44 inch material will be required for the waist, and 4 1/2 yards for the skirt.

**Ladies' Waist with Guimpe, No. 5984. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.**

**Ladies' Skirt, No. 5961. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.**

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, a waist and a skirt, at 10 cents each. The charming gown (6001-5995) shows one of the latest developments of the popular over-waist, and is decidedly attractive. Deep tucks at the shoulders are stretched down a short distance in the front, while in the back they are carried down to the waistline in shapely effect. The short wide Japanese sleeves are prettily caught up by straps fastened by ornamental buttons, which are also used in the decoration of the front. The skirt is one of the newest and smartest of the season. It is a graceful five-gored model and will serve nicely as a separate skirt to wear with odd waists or as part of a costume. The top is tucked to deep yoke depth, except in the front, which is left plain in panel effect. The circular flounces add a becoming flare to the lower edge, which may be in medium sweep or round length. As represented, chiffon broadcloth was used for the making, and heavy lace laid over black satin was used in trimming the waist. The design is also adapted to voile, taffeta and satin cloth. For 36 inches bust measure 1 3/4 yards of 44 inch material will be required for the waist and 8 3/4 yards for the skirt.

**Ladies' Over-Waist, No. 6001. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.**

**Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt in medium sweep or round length, and with or without the three circular flounces. No. 5995. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.**

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, for a waist and a skirt, at 10 cents each.

Address all orders to Marjorie Dane, 42 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City.

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

# AFTERNOON GOWNS



## Afternoon Tea Etiquette

The question of calling or not calling after having attended an afternoon tea is one that has been answered both in the affirmative and the negative. However, it is always better to call a couple of weeks after the tea has been given. Of course, if someone has days at home the whole season and you simply drop in informally to call on one of those afternoons, that constitutes a call in itself, but if you are especially invited to an "at home" or a "tea" for one afternoon, then I would say that you owe your hostess a call, which should be paid within the month ensuing.

When issuing cards for such functions, you should send them out in sealed envelopes at least two weeks in advance. Never economize in so flagrant a way as to send cards in unsealed envelopes which can be mailed with a one-cent stamp. You need never accept or decline in writing these invitations. If you do not attend the tea, then on the day it is given mail your card to the hostess. That is all that is necessary.

If you are asked to assist at a tea join your hostess on time, a few minutes earlier than the first hour named on the card, and wear the very prettiest house gown that you have. Unless the occasion is extremely formal, you need not wear gloves, as you will be needed to make yourself generally useful about the serving, etc. If possible, when receiving wear a dainty gown that will wash, as you are apt to spill refreshments on it.

**Kentucky Cold Cream.** Rosewater, 4 ounces; almond oil, 4 ounces; spermaceti, 1 ounce; white wax, 1 ounce.

Orange flower water, lilac, violet or elder flower water can be substituted at pleasure in place of rosewater, and the addition of one drachm of tincture of benzoin or one-half drachm of salicylic acid will insure the cream from becoming rancid. It should always be put in small open mouthed jars that can be tightly closed to exclude the air.

## The Neckpiece and Its Selection

MEET a girl in the street yesterday dressed for a walk in a raincoat of cravenette and a set of ermine furs! That may not sound very dreadful as you read it, but what your eyes and picture it to yourself. It was simply impossible. No doubt the girl had other furs, but why wear them with a raincoat? Better had she wrapped a silk handkerchief around her throat under the coat and let the furs stay peacefully at home, than to have made herself the laughing stock of passersby. To be dressed properly is a far greater achievement than to be dressed handsomely. Money can accomplish the latter, but only brains the former.

Ermine furs are only for dressy occasions, and the girl who wears them morning, noon and night, in good weather and bad, is extremely foolish, to put it mildly.

Another girl was seen the other day in a large department store buying a hat. She was dressed in a simple little tailor-made suit with short skirt, and she was looking at inexpensive hats to wear with this suit. Around her neck she had a pale blue feather boa that reached nearly to the end of the short skirt. Without the boa she would have been well dressed and caused no comment, but as it was the clocks gathered in little frowns and laughed at her. The boa was a lovely addition to any evening gown—an accessory that many girls would crave—but worn over a dark cheviot walking suit it was ridiculous.

These are only two instances, yet others are full of them. The girl in the raincoat should have had nothing about her neck, unless it was a bit of dark fur, and the girl in the walking suit should not have attempted to mingle her evening frills with street garments. The shops are overflowing with smart little neck-pieces that are appropriate for wear with street suits—dark furs, net pieces with ends of satin ribbons, dark brown marabout boas that are wide and flat, and hundreds of novelty pieces. If your furs are light and perishable, such as ermine or white fox, you can only wear them with your best calling costume and your evening clothes. Ostrich feather and marabout boas in pale

shades are for evening gowns pure and simple. They cannot be worn in the street at any time of day, no matter how clear the weather. In summer wear a lingette dress, that is quite a different thing but summer is a long way off.

The girl who lives in a small town, and goes out very little in the evening, is foolish to invest in these pale shades for neck pieces. Better try a soft piece of fur that can be worn day and night; fur is almost sure to be becoming if you select the dark shades. If your neck-piece must be of net or chiffon, then get a soft neutral color that will look well on your street suit; and if it must do duty for evening wear also, it will not look ill. Really, brown is the safest choice in either fur, net or chiffon. I know of no color that really clashes with it.

Those of you who have a fur coat that is apt to rub off on the collar of your dress should get a scarf to wear under the coat. This should be made of one of two things—either crepe de chine or china silk, both of which will wash nicely. Don't get a pale pink chiffon scarf to wear under your fur coat. It will make the coat look as badly and the scarf a little bit worse. Get white, soft gray, tan or some other soft color, and when it is the least bit soiled, wash it out with lukewarm water and a pure soap. Scarfs for this purpose should have no trimming, their only finish being a deep hem at both ends.

The great thing is to wear light neck-pieces with light and dainty clothes only; your fur pieces with your street garments, keeping always within reason. Marabout is being worn more and more, and comes in the softest possible coloring. These boas are not expensive, and the girl who cannot afford fur will be wise to turn her eyes on marabout. Net and chiffon pieces are not warm and during the cold weather are little worn except for afternoon receptions; never for general street wear. Fur, of course, is preferable to anything else at this season of the year; but if your purse allows of but one set, do not buy ermine or any light colored skin. You will be sorry if you do—take my word for it.

## LETTER WRITING

ONE of the greatest aids in the business of winning hearts and holding friends is to be found in any well supplied writing desk. If, therefore, you have an eye to the best and the main chance socially, write tidily, neatly, well-expressed and numerous notes. A perfect note is a very charming and very important human document indeed, and I would have all my readers understand that the pen is still mightier, not only than the sword, but mightier than the telephone, the telegraph and the typewriter, and it serves more than one useful purpose to every man and woman who is eager and hopeful of gaining true popularity.

It is a pity, and it is true, that not every man and woman is aware of the power that lies behind the pen, for there are so many of both sexes who, to speak plainly, shirk their duties as correspondents. Without realizing the injustice they do to themselves they admit that they avoid letters and note-writing wherever and whenever it is possible to do so.

"I never write a note when I can use the phone, and if my friends insist upon hearing from me I dictate a page or two to my typewriter or send a wire and there I am," asserted a young gentleman, with a proud smile, as though there was something admirable in such methods, which really are not only as bad as they can be, but injurious as well to his reputation for consideration and good-breeding.

Not upon the fingers of my two hands can I count the men and women who, in his neglect of note and letter-writing, he has sorely and forever offended. Again and again, when in doubt, in difficulties, and with his reputation for good-breeding and good-nature at stake, he has avoided sending a note and lost a dear and boon companion or the good-will of a very important acquaintance, for he belongs to that large and ever-growing class who either regard note and letter-writing as a thief of time, or to the other and equally large class who, for want of early training, do not know how to live up to the task of using their pens gracefully.

To the first of these, to those who say that they have not the time to bother with correspondence, I need only offer the reproach that all kinds of civilities are duties, and to the other

## MENDING THINGS

THE most durable cement for mending china is pure white lead, ground in linseed-oil, so thick it will barely spread smoothly with a knife. Given time enough to harden—some three months—it makes a seam practically indestructible. The objection to it is that it always shows in a staring white line. A better cement for fine china is white of egg and plaster. Sift the plaster three times, and tie a generous pinch of it loosely in mosquito-netting. Then beat the egg until it will stick to the plaster. Have the broken edges very clean, cover both with the beaten egg, dust well with the plaster fit, together at once, tie using rubber bands if possible, wrap loosely in very soft tissue-paper, and bury head and ears in the sand-box, taking care that the break lies so the weight of the sand will hold it together. Leave in the box twenty-four hours. After a week the superfluous plaster may be gently scraped away.

This answers for white and light-grounded wares. Deep colored pieces had better be mended with gin and tainglass of double strength. Sometimes a little transparent color, dissolved in alcohol, may be stirred through the cement with advantage.

**SLANG**  
Occasionally a bit of slang is amusing and sometimes it is very expressive on the lips of young men and lively girls its rare use is not offensive, but the continued repetition of slang terms is not to be pardoned in men or women of any age unless they are of the very humblest origin and least educated class. A slangy habit, however, is not the only false method to be discouraged in the seeker after the easy graces of speech.

Beware of falling into the way of constantly employing such phrases as "Listen here" and "say"; of giving assent and showing surprise by crying "That's right," "Well, you don't say," and concluding the simplest statement with the unimpressive and unnecessary addition of "See?" "Don't you know?" "You know," etc.

pen shirkers I must insist that it is possible for anyone who has had a common school education to acquire the art of writing notes and writing them very well indeed.

## Care of House Plants

Treat ferns exactly as you would bulbs, save and except the oiling. Tie up the fronds rather closely before they go in the bath, and let the pot get a soaking as well. Squares of cheesecloth or old lawn are good to tie over the pots. Set the pot in the middle of the square, and knot the ends across. The best house-ferns are the so-called "Boston" fern, the small sword fern with black stems, and the asparagus fern. The whole maiden-hair family is beautiful beyond expression, but it is idle to think of keeping them in good condition outside a fernery or a greenhouse. With a glass fern-case, the most that is needed is not to give too much water, to keep the glass always clean and clear of lint; and now and then to fertilize with dissolved bone-meal. Such a case needs to be set away from the source of heat, where it will get light, but no direct sun-rays.

The immortal of house-plants is the rubber-plant; still, there are people for whom even rubber-plants will not grow. The sturdy stocky things need plenty of pot-room, great plenty of fertilizer, a fair degree of warmth and moisture, and a very great deal of sunshine. To make them branch low down is often the nature of a problem. It can be done by almost starving the plant, keeping it away from light and heat, with very little water, until all the leaves fall, save one or two at the tip. This, of course, is an early stage, say when the plant is a foot high. After the leaves have dropped, repeat giving very rich earth, set in sunshine, water freely, and fertilize every fortnight. If growth begins at the tip, tie a cord just below the bud—not tight enough to cut the bark, but to slightly compress the vessels of it. In six weeks buds will be likely to start from several of the centric leaves left by the fallen leaves. Rub off all that are superfluous, and give those chosen every chance to develop. By and by take off the string around the central stalk. It is no longer needed when the branches are well established, and each budding up for itself. Wash rubber-plants a lot at a time; they are commonly too untidy for the bath-tub. Every month or so all the leaves are directed for palms, but put the oil only on the glossy upper side; the lower side must not have its breathing-pores choked.

Nut and Cheese Sandwiches.—Mix together pot cheese and chopped hickory nuts, add to it a dash of paprika and spread on either white or brown bread. Olives, chopped with nuts, make a nice filling; figs chopped up with nuts are delicious, while cold fish if highly seasoned and dressed with a little mayonnaise, is appetizing.

Bulbs, especially lilies, make charming house-plants, doubly charming in that they thrive with so little care, and have so few of the enemies which plague woody things. The scarlet Amarellis, of which there are half-a-dozen sorts, each sufficiently gorgeous, shows handsome, long green leaves the year round, very nearly as decorative as those of the costly Draecna; then in early spring sends up a tall stalk crowned with three to four truly royal blossoms. It is, moreover, cheap; fifty cents will buy a bulb certain to flower. Plant in a six-inch pot, nearly full of rich earth, set where it has good light, water and fertilize well. The bulb lives on from year to year, sending up richer and richer blooms each season. For every bloom-stalk there comes an off-set, a small bulb, which may be separated, and brought to flowering in three years more. Do not leave the off-sets around the parent bulb. They will end by choking it, without ever squalling it.

Japan lilies, Easter lilies, tulips, hyacinths, tub-roses, the many-hued savage gladiolus, all, all thrive in pots, and can be made to supply a succession of bloom. Bulbs of every sort should be kept dark for some weeks after planting. Aside from that, the care of them is so easy a child or a simpleton can hardly go astray. All need pot-room, a rich earth, and an even temperature. Pots may be kept in a cellar, or bath-room, or kitchen, until almost ready to flower; then take their place in the window. With a cellar, by putting a number and moving out the pots in succession, one can have flowers from bulbs through an almost indefinite time.

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## How to Keep Away the Wrinkles

DO not wait until your face is like a piece of crumpled parchment, then run to a beauty doctor for relief—begin with the very first tiny wrinkle that shows itself and work on it until it disappears. Massage is the greatest cure yet discovered, and with the help of good creams, proper bathing, etc., a woman, in her own home, can do much to alleviate this most common affliction.

Massage, however, must be done properly, for there are certain swift, rough movements that will bring on rather than make way with wrinkles. You must rub across, not in the wrinkles. One of the most simple illustrations of this is a piece of soft tissue paper that has been crumpled up. Now, rub the creases out of it. You would rub very gently, would you not? You would rub up a little, then down a little. Just so must you treat your face.

If your skin is very oily do not use an astringent so strong that it eats up all the natural oil and leaves the skin dry and hard. This will induce wrinkles as quick as anything. Rather, apply a little camphor-water, use no greasy soaps, steam the face once a week, making sure that these simple remedies are of no avail before more heroic methods are adopted.

The most difficult wrinkles to get rid of are those that come between the eyes. Generally this set of wrinkles comes from a long established habit of frowning. Many women use plasters for this purpose, and the treatment has been very successful in numerous cases. They are to be obtained of any good druggist, and should be applied at night in such a manner as to smooth out the wrinkles, keeping the flesh perfectly flat. Massage is also splendid, and frequent applications of sour cream is beneficial. In fact, sour cream is a good face wash and is easily obtained. Used once a day it is said to be very nourishing to weakened tissues.

In order to get the full benefit of massage, it must be done systematically and the face prepared before the cream is applied. First, wash with very warm water to which a few drops of benzoin have been added. If soap is used, it must be pure and well rinsed off, as it is necessary for the pores to be open in order to derive any benefit from the massage. Then put on plenty of cream, not a tiny scrap, but cover the face liberally and rub and rub, gently but persistently, until the skin has eaten up all the cream. Night is the best time for this practice, as it is never wise to go out into the air immediately after the treatment. Most women are apt to go out soon after washing the face—a very bad practice. If you must do this, wash the face with cologne water, which will tighten up the pores a little, or put on a veil as a means of protection. I should be glad to send any reader a set of instructions for massaging the face if she will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

The most important thing is to prevent wrinkles coming. Their causes are many. The automobile has been blamed for the almost universal appearance of wrinkles on the faces of rather young women. The first step towards removing wrinkles of this sort is steaming the face and keeping it absolutely clean, and after cleansing, adding plenty of cream. The wrinkles that come from worries are of another type. They seem to extend from the forehead to the chin—tiny, little stubborn wrinkles that only a light heart within and infinite care from without can alleviate. Then come the hard little wrinkles that form around the mouth of the woman who has many children to feed and dress with insufficient funds. It is rather difficult to offer medicine to women of the latter class, and there are many of them. Trying to make ends meet is not a pleasant way to spend a lifetime, and the lines will come—light them as you may.

Sleep is the cheapest and best medicine for such ills. The business woman develops wrinkles because she works all day and is apt to try to keep up a social life in the evenings, thus robbing her of the great restorer of beauty, placid, easy-going women who lead idle lives can afford to curtail their hours of sleep, but the nervous, busy, energetic woman needs from eight to twelve hours out of every twenty-four.

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