

COSTUMES FOR STREET & HOME



THE up-to-date wardrobe is not complete without a long loose coat such as the new evening one here sketched (5990). Although elaborate in appearance, it is really very simple in construction. The sleeves, cut in one piece with the front and back, are kimono style. Braid ornaments may effect the front closing, or some contrasting material or rich trimming may be used as a facing, and the fronts rolled back to form revers. Blouse colored broadcloth, trimmed with sateen braid or heavy lace, would make up handsomely. More serviceable development may be had in cravenette, covert cloth, tweed and serge. The medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 54 inch material.

Ladies' Evening Coat. No. 5990. Sizes for small, medium and large.

There is always a place in the feminine wardrobe for a smart gown such as 5984-5961, that is dressy enough to wear upon almost any occasion, and yet is not too difficult for home

making. The blouse waist is completed by a guimpe of tucked mousseline, and an inner vest of heavy lace lends especial charm to the mode. The skirt is an excellent one to form part of a costume, or as a separate skirt to wear with odd waists. It is cut in four gores and is laid in an inverted box-pleat at each seam. Cord ornaments form the trimming. A handsome development would be in amethyst chiffon broadcloth; radia silk, taffeta, crepe de chine, voile and poplin would all be suitable. For 36 inches bust measure, 2 1/2 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 modish gown of pale gray broadcloth (5988-5986) has the panel effect in front, rendering it exceedingly becoming. Deep tucks over the shoulders give the wide effect and produce a graceful fulness that gives roundness to the figure. The skirt is given the fashionable close fit about the waist by the deep pleats being stitched to yoke depth and allowed to fall

below that point in well pressed folds, thus giving the necessary flare at the lower edge. The design is suitable for broadcloth, panama, voile, mohair and English suiting. For 36 inches bust measure 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material will be required for the waist and 6 1/2 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' Waist. No. 5988. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The modish over-blouse effects bid fair to hold their popularity indefinitely. This one of wood-brown chiffon (5796-5992) is worn over a guimpe of deep cream colored lace with charming effect. The blouse will prove exceptionally attractive for the soft, supple materials that drape nicely. The skirt is made with stitched pleats all around, and fits the figure closely at the hips, while the lower edge has the fashionable flare. A yoke cut in scooped outline is a pretty feature. The design is admirable for foulard, crepe de chine, broadcloth and pongee. For 36 inch bust measure 3 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide will be required for the waist and 10 1/2 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' Over-Blouse with Guimpe. No. 5796. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Pleated Skirt with or without waist measure. No. 5602. Sizes for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

A smart design in gray and black checked suiting is 5696-5632. Five gores were used in the construction of the skirt. A perfectly smooth adjustment is given about the hips, from which there is a gradual widening to the lower edge, which is quite full. The coat admits of being made in either long or short hip length. It is fitted by seams that extend to the shoulders in both back and front, giving long graceful lines to the figure. The mode is appropriate for broadcloth, serge, chevot and mohair. For 36 inches bust measure 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material will be required for the coat and 6 1/2 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' Coat. No. 5696. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Plain Five-Gored Skirt. in long medium sweep, round and short round length. No. 5632. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30. Each number calls for a separate pattern, at 10 cents each, and 32 inches waist measure.

COST OF A BOW

THE recent court held by King Edward and Queen Alexandra lends interest to the inquiry as to what it costs for a debutante to make her curtsy to the King and Queen. A certain amount of exaggeration has attached itself to the expenditure which is cited as necessary for a court outfit. The all-important dress may cost thousands of dollars, and tens of thousands of dollars, but, on the other hand, a very dainty little debutante at the last court only spent \$25 on her frock. It was made by a good dressmaker and the train was lent by a friend.

A calculation has been made to decide the maximum and minimum cost of a presentation at court. There is, of course, practically no limit to the expenditure which might be involved. A gown may be sewn with real jewels. A petticoat may be fashioned of priceless lace. A feather fan may be adorned with streaks of gold. All that can be done is to take a fair estimate at the sum total which would be considered necessary by a society debutante.

The minimum cost is a more difficult matter. The most rigid economy must be practised, and the greatest difficulty which will present itself will be to invest a comparatively small sum on the outfit and yet to compare favorably with the woman who has spent three times the amount. The fact that it is now possible to hire a court train has proved a veritable boon to many debutantes. The price varies from \$11 to \$30, but a very dainty train of chiffon, lace and touches of silver embroidery can be procured for the evening at a charge of \$15. Bouquets are not so fashionable now as when feather fans, but not everybody can afford one of these fragile luxuries, and in that case flowers must suffice.

A firm of court florists will make up a bouquet of white poppies and marguerites for an extremely small sum. A visit to the photographer's might even be omitted, but it would be a pity to economize in this respect. Every woman is anxious to hand down to posterity a picture of herself gowned for the "great event."

A TACTLESS TEASE

If you tease ever so lightly and gaily you only rouse your sister's ire or hurt your brother's feelings, and such injury to their pride and their tempers casts a shadow on not only their love for you, but on their liking for your companionship.

At long intervals to poke a little harmless fun at Mary's weakness for bright colors, or Bob's appetite for chocolates, or the mother's proneness to suspect unjustly the butcher of sharp practice, is a harmless indulgence enough, so long as you do not push the point too far, and so long as Mary and Bob or the mother accept your fun-making with smiles and perfectly good-natured retorts.

But as soon as ever you see that Mary looks fretted by the reference to her small vanities, gracefully resign any idea of carrying your jesting further and don't, in the presence of guests, show a delight in mentioning the sweet tooth of Robert, when you perfectly well know that that young gentleman is rather ashamed of his fondness for sugar plums. It is nothing less than poor sport to nag a relative in a semi-humorous tone about his faults and his foibles, and to embarrass a member of your household before callers.

And tactless, even to the point of impertinence and vulgarity, is that habit of teasing a pretty sister about her beaux, or a brother concerning the young ladies whose charms deeply impress his susceptible heart.

If Mr. Jones rings the front door bell three nights in the week, don't take advantage of the opportunity to increase the conscious blushes on your pretty sister's cheeks by treasonously frequent reference to Mr. Jones, by open speculation as to his matrimonial aspirations, and by burlesque imitations of Mr. Jones's possible peculiarities.

You cannot afford to do these things because they make Mr. Jones look ridiculous in your sister's eyes, because they make your sister self-conscious, and because they arouse in her breast a great deal of justifiable resentment. Sometimes a tactless tease will succeed in spoiling a friendship, or in annoying his victim even to the point of tears, and that is the kind of a victory in which, as a seeker after home popularity, you can promptly see defeat for all your hopes.

On the whole, it is better to poke no fun at all when the object of your amusement is a bit thin-skinned, and remember that when it is a case of a little love affair going forward in the family parlor you do a great deal of injury to yourself by trying to make game of the young lady's admirer.

ing up to me her own good example as a housekeeper, who was eager to improve on my methods of feeding my pets, and who offered me suggestions even in the spending of my pocket money. She was never able to realize that there are some familiarities that the most intimate and the most forgiving cannot endure and that the most humble-minded resent.

MAKING THE BABY BEAUTIFUL

TELL me how your child breathes, and I will tell you whether it can ever become beautiful."

This is a paraphrase on a popular saw which should strike close to every maternal heart.

If your child does not breathe properly, it is bound to grow up with a decided shortage in that valuable asset, beauty. Correct breathing insures a well-developed, high chest, a good complexion and, generally speaking, a good facial expression. The baby that breathes through its mouth gradually lies with the mouth open and has the vacant expression peculiar to children who are mentally defective. The idiot never closes his mouth. Correct breathing purifies the blood with oxygen and is the surest preventive of catarrh.

The city of New York maintains in its public schools a complete system of physical examination by a corps of doctors and nurses. The examinations of children during the present year, beginning September, 1907, shows that 20,248 New York children suffer from defective breathing and particularly with adenoids, or growths in the nasal passages which prevent breathing through the nose. Over twenty thousand boys and girls in New York alone sit and play and sleep with their mouths half open. Over twenty thousand children cannot possibly be beautiful because their mothers did not teach them how to breathe.

If your baby is properly cared for from the very first and has no growths at birth, it will breathe correctly. If from the very beginning you find that it lies with the mouth open, be sure the matter should be investigated by a competent physician. If he finds that adenoids are present, he will have them removed some time between the ninth and the twelfth month of baby's first year. This operation is very simple, the child recovers very rapidly, is generally quite natural by the third day, but it must be done only by a competent surgeon and under sanitary conditions.

The baby who "always has a cold" is generally the baby raised without fresh air. From the day of birth, surround your baby with the right sort of air to breathe. Unless it is a fit subject for an incubator, never cover its head with heavy blankets or quilts. Have the room warmed, but have also a free circulation of sweet, pure air.

I know a trained nurse whose specialty is normal, healthy, uncolicky babies, and she says she fights for pure air in every household where she works. If the young mother has spent dollars on a lace-trimmed baby basket and forgotten to buy a plain screen, the nurse demands the latter. Her slogan is, "Do without lace on the basket and buy a white enamel, creosote or calico hung screen to set around baby's crib. Then, while baby is thus screened from all draught, have a current of pure air through the room, night and day. Do not imagine

that the baby must sleep in a close atmosphere of 70 degrees or more.

In clear, sunny weather, winter or summer, this nurse has her babies take their daytime naps outdoors. If she is nursing in the suburbs, she tucks baby, wrapped in warm cloak and blankets and a snug hood and mittens, right into his crib, pulls the hood down to cut off draughts, and sets the whole out in a patch of sunshine. Every little while she runs out for a peek, to make sure that baby has not thrust his little hands out into the cold. If she is nursing in the city, she sometimes takes the carriage with its precious burden on the roof, and sometimes wheels it out to a nearby park. And as her services are always in demand among high class physicians, she must work wonders with we babies and over-indulgent or over-anxious young mothers.

If the baby has the "sniffles," grease the bridge of the wee nose with sweet or olive oil or vaseline. This will prevent the hardening of the mucous within, decrease soreness and keep up the flow of mucus. For a child old enough to sniff any fluid up the nose, simple salt water, tepid but neither hot nor cold, will check incipient catarrh. But bear in mind that if your child sleeps and plays with the mouth open, something is wrong. See your doctor. It may be the adenoids, or fungus growth in the nasal passage, or it may be foul air. It is in your power to remedy either defect.

CHAFING DISH RECIPES

THE chafing dish has long played a pleasing role in the genteel art of entertaining. The supper after the play has become a game of cards is hardly considered complete without it. But of late it has made for itself a new position in the sterner everyday life of the family without a servant or housed in a small apartment either in city or small town.

It is used for warming all sorts of canned goods, but it shows to best advantage when employed in the concoction of some specially prepared mixture.

For instance, try creamed chicken with green peppers. In the morning, while doing up your work, simmer the chicken until tender, and pour off the broth for soup stock. If your family is small, set aside half the meat for chicken salad and half for creamed chicken. Cut up the latter portion moderately fine, but do not mince. Place this in a pretty bowl. Take one large or two very small green peppers, cut off the tops, remove all trace of seeds and stem through the center, wash and drop the shells into boiling water and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Remove and cut up in tiny squares or dice. Now, when dinner-time comes, take the creamed chicken and the bowl of the diced peppers, mix the savory main dish for the meal. Melt two tablespoons of butter in your chafing dish and rub smoothly into this two tablespoons of flour. Add slowly a pint of milk, or a pint of milk and chicken broth mixed. When creamy thick, add your chicken and peppers, simmer gently for a few minutes, adding salt and cayenne pepper, or better still, Hungarian pepper, commonly known as paprika. Serve on very hot plates or on toast.

Another delicious combination is crab meat with green peppers, known as crab meat Dewey. For this buy a pint of crab meat ready cooked and pickled, but I would advise you to pick it over once more before setting it forth with your chafing dish. Prepare the cream sauce as described above. Make the cream sauce in the same way, stir in crab meat and serve on toast.

Creamed clams are a very rich and toothsome dish. Have ready the soft part of two dozen clams. Discard every scrap of the hard section, and dip the soft part into a saucepan of boiling water for one minute. It is best to have them in a deep sieve or strainer when you dip them in the water. Drain and mince finely and set aside in a bowl. Have ready also one very small onion minced very fine. When ready to cook at the chafing dish, make cream sauce as described above, two tablespoons of flour and two of butter, with a pint of milk or milk and clam juice mixed. Season with salt, a dash of nutmeg and paprika and serve on hot toast.

UNASKED ADVICE

If your object and ambition is to keep the course of your friendships smooth and straight, do not ever succumb to the sometimes sorely tempting, but always annoying, propensity for giving unasked advice. However well you may know a man or a woman, and however dearly you may love and long to aid the friend who, in your eyes, seems to be following the very injurious and mistaken line of action, do not venture your remonstrances and suggestions until you are very positive that they will be received in the spirit in which both are offered.

How often, oh, how often! have I seen the best of friends forced apart by the untimely interference of one in the very private affairs of another, and I myself have claimed and lost the good-will of one who would insist on advising me in the management of my servants, who would persist in hold-

A PRETTY BOW HERE AND THERE

THE addition of a perky little bow in just the right place is often that mysterious something that goes to make an entire costume look fetching. Decidedly for neckwear the bow is the thing of the moment. The fashionable girl has fifty in her bureau drawer, the girl of modest pursuits needs at least a dozen. The reappearance of the stiff linen collar has brought about the demand for these bows, but there is no particular style mostly in favor. Bows are made of ribbon, net, lace, bias taffeta or satin, linen, lawn, and insumerable fancy fabrics.

Point d'esprit makes by far the most serviceable net bow, and can be side or accordion pleated or gathered very full, tied lightly in the middle, so as not to give a round or chew-like appearance. The piece bag should suggest innumerable combinations, such as bits of white lace, which might be finished with tiny ruffles of black edging and vice versa. Bits of plaid silk left from last year's blouse, or any piece of bright silk, can be manufactured into a Frenchy little twist of bow in a moment's handling.

Almost without exception these bows are sewed on to a tiny piece of celluloid which comes for that purpose, and on the back of which is a patent fastener which fits right on over the collar button. All department stores carry these celluloid at-

tachments, and they cost about five cents each or less.

The half grown girl has as yet found no more becoming style of wearing her hair than tying it at the nape of her neck with a large bow, and sometimes, when it is becoming, adding another on top of her hair. These bows should be of matching colors with her gown. Do not wear green bows with a pink gown. If you have no ribbon like the coloring of the gown you are wearing, then select black as your only other choice. Contrasts are to be avoided. With your dark blue dress wear dark blue ribbons, not red ones, as was occasionally seen a year or two past.

The wearing of the empire dress by so many women has called forth many bows on the back of gowns. A few years ago if you saw a woman with a big bow on her back reaching up almost between her shoulders, you would have gazed in wonderment. Not so in these days. The gown that is made empire or even slightly short-waisted in the back must be finished with a soft giraffe and a large flat bow with ends falling quite to the hem of the garment. I might say here the short, stout girl should not wear such a finish to her dress. Indeed, empire dresses are not becoming to short women, as they need the length that long-waisted gowns give to them.

Many young girls are wearing large flat rimmed hats of silk, black velvet or soft French felt. For these hats they have two, and sometimes three, sets of ribbon bows. One set of black satin is for everyday wear, one of some brightly colored plaid for occasional use, and still another, in Copenhagen blue, old rose, or some fashionable color, is for evening. This lends great variety to the hat, and if you are clever about making the bow, you can pick up five yards of ribbon on the bargain counter for little money.

A very pretty way of fastening up a princess dress that closes in the back is first, of course, to use the hooks and eyes which are necessary; then all the way up the back, sew tiny little bows about three inches apart. Lingerie dresses, which are so much worn in the house this winter by the younger set, are very pretty when finished in this way. Worn over a blue slip and with a dozen little bows up the back, it is a great relief from the large flowing bow or the giraffe.

All pretty lace petticoats are now finished with a row of heading at the top of the ruffle. Through this is run soft satin ribbon, and at one side a large loose bow is tied with long loops and ends, falling to the bottom of the skirt. It takes nearly a piece of ribbon for each skirt. The bow falling at one side gives just a pretty glimpse of color when the dress is raised.

BABY'S HAIR

If scales or dandruff appear on the scalp while baby is yet very young, do not use the fine-tooth comb. Nothing is more irritating. Very gently rub the scalp with warm fingers dipped in olive oil or white vaseline, and a few hours later see if the scales or dandruff will not come off when the head is washed with a soft rag or sponge. If not, you must try a little stronger treatment.

Even in the wee baby, dandruff or scales indicate the presence of a germ, and the best germicide for a tender head, one guaranteed not to burn, is resorcin. Mix eight grains of resorcin with one ounce of rosewater, and apply to the head with a sponge. This is both a germicide and an emollient. Apply this every day, but do not irritate the scalp by using comb or rough brush. In time, the resorcin will kill the germ and the scales or dandruff will disappear in the daily wash.

Watch the little head very closely, and the instant any of these germ indications appear, take the spot, however small, under treatment. No child can have a glossy, thick growth of hair when these tiny germs are eating at the roots.

Neither should you neglect the boy's head, thinking that it does not matter as he will never want to wear long hair. It is often not a question of long or short hair, but of no hair at all. Many a man who becomes bald before he reaches his thirtieth birthday should thank his mother for his misfortune.

As soon as the hair becomes long enough to braid in tiny plaits, it is time to clip it regularly, say clipping the ends about an eighth of an inch once a month. Do not snipe it. This is not necessary unless the ends split, which they seldom do in childhood. The growth of the hair will be encouraged if it is kept short until the child is five years old. Then and at all times, from birth, be very careful to brush the hair up from the back of the neck and over the ears. Many a girl has an ugly neck or a suggestion of side-whiskers over her ears because her mother did not keep her hair properly brushed in babyhood.

If the hair is not curly, do not try to force this effect by the use of curl-papers or rags. Let the hair grow naturally until its growth is established. And above all things, do not try to alter the coloring of your baby's hair. A mother wrote to me that she and her husband were disappointed because their little girl had dark hair. Would I tell her how to bleach it while the baby was still young? Decidedly I would not. Once it is bleached the process must be repeated at intervals, and peroxide undoubtedly cracks and ruins the hair.

If baby's eyebrows are thin and colorless, encourage their growth by rubbing them daily with white vaseline and resorcin. Mix these in the proportion of one ounce of petroleum jelly or vaseline and eight grains of the resorcin. Be sure to brush the eyebrows carefully every day with a brush which comes for this purpose, to give them a good arch and regular outlines.

If the eyelashes are thin and colorless at birth, have your physician,

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