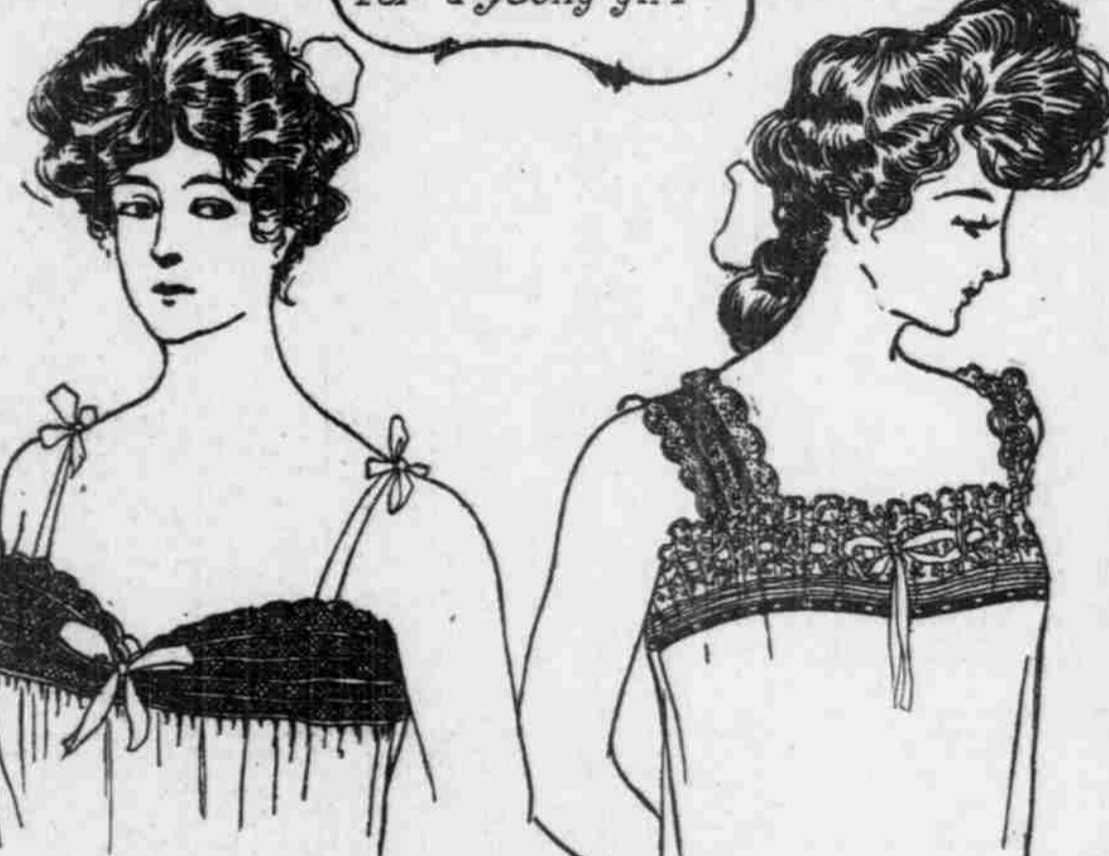


HINTS FOR THE

HOME DRESSMAKER



Flannel Blouse with Stitched Yoke.



HERE is a flannel blouse finished with attached yokes before and behind, having a little cap on each side, in front and back, and on the sleeve. A deep plait is beneath each cap in front and back, and one in the middle of the front. Straight collar, trimmed with a reproduction of the yoke. The sleeve slightly bouffant, with large plait caught in the deep cuff finished with a tab like the yoke caps.

The pattern is composed of six pieces—front, back, front yoke piece, back yoke, sleeve, cuff.

The back is cut double, without seam, the middle of the back placed the length of the goods, the front of the yoke and the cuff are cut crosswise in the goods; the back of the yoke is cut double, without a seam; the sleeve is also cut without a seam. Leave three inches around each piece of the pattern to allow for seams. The yoke, collar, and cuffs may be lined, but otherwise the blouse requires no lining.

After cutting the pattern, pin the body of the corsage to the yoke and make a first trial. See that the plaits lie perfectly and that they fall continuously from the cap of the yoke. Make the little collar of fannel, line it and attach the small upper piece with two tabs. Cut the sleeve with a plait about three inches deep. This plait should be attached so as to prolong exactly the cap on the shoulder. Gather the base of the sleeve except the plait, and fasten into the cuff. Fasten the cuff with little buttons.

five of the models shown. The other is curved slightly to the figure beneath the arm. In the latter case the garniture encircles the armhole and the shoulder pieces are made larger and shorter. These chemises are higher than the others, and please the gentleman who finds the pure empire model too décolleté.

The trimmings are most varied. Sometimes embroideries are made on the same material; sometimes insertions or motifs of lace are used as incrustations; sometimes insertions are gathered on large bands.

The four empire designs shown present different models, which can be varied with ease. In the first, broad valenciennes insertion is separated by a band of linen of the same breadth. A second band, ornamented in the center with fancy stitching, supports the lace which runs across the figure in front. Little puffed, and mostly finished with a suede belt, held in place by slides. In all varieties of color can these shirts be worn. Beautiful examples in pastel pink and blue are trimmed with velvet or kid buttons of a deeper shade, and a touch of black embroidery or fancy braiding is an effective feature.

as is consistent with comfort. Often they have a little turned-back cuff of velvet, and occasionally a linen cuff is seen. The shirts are beautifully fitted, tight at the back and sides, with a becoming fullness across the figure in front. Little puffed, and mostly finished with a suede belt, held in place by slides. In all varieties of color can these shirts be worn. Beautiful examples in pastel pink and blue are trimmed with velvet or kid buttons of a deeper shade, and a touch of black embroidery or fancy braiding is an effective feature.

How to Make Empire Chemises

THE vogue of empire chemises brings many charming patterns to light, many of them as simple as they are charming.

The little empire chemise of olden times, with its gumples of lace and linen embroidery and mousseline de soie or tulle accessories, with elaborate epaulets and befrilled sleeves, was bothersome to tuck into the corset, at its best creating an ungraceful and unwelcome thickness.

Today these pretty, yet clumsy, creations have evolved into soft, adaptable models, which make them popular for the ball toilet and for the demi-décolleté and other effects, worn at the concert, theater, and at dinner.

The shoulder pieces are nearly all detachable, so that they can be rejected when need be. They consist of a ribbon which passes through the edging and is knotted in the shoulder, or a lace insertion bordered with embroidery or lace. Some laces are put in plain, others, like the valenciennes, are applied in dainty flower effect.

the bust is inclined to spread away under the arms the chest of the bodice should be made as wide as the figure can carry, and the hollows wadded to such a way as to keep the bust as far forward as possible; this is helped by carrying the bones in the side seams as high as comfort will permit.

If the dress is short-waisted at the back it may be either because the waist is too high—this is because the house dressmaker has cut the back too short—or because the armhole is too small.

If the bodice is too long or too short-waisted to the extent of half an inch only, the altering is easiest and most satisfactory if made at the shoulders, either by letting down or taking up.

If the required altering is more than half an inch, the waist line should be raised or lowered as well, that of the altering being made at the shoulders and the other half at the waist, and the spring below the waist run to the new waist line.

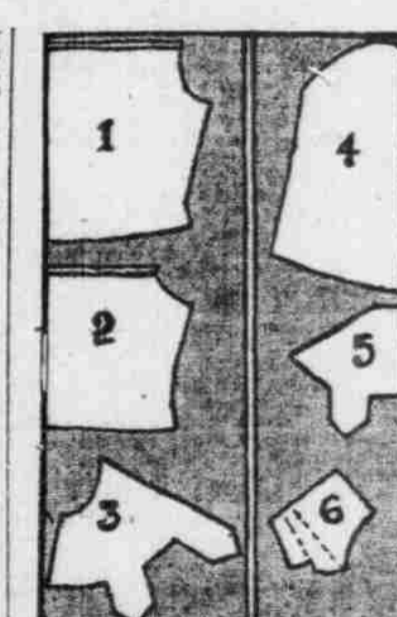
This lengthening the bodice by dropping it at the shoulders can be managed only if the turning at neck, shoulder and under-arm will allow. If they are not large enough, the whole altering must be made by raising or lowering the waist.

Forecast of the Coming Fashions

RUMORS of changes fill the air, but to the initiated everything points to these being evolutionary rather than revolutionary changes. To those who have been observing, increasingly full and flowing skirts, pointed and shapely bodices, and reversed sleeves come as a matter of course. The sleeve felled at the shoulder instead of at the wrist and the deeply pointed waist belt are the points of view with which fashion is chiefly concerned at present.

The silhouette of the shape is preserved, and the admirers of the female form divine are appeased. The tucked and swathed bodices, which is a salient mode of the moment, can be made better by the use of the new fashion. As full styles do not look well in tuxedo materials, fine and soft-face cloths, cashmeres and soft taffetas will be most in vogue, but the plaid or tartan and small checks will be greatly adopted for skirts for morning wear, with light-fitting plain black cloth jacket, cut with a short rounded basque, whilst the neck is finished with the white linen collar and tartan tie, which the Parisienne is delighting to honor. Occasionally the severity of the stiff collar is softened with a narrow band of velvet, finished with some light steel chains in front, fastened round the top.

The blouse at present is more truly a shirt or slip. In its severity and plain cut it is no longer blouse. The true shirt, tucked or box plaited in front, with plaited cambric frill down the center, and plain sleeves, is again



being worn with the costume tailleur, while the slip, i. e. the plain blouse which fastens behind, is much fancied in fine black or ivory satin cloth, box plaited and held down with little gold or enamel buttons; or, again, in thick white satin or broderie anglaise. But no trills or furbelows. Good cut, and the right cut, and rich material and embroidery make the right shirt blouse of the moment.

Foulards will be used this season.

The Uses of the Family Crest

Washington Star.

Any man or woman who pretends to be anything in society now sports a family crest. He may or may not have had for bears, but the crest is no longer an insignia of blue blood. It can be secured for a price—and as the American usually carries any fad to excess, he now out-creates the titled families of the old world.

He has it stamped on his cigarette paper as well as his stationery. His wife has it woven into her table linen. The head of his stables orders it in metal on the harness as well as in the lacquer on the carriage door. It starts at the general public from his lap robe. His son has it stamped on his seal ring, and his daughter, if she takes up the new craze for tattooing, has it indelibly marked on her anatomy. But the crowning inconsistency of the modern use of a crest is the distribution of dinner favors bearing the crest, not of the recipient, but of the hostess.

but spots appear to be giving place to stripes and checks of various sizes. Striped canvases and piques will figure among the new blouses.

The elbow sleeve, with or without a continuation to the wrist, is apparent on most toilettes de ceremonie, and this means the return of the long glove. Fawns and tans, delicate and faded greens and pinks, and old lace colors are all being revived by the gloves, who are not at all averse to the tide of fashion setting their way.

The milliners generally get the first look-in with early novelties, for it is possible to air one's new chapeau before it would be wise to dare the winds of March with Spring costumes. Here we have a certain novelty, the little indented toque, with tufts of flowers pushed into the curves and twists made by the upturned brim, which requires to be worn at a rakish angle on the head, and shelves up sharply off the hair at the back, making the back view of the head long and straight.

Collars are extremely high and sleeves extremely tight; that is the difference between the blouse of the present and the blouse of the past. There is no compromise in the matter. Of course, when we come to taffetas, embroideries and laces for afternoon wear it is a different matter. But the morning blouse is never in outline, the only idea of softness being an occasional jabot of plaited muslin and lace or a turnover collar of lawn, embroidery or silk. Whether it is becoming or not, hardness is the fashion for morning garb, in direct contrast to the elaborate afternoon toilettes.

or copper furnishings hammered in the pattern of her crest.

Entire sets of tableware, including gold and silver plate and the most beautiful of glazed china are done to order that their owner may exploit the family crest. Just at present there seems absolutely no limit to the methods for flashing one's crest on less fortunate fellow-men.

One well-known bachelor, who is extremely proud of his crest, has a novel pipe rack. The background, a whole calfskin, in the center of which is burned his crest, and this is surrounded by pipe racks holding smoking equipment from every corner of the globe.

Easy When You Know How.

"It's remarkable," said the doctor, "how much excitement a head, or some equally small object, can cause when it is lodged in a baby's nose. This morning a frantic mother rushed into my office and implored me to extract a head which her baby had put into its nose. Improvising a suitably bent probe from a hair-pin I borrowed from the hysterical woman, I succeeded in removing the head in less time than it would take to count six. And the first thing the woman said was: 'Why, I could have done that myself!'"