

CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

Styles for the Young Summer Girl

THESE are the days when the younger daughters of the household strike terror to mother's heart by announcing that they have nothing to wear! Their elder sisters, knowing how to care for delicate Summer fabrics and how to select the proper gown to wear on occasions when wear and tear must be considered, generally have a presentable wardrobe in mid-summer, but a sorry array is presented in the closet of the younger girl.

A few thrifty mothers have learned to select heavy and medium-weight tub fabrics for the majority of frocks to be worn by Miss Sixteen, but the vast majority are caught in the lure of delicately tinted and woven fabrics which can be washed only with infinite care and which yield to the sun's uncompromising rays in July and August.

The shoetier who now finds themselves face to face with the task of renewing Miss Sixteen's Summer wardrobe, will do well to recall that Fall and school days are only six weeks ahead. The most, and to plan upon making the new gowns do double duty, that is, finish off the vacation season and answer various purposes in the Fall.

Lawns, batistes, organdies, etc., should be avoided except for making up party frocks, and even then a net or chiffon cloth, or light silk is better investment for Fall and Winter evening use. Chiffon cloth, unlike chiffon pure and simple, does not suffer greatly from humidity, and all the sets, silk or cotton are excellent for evening wear. Be careful in selecting your net and avoid the fluted patterns. This because fluted has had such a long run that certainly in the Fall it will be counted among the passe designs. Better far to employ a simple dotted, ringed or flowered net, and trim it with pipings, bias folds or shirings of white satin or ribbon in soft finish.

Right here a word about slips to be worn under these little party frocks. Do not buy taffetas for this purpose. It has gone out entirely, and soft mescaline or a fine grade of China silk is used instead under net, chiffon, etc. For wear under organdie, batiste or fine lawn, there is nothing better than a delicately tinted lawn, blue, pink, green or lavender, according to the complexion of the wearer. This may be trimmed with inexpensive German Val lace and will wash and outwear the silk slip.

In general design the favorite party frock for late Summer wear is what is called a semi-princess. That is, the waist section does not blouse, but is laid in fine tucks like the upper part of the skirt and the two are joined by a girde of lace or insertion. The girde is narrow for a short, stout girl, high for the thin, tall girl.

Figure A shows one of these frocks drawn from a model in princess net and imitation Irish lace, with a touch of German Val. Princess lace is a cotton fabric with a square mesh on which tiny flowers are woven. It combines well with plain net tucked for chemisette and sleeves or with almost any of the inexpensive laces. For this particular design, a very good imitation Irish crochet banding at 22 cents a yard was used, with princess lace at 45 cents a yard, in 44-inch width.

This banding was set off on either edge by German Val, edging at 35 cents a bolt, and was employed around the skirt and to form a low, square neck and cuffs on the sleeves. The girde came to a sharp point in the front and was made of

the banding without edging, as the latter gives too much bulk at the waist line. Another very pretty party frock is illustrated in Figure B, which shows the apron effect now growing in popularity. This would be most effective in soft finished batiste, with batiste insertion and flouncing for trimming. Or the flouncing may be of batiste embroidery and the insertions of lace. If batiste insertion is employed, get a fine but rather open pattern, suggesting Irish crochet. The epaulettes over the shoulder is very becoming to the slender girl. This frock should be worked over a delicately tinted silk and may have a matching sash in soft fallie ribbon, made into a chou with long ends or in a very long narrow bow, running up and down but never across the waist line, and very long ends. Whatever style of bow is selected, there is no girde. The bow is fastened to the back of the frock a little to the left of the center. If the sash fabric is used for girde, then the empire lines must be followed, especially for a very slender girl, and the girde be built high. For best frocks that must do Sunday duty until Fall settles into really chilly days, use either a pongee silk or one of the veiling weaves, from the simple voiles to the finest marquisettes. With this no jacket will be needed until the days turn cool, and then a light-weight tan coat will always look well. Do not wear a jacket of the bright blues, as it will fade by Fall. Rather choose a

geranium if you want a brilliant hue, a grayish-green or pinkish tan if you want something more subdued. Make the skirt simply, with hand-run tucks over the hips. If you employ any trimming on the skirt let it be folds of the material or matching mescaline, or bands of silk, braided with fine soutache. Do not make a jacket of voile, as they never set well.

Have the blouse made with long sleeves or with elbow sleeves of the fabric and half sleeves of tucked chiffon cloth over silk or heavy lace, dyed to match the voile. The tucks or chemisette must match the half sleeves or cuffs. A semi-princess or princess frock is excellent for Sunday and general dressy wear.

Figure C shows a very pretty design which you can employ for an afternoon frock during vacation or a school dress in the Fall. The model from which this was drawn, was of plain pongee in natural tone, trimmed with a dotted pongee, the polka dots being in rich golden brown. It would work out well in linen, with dotted or striped linen, for the bands.

In Figure D you have a very pretty shirtwaist suit which may be worked out in linen, madras, cotton, voile, poplin or poplinette, any of the heavier tub fabrics in fact. The buttons on the front of the skirt and the little frill of embroidery down the front of the shirtwaist furnish all the trimming needed.

Massage, Movements, Lotions

MASSAGE administered by an incompetent, untrained hand, is far more injurious than no treatment at all, and the efficacy of the massaging is often threatened if not destroyed, by the incorrect selection of the emollient or lotion employed.

The very movement, for instance, which you think will reduce the fat on the throat is just the motion to increase it. And the skin which demands feeding requires one sort of cream while that which needs flesh-reduction demands another.

Generally speaking, for flabby skin and wrinkles, the following flesh food is without equal for massaging:

Tannin, one-half gramme; lanoline, 20 grammes; oil of sweet almonds, 20 grammes.

Melt the lanoline and the oil in a double boiler over a very slow fire. Then add the tannin, heating the mixture until quite cool. Use this massage cream for flesh building after bathing in warm water, which will open the pores of the skin.

Do not use this, however, if you have a tendency to acquire superfluous hair. If the hair grows in spots, such as above the lip or under the chin, or you have a decided down all over the face, use only the Kentucky Cold Cream formula, so often quoted in this motion to increase the hair.

If the face is very oily, never use cold cream at all. Massage with high-grade almond (55 per cent) or cucumber milk, made by the following formula:

Oil of sweet almonds, four ounces; fresh cucumber juice, ten ounces; essence of cucumbers, three ounces; white castile soap, powdered, one-half ounce; tincture of benzoin, two-thirds drachm.

The juice of cucumbers is obtained by boiling them in a very little water. Slice them very thin, skin and all, and let them cook slowly till soft and creamy and mushy; strain through a fine sieve, and then through a cloth. Make the essence by putting an ounce and a half of the juice into the same quantity of high-proof alcohol. Put the essence with the soap in a large jar or bottle—the larger the better, as the mixture requires much shaking. After a few hours, when the soap is dissolved, add the cucumber juice, shake until thoroughly mixed, then pour out into an earthen bowl and add the oil and the benzoin, stirring constantly till you have a cream. Be sure that the cucumber juice is strong, for it is the natural arsenic in the cucumber which imparts its wonderfully whitening powers. Put the emulsion in small bottles, keep tightly corked and in the dark, and always shake before using.

If your neck is scrawny and discolored, the yellow tinge which comes from long neglect and wearing tight collars, massage alternately with cold cream and the following lotion:

Boic acid, 1 drachm; distilled witch hazel, two ounces; rosewater, two ounces.

Exercise the neck until a free perspiration appears, then bathe it off in warm water and apply the above lotion, with massage.

Now for massage movements. Facial massage naturally comes first. Start with the forehead, placing the fingers of the right hand on the right temple with enough firmness to hold the skin in place. Now with the first and second fingers of the left hand start the massaging with a rotary movement covering a circular space about an inch and a half in diameter, with the fingers working all the time from the left side toward the right where the right hand is firmly pressed. Your rotary pressure must be strong enough to move the muscles against the frontal bone. Next, with both hands, using the first and second fingers, attack the wrinkles above the eye-brows, with the same circular movement, then gradually work your way around the eye-sockets. This prevents the formation of crows' feet.

With the three middle fingers of each hand, now begin on the muscles of the cheeks, starting at a point just opposite the upper half of the ear. Rub upward and outward, never downward. In the rotary movement described above. To be sure that you have gripped the facial muscles properly, see that the drooping lines about the mouth do not show during the operation.

The muscles running from the corners of the mouth to the cheek bones you manipulate with a movement which is a cross between clawing and pinching, very light and quick. Later, to give color to the cheeks, you may actually pinch them lightly.

The chin comes next, and here you use the thumb. The fingers are against the back of the neck, the palm turned upward. Start at the point of the chin and with a firm pressure and the same rotary motion, work backward from chin-point to throat with the thumbs, while the first and second fingers of each hand are working in the same way among the muscles at the base of the brain and the upper end of the spinal column.

For the throat and neck, start directly under the chin and with a rotary movement, work along slanting lines backward and upward toward the ears.

These are the simplest and most useful massage movements. For all ordinary complexion ailments they are all-sufficient. If you have any serious disfigurement, do not attempt to massage it away, but consult a high-grade surgeon.

KATHERINE MORTON.



FIG. A.—SEMI-PRINCESS FROCK IN PRINCESS NET AND LACE.



FIG. B.—BATISTE DRESS WITH APRON FRONT.

The Art of Being Entertained

VOLUMES have been written on the duty of the hostess to her guests. Mothers have been told in ringing phrases the duties they owe to the young people entertained by their children. The head of the house has been duly and frequently impressed with the importance of courtesy to the women-strangers within his gates. But what of the duties of the guest, particularly the Summer girl guest—to those by whom she is entertained?

This question was most forcibly suggested to me last Sunday by the extraordinary conduct of a young woman who was a week-end guest at a charming suburban home, where I was also being entertained. The hostess was a woman of mature years, whose only son had been kept at home and off city streets in other years by his mother's making their home a pleasure center for all his friends. Now the son has grown up, is in business and away from home much of the time; so the mother is glad to welcome his town friends for her own companionship. Particularly does she enjoy young girls, as her life has never been blessed with a daughter.

For this Sunday she had among her guests a charming young girl of 20, the rather fragile type of girl for whom men—and many women—always fetch and carry. Heretofore the girl had visited at this particular home because she was unforgotten by the hostess, but the present magnet is a young man who lives in the neighborhood, and who has wealthy parents, an automobile and a distinct fondness for the society of the girl.

Of course, she did not tell us that he was the magnet. We simply had the fact forced upon our observation.

The young lady arrived in our midst at 5 on Saturday. At 7 she rose from the dinner table, begging her hostess to excuse her without dessert, because he was outside, waiting in his car. She returned at 11:30 o'clock, and a very tired host and hostess had to sit up and wait for her.

The next morning, at 11 o'clock, she strolled down for breakfast. Our hostess does her own work with the aid of a half-grown girl, and she had to leave the rest of her guests on the porch while she made sure that the long-suffering Maggie prepared something for the late riser.

The girl wanted only strawberries, coffee and rolls because he was coming to take her to lunch with his mother. She spent the afternoon there and forgot to telephone that she was staying also for dinner at night—until our dinner had waited some time. Another evening motor ride, a tired girl who insisted upon being called very early the next morning, so she could ride with him to the depot, then back to her hostess to hurriedly pack her own bag and get into town on shopping bent.

Her hostess was hurt and she had a right to be. If you merely want ostensible chaperonage for a week-end jaunt, do not abuse the courtesy of a private home by pretending that you are "visiting" there. Bring your mother and stop at a suburban inn and do so with it.

A young married woman found herself suddenly bereft of a hand-maiden one lovely Sunday, when several town girls were booked to spend the day. In the general domestic excitement, she burned her hand quite badly and appeared at the luncheon table rather subdued but cheerful, and with her hand in a bandage. Her girl guests "poor-poorer" her, talked feebly of the lack of consideration innate with the present-day servant, but neither one asked who was going to do the lunch dishes for their hostess. As a matter of fact, two very delightful young men washed and wiped the dishes and told their tired hostess funny stories that made her laugh until she cried, while the girls rode off

in the machine with the chum who had dropped them at the veranda's steps.

The guest who is as selfish as these girls seldom lasts as a social factor in nice homes. During her first season as a week-end guest she makes the rounds of her women friends living out of town, but her next season is pretty sure to be a fine failure.

Of course, if the reader of this article counts her friends among the very rich, whose servants are like the sands of the sea, too numerous to count, she may sit back and be entertained, and she may lie abed all day if she likes. But, unfortunately, the vast majority of us count our friends among the great middle class.

Our hostesses are always face to face with the servant problem, and it is a most thoughtless guest who deliberately complicates that problem by late rising, irregularity at meals and the very unpleasant habit of leaving her belongings strewn all over the house and porch.

If you are too tired, too nervous or too lazy to fall into the habits of the family by whom you are entertained, do not accept the invitation. You had best go to small resort where you can command room service from a servant with liberal tips. Or go to a sanitarium—and get cured. Do not turn the home of your hostess into a free hotel or sanitarium.

GREEN CORN

Boiled Corn.—Fill an enamel or granite-iron pot with plenty of water to cover the amount of corn you intend to cook. Bring it to a boil, and have your corn husked, the ears broken in half if they are very long. Salt the water, drop the corn into it at boiling point, and boil briskly from five to eight minutes, if the corn is very young and tender—from eight to twelve if the kernels are large. Remove with a large skimmer, drain, wrap in a napkin or corn dolly and serve immediately. Corn cooked in an iron pot is very apt to turn dark, and if allowed to stand in the water at the back of the stove it will become soggy and tasteless.

Corn Pudding.—For this and all other made dishes in which corn plays a part, either grate or press it from the cob. It does not mix well with other ingredients if it is cut roughly and coarsely from the cob. If you lack the patience to grate it, then with a sharp knife cut through the center of each row of kernels, and with the blunt side of the knife, press firmly with a downward motion, squeeze out all the pulp through the aperture thus made. One quart of compressed corn, one cup of rich milk, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, melted and mixed with the corn, two tablespoons of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, let to taste. Bake one hour in a buttered pudding dish, set in a pan of boiling water. Have a moderate oven. This will be the consistency of a custard. If you want it a trifle thicker, beat two tablespoons of flour in with the corn before adding the other ingredients.

Corn Peppers.—Select firm bell peppers, either green or red. Do not cut off the stems. Parboil them for 15 or 20 minutes whole. Cut a slice out of the side of the pepper like a little window, remove all the seeds and the partitions, and find in the pepper. Have ready the following mixture: A dozen ears of corn grated, a tablespoon of butter melted, tablespoon of cream, two beaten eggs, salt to taste. Fill each pepper with this mixture, tuck in the little slice or window and bake in a quick oven.



FIG. C.—AFTERNOON GOWN OF PLAIN PONGEE, TRIMMED WITH DOTTED BANDING.

Taking Care of Precious Stones

OWNERS of beautiful gems are often very careless about them. They expect their jewels to preserve their attractive properties under all conditions, when in reality precious stones are like flowers, and need tender care to preserve their beauty intact.

The value of a piece of jewelry is augmented by the gems it contains, and if these are kept bright and clean and unstained, how much more pleasure will be derived from their possession. There is less excuse for wearing dust-dimmed gems than there is for wearing soiled gloves, and the mere fact that a diamond never excuses any neglect of its care. Nevertheless, many women who are fastidiously particular as to every other detail of their dress do not think it necessary to bestow the same care upon their jewelry. Jewels and

cleaned with diluted alcohol or ammonia, as above described, it should be rinsed in clear, warm water, and then placed in fine boxwood sawdust which is free from ordinary matter, and which can be heated before the gems are cleaned. The sawdust produces a clearer and more brilliant surface on the gem. It may be obtained of any jeweler. Jeweler's soap may also be used for cleaning diamonds, and indeed for most of the other precious stones, care being taken to remove traces of the soap by the application of plenty of warm water and alcohol or ammonia. Little cleaning boxes for jewelry containing everything required can be obtained.

Rose diamonds, however, if set with a foiled back, should never be wet—only rubbed off with a soft cloth moistened with the same mixture as above described. For any thorough treatment they should always be entrusted to a jeweler, who will clean and refit them.

Rubies, sapphires, emeralds, aquamarines, topazes, tourmalines, amethysts and many other gems may be cleaned and dried in the same manner as described above, which is the great precaution. The water, with alcohol or ammonia, should never be hotter than the hand can bear quite comfortably. This caution is especially important in the case of frequently contain microscopic cavities enclosing liquid carbonic acid. So minute are these inclusions that thousands may be present in the space of a square inch. The heat may cause minute explosions in these little cavities from the expansion of the imprisoned carbonic acid, and thus fissures in the stone may be produced in the gem itself. The water, therefore, should not be too hot.

Agate, bloodstone, jade, carnelian, black onyx, and all the other ordinary stones will stand any amount of washing with the same liquids; but for chrysoptase it is important that only ammonia be used with the water, and not alcohol.

Turquoise, the most sensitive and changeable of gem stones, is not affected, when genuine and of true color, by ammonia, which is the great grease eradicator; but, as with chrysoptase, alcohol should not be used, as it has a penetrating quality, and would deposit its greasy residue in the spaces of a spongy matrix. Avoid wetting turquoise with perfumes. Many turquoise have been ruined by them. The gems containing the fatty acids of the perfumes penetrate the stone and changes the blue copper coloring to a green. Some turquoise retain their color for centuries, but others are very unstable, hence reliable jewelers often replace those that change within six months after sale. To clean a turquoise, mix one part of pure spirits of ammonia with nine parts of water. Moisten a clean cloth with this, rub the turquoise gently and quickly, and then dry with an absolutely pure linen cloth.

The pearl, the queen of gems, which has reigned for 25 centuries, is not a mineral substance, as is well known, but is secreted by the pearl oyster. This gives pearls a different structure, which renders them exceedingly sensitive and demands great care in cleaning them. They are not so hard as mineral gems, but are made up of thin layers disposed like the coats of an onion or similar plant bulb, a mineral and animal substance, one within another, and hence if any impurity penetrates beneath the surface, if there is a break or flaw, and gets between these layers, it causes a stain that cannot be removed. Whole pearls are not easily acted upon, but half-pearls, or those that have been drilled for necklaces, are liable to injury in cleaning. For whole pearls, a mixture of lukewarm water and alcohol—not more than a teaspoonful to a glass—may be used.

As a rule, it is wise to remove rings when washing the hands, especially those containing pearls or turquoise. Rings should also be taken in applying perfumes to the hands, as they all contain more or less alcohol with essential oils.

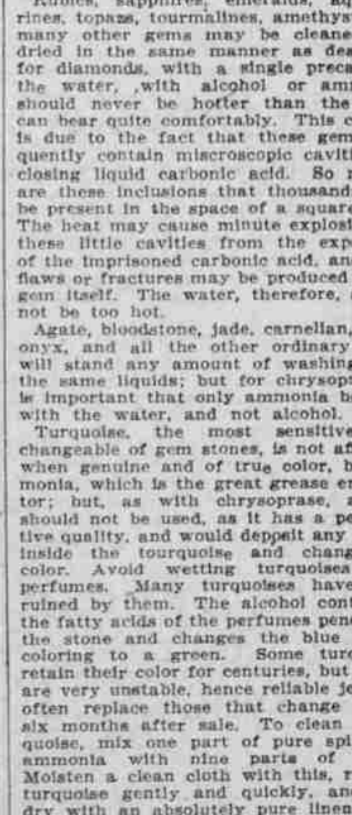


FIG. D.—SHIRTWAIST SUIT IN TAN POLINETTE

Notion Counter Hints.

If your cloth skirt is torn, ask the girl at the notion counter for a piece of what is known as "tailor's tape." This is a colored tape with a sticky substance on one side. Instructions come with the tape for using it, and a "wrinklehawk" can be used with it much better than by darning. It is pasted on the back of the goods and then a hot iron pressed over it, thus making the sticky substance cling to the woolen material. A tear mended in this way is seldom remarked.

By constant pinning on of ribbons and collars you have doubtless worn out the band of an otherwise good shirt waist. Another trip to the notion counter will find collar bands in all sizes, with three buttonholes already worked in them, ready to stitch on your waist, for a few cents. And the girl who cannot afford to wear hair nets because they cost so much will find a mohair net which answers every purpose. These you can purchase for 2 or 4 cents each, and one of them will long outlast the real hair net.

These and dozens of other labor savers will be found at every notion counter if only the girl who is shopping will take time to find them out. MARY DEAN.

Butterflies for the Hair.

Hair ornaments are returning to favor, and many of the evening coiffures support huge butterflies in violet and gold. Jet insects, too, are much worn, and they add grace to a Psyche knot. Velvet ribbon is arranged in the hair with a flat bow at the side. This last is particularly used for the theater, and takes the place of a hat. Then, too, many women are wearing their hair in a bun at the back, around which quite broad ribbon is fastened with a bow at the top. This arrangement is far from pretty, but it has become quite popular.

After the diamond has been thoroughly