

# CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

## SOME NOVELTIES FOR EARLY FALL WEAR

ALMOST the first fall problem to bother the home dressmaker is that of a wrap which will do duty with such of her summer raincoat as can be worn during September and October. Velling and silk gowns of all sorts are suitable for early fall wear unless their owners live in a section of the country where summer sweeps directly into winter.

Before giving any thought to purchasing a ready-made coat of tailored design for general fall wear, study your go-between-season frocks. They must govern the choice of outer garment.

Perhaps you have a very good shirt-waist suit, made last spring, in Panama, mohair or checked voile, showing the very good combination of green and blue skillfully mingled. You expected to wear that costume a great deal when on your vacation, but the resort selected proved anything but cool, and you lived in linen and lawn. Therefore you have at your service, for which you may be profoundly grateful, a neat between-season shirt waist suit for business, shopping, marketing and emergency wear of all kinds.

Now as to the jacket. As the suit is checked, you must have a plain cloth in the jacket, and one whose coloring will not offend by too pronounced a contrast. If you can match the blue in the check exactly, I would suggest that you have a jacket finished with stitching and very plain buttons. Do not attempt to make a tailored jacket of plain blue mohair, Panama or velling. They seldom set well, as the severe tailored style demand a firmer weave of cloth. If you do not find a desirable matching blue, then select that dependable shade, tan or mode, in English cloth, whipcord, etc., finishing with stitching and very plain buttons. A coat to be worn with a checked or striped suit must be very plain, with no braid or velvet or silk trimmings.

A very smart design for a tailored fall jacket is shown in Figure A. It is known as the Prince Charming coat and is well suited to either the stout or slender figure. Its novelties are the very long opening in the front with narrow lapels to assist the woman of stout figure, and the three tiny little pockets which may be "really, truly" pockets or just simulated with flaps.

Or perhaps you have a pongee or rough silk costume that has seen little service. It may be one of those pretty combinations of plain and polka-dotted silk, in which case you can utilize it for dressy fall wear by adding a natty little coat. If your sleeves are very elaborate, a combination of silk, net and lace, try one of the new sleeveless jackets which you can wear until their sharp weather sets in. These are sometimes called coats and have been worn quite a little during the summer.

Figure B shows a very satisfactory design which you can elaborate according to your needs and your purse. This requires 2 1/2 yards of material in silk, width 19 or 20 inches, and if you are using pongee is the 30-inch width, two yards will be ample. The coat is pictured in semi-fitting, without



side-pieces. A strap at the waist line connects the fronts and backs. The shoulder seams are long, giving just a suggestion of the over-sleeve effect.

If your frock is a dotted, striped or figured pongee, use plain pongee in the same shade for this coat. Edge it with a flat braid in the same shade, showing a lace pattern, or you can employ a Persian band in soft, harmonious colors. Another effective finish is lace banding or galloon, dyed to match the silk. Sometimes these coats are braided quite elaborately, and for very dressy wear, say with a fine voile of delicate coloring, you can make it of heavy lace, on a matching silk foundation.

A beautiful combination recently seen in a smart shop showed an elaborate gown of sage-green voile, trimmed with embroidery of green, delicate blue and white, with which was shown a coat of ecru guimpure lace. The upper sleeves of the costume beneath the coat were of the sage-green voile, embroidered heavily above the elbow and beneath this fall a flouncing of embroidered ecru net, and the half-sleeves of mousquetaire design were of shirred net.

A cross between cape and jacket is shown in Figure C, which will furnish you with a very neat little wrap to wear in combination with a figured foulard or novelty velling. It could be developed in the fabric of the gown, but better effects are secured if a contrasting material is used, particularly a soft, lustrous silk braided and finished with tassels. They are also made of heavy lace, overlaying silk.

In Figure D you will find the very best outworn model to be worked out in plain black satin, which will be much worn for semi-tailored jackets this fall. You wear them with gowns of striped or dotted silk, plain, striped, checked or figured vellings, and with plain black vellings. For this design, use a heavy black satin, lined with white. The collar and turn-back cuffs are braided with black silk soutache, or if you want a more striking effect, use black and white striped satin, for these accessories. If your coat is all black, including the frogs, then use black braid on the coat and for the natty tie which finishes the jacket at the throat. If you want the black and white combination, then introduce it in collar, cuffs and tie. But this should be attempted only when the jacket is to be worn with an all-black costume. When it is to be worn with striped or figured effects, by all means keep the coat solid black.

It will be noted that in this design the collar does not meet in the front, but leaves a space of about three inches open. The collar is held in place by the tie, which is slipped, one end through a strap on the other, giving a modified four-in-hand effect. A lace jabot or bow is then worn as a finish on the blouse beneath.

The craze for waistcoats seems to be waning, and the mad for cretonne trimmings will be absolutely dead by fall. The smartest vest effects for early fall will be in self-tone materials, such as braided. The exception is the real Louis coat of fine material, when the vest may be of embroidery, brocade, pompadour ribbon or heavy lace enriched by braid or embroidery.

MARY DEAN.

## ETIQUETTE ON SHIPBOARD

FAMOUS old wit once wrote the directions for making a successful Welsh rabbit. He began by saying "First catch the rabbit," and so I say to you when going on board a boat—first get a chaplain. There is no other place of amusement where it is quite so imperative that young men and girls should be by themselves. Indeed, a cruise on a yacht, catboat or yawl of any size, will always suggest a party of more than two, and the third person must be a married woman.

The owner of the boat sends a rowboat or gig to the shore to meet the guests, and when they get aboard the yacht, he makes quite sure that the chaplain is not neglected, nor pushed aside in some obscure corner of the boat. She also has the seat of honor at the table. Here is a place where the man, is host, and he performs all the duties that a woman would as hostess in her home. He is who suggests cooling drinks, luncheon, faces comfortable seats for his guests, and offers other such bits of service as he can render. The women aboard are his guests and await his suggestions.

If the party is to be of only a few hours' duration—such as to view some race—then no baggage is taken along, except in the form of extra wraps for personal comfort. The proper dress for shipboard does not consist of elaborate silks. White or colored linen suits, blue serge skirts and smart shirtwaists, white

duck skirts, etc., are raincoat in which a girl should appear when on such a trip. Many men are very particular about the deck of their boat being scratched by the heavy heels of boots, and in such cases you can have rubber heels put on your shoes, or wear canvas boots with rubber soles, and no heels on them. This request is seldom made, however, except in cases of extremely handsome boats.

On longer trips, where the week-end has to be spent in cruising from one harbor to another, it is a question of clothing that can be taken along. If you are to go on shore to some entertainment, then an evening gown should be taken for this purpose. If you are to go to a party, whether you are going to land or stay on board all of the time. But this fancy dress is not to be worn on the ship. Yachting is a very informal sport.

Let the girl who usually spends an hour or more in the bathroom at home, remember that she must hurry on board a ship—and not impose the good nature of others. Let her do her fussing in her own stateroom, and waste no time over her bath.

A man should be extremely careful in forming a party to meet in his boat, and get very congenial people together. On land, where disagreeable conversations are started, a girl can easily walk away. On a ship, she cannot do this. She must make it her business to get along with the people she is to meet. If she is not so privileged, and the guests who do meet in the small confines of shipboard, should all bend every energy to be agreeable. There are the boxes of hats which have made it easy to draw them forward in the rack, and for a young girl's room or closet the whole affair is a daily piece of furniture.

A girl spent three days on a yachting party, and a few days after she returned, her host received a set of silver for his bureau engraved with the ship's flag. You cannot imagine a man more embarrassed than he was. If you have been on a short cruise, and your host has been a most charming one, and you feel that you want to send him some remembrance of the trip, why do so by all means. But, make the gift some trifle—not a set of silver. A man who owns a yacht is always glad of fresh pillows for his chairs and couches. A "housewife" is another practical gift which the average girl can make, a pretty cushion, or some little trinket of this sort that can be used about the ship. Send this along with a little note, saying you had a lovely time.

The chaplain on board ship never retires until all the girls have said good night to the men and gone to their various staterooms. The men are privileged to sit on the deck, smoke and talk all night if they choose, but the girls should retire at a reasonable hour and should rise in the morning in time for the hour appointed for breakfast.

There is very little chance for tipping on board a private boat. However, the steward who makes up your bed and attends to your stateroom should be given a tip after a long cruise. Of course, for a short afternoon trip, or one lasting only a few hours, no tips are necessary. On long cruises where the steward has been called upon to attend to a seasick guest or been asked to confer other personal attention, he should be given a dollar bill at least.

## WHEN YOU ARE WELL GROOMED

ALL writers on beauty or fashion seem to lay great stress on the art of being well groomed. Can you tell me just what constitutes good grooming?

The inquiry from a regular reader of our beauty column opens a wide field for discussion. "Good grooming" is an extremely comprehensive phrase, capable of many interpretations.

The well-groomed individual patronizes the Turkish bath or a substitute thereof. But I have known a devotee of the Turkish bath to be anything but well-groomed, because, after the bath, she did not have her hair properly dressed or she donned a dress that sagged in the back or needed pressing.

The well-groomed woman stands for personal cleanliness, but she must also know and practice appropriateness in dress. A woman who is personally dainty, whose hair gleams like satin, like pearls, may still look unbecomingly if she wears a picture hat with a severe tailored suit when shopping.

## SMART STATIONERY

In these days of fads and fancies a girl is known by her stationery almost as well as by her given name. Many fashionable girls select a certain color and type of writing paper and never vary it for years and years and the idea is a good one. It stamps a girl as having individuality of her own.

All personal stationery for social notes should have the writer's monogram on it. Some girls still cling to the three initials—others have their christian names printed out in full, such as "Bliss," "Muriel," etc., while still others prefer to have the address of their home in place of either initials or name. Whatever the inscription it should be stamped in gilt, silver or colored letters of a dull tone. Bright red monograms on white paper are never seen.

For the girl in mourning will be found a black bordered paper in four widths. The heaviest, or No. 1 border, is used for deep mourning, the border growing narrower as the girl lightens her mourning, and just before she goes into colors she uses a pure white paper with what is known as the Italian border—the finest little black line possible all around the paper.

The young girl graduate who writes reams and reams to all the girls in her class will find money in her pocket by investing in a pound or more of what is called "Foreign Note Paper." This is extremely thin, and the envelopes which match it are lined, so that the writing on the letter itself will not

## LUNCHES FOR MID-SUMMER

THE hostesses who earnestly desire to score a brilliant success in giving a midsummer luncheon will feature cold courses, and avoid, as far as possible, any hot dishes. The claim is often made that such a luncheon is without nourishment, but this is not true, especially if you start it with leek bouillon or an aspic dish. Aspic is a clear stock made from chicken, veal or beef, seasoned and gelled with gelatin, or is thickened with gelatin allowing precisely the same proportion of stock and gelatin that you would of wine and water for a wine jelly. Aspic dishes should be garnished very beautifully and molded in fancy forms.

Chicken in Aspic—Weigh out ten ounces of white meat of chicken, which has been well cooked. Pass this through a grinder, or mince very fine. Make a stiff sauce with the thick part of the stock and a little cream—enough to make half a coffee cup. Season this with salt, pepper and nutmeg, and mix with it very thoroughly the minced chicken. Have ready half a cup of aspic jelly, warmed and melted, and half a cup of cream whipped stiff. Beat this together thoroughly and pour into individual molds. Now, fill border mold, the size of your platter, with melted aspic, and let both the individual molds and the border harden on ice. When ready to serve turn the individual molds out on the platter, then the border around them, and garnish with parsley or cress. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

While we are talking about colors, let me impress upon you that only the palest of shades is used. The blues are dull, gray blues—not a Copenhagen shade. The pinks have just a suggestion of the dawn in them—not a raspberry hue. While the lavender used is the purple shade. Greens, yellows and such odd colors are extremely bad form. It is always safe to have white paper, unless, as mentioned above, you wish to have some individual paper.

Matching the paper in tone, if not in actual color, must be sealing wax. The women in the smart set always seal their letters. Many of them have a small die for the seal, matching the monogram on the paper. Reduced several sizes, while many others use a die with a single initial on it.

If you happen to be a girl who is called upon to write many short notes, the note cards, which should match your regulation stationery. These are about five inches square, made of medium weight Bristol board, like a visiting card would be. They should have your monogram just as your note paper does, and envelopes of packages of 25, and are great time savers.

A trace horse galloping at full speed clears from 20 feet to 24 feet every stride.

## Some Suggestions on How to Arrange Closets

THERE is much pleasure to be found in a perfectly appointed room with everything arranged to suit one's own special convenience and comfort, as well as with an eye to outward beauty, and most of the girls of the present day bestow considerable time and thought on the furnishing and decorating of their rooms. But in many of even the most carefully fitted up of these rooms the wardrobe or closet is apt to be somewhat neglected. The owner does not realize how much comfort she can get by giving some of her thought and care to this less ornamental but most useful part of her room.

Commenting on this subject, the Rochester Herald gives some hints that may be useful as follows:

To have the wardrobe completely furnished there must be hangers for skirts, waists and coats, boxes for hats and waists, bags for corsets, satchets, covers for light colored gowns, a shoe rack and a case for umbrellas and parasols. A color scheme should be chosen for the whole thing which will harmonize with the room, and the prettiest effect will be found in using a flower design in the cretonne, silk or

silkoline and the same flower on the paper covering the boxes.

These boxes are the only part of the furnishing on which a girl can do nothing herself, all the other things she can make if she wants to. Of course if she does not care to do the work and has plenty of money to spend she can plan it herself and have someone else do the making.

To begin with the boxes. One must have several hat boxes of different sizes to hold the large and small hats, the number of these depending on the number of hats one has and the space on the shelves where they are kept. Then there are the boxes which, to keep delicate lace or chiffon waists. They must be just large enough to hold one waist. Make a list of how many of these hat and waist boxes are wanted, with their measurements, and order them from a regular box manufacturer, choosing a paper to cover them with the kind of flower you want to use. There are beautiful papers made nowadays with every kind of flower one could want.

Where one is blessed with a closet of generous proportions it is possible to have one of the cases of boxes that have proved themselves so indispensable to those who have made their acquaintance. In a light framework, the wood, enamelled in white, are arranged

between the springs. Paint the wooden part of these hangers the color of the flowers and wind ribbon around the metal part. The ribbon can be bought with the same flower design as the silk.

The corset bags are merely silk bags just large enough to hold a pair of corsets and are drawn up with ribbon at the top. They can be either hung up on a hook or laid on a shelf. Sack bags are, of course, just little silk bags padded and filled with starch powder. They can be made in any size or shape one likes and put in with hats, gowns, corsets or in any convenient spot to give a general delicate fragrance to the closet.

The covers for gowns are large squares made of several breadths of silk sewed together, and then hemmed around. They are put in the center and hemmed. Through this hole is put the hook of the hanger and the silk falls softly all around the gown and keeps it all dust.

Another method, preferred by some, is to make covers in the shape of a pillow slip, of different sizes to accommodate skirts or bodices, and then to cut a hole at the end opposite the hem. Through this hole the hook of the hanger is passed, leaving the opening at the bottom. Umbrella cases must be made of good, strong cretonne. This, too, can be bought with almost any flower design. A shoe bag is made of square piece of cretonne, with pockets sewed on to hold the shoes and bound with ribbon or colored tape, the tape being stronger and wearing much better. An umbrella case is made in just the same way, but long enough to hold the umbrellas and with the pockets narrow enough to have one slip in and out easily. The shoe and umbrella cases are fastened tight to the inside of the door of the closet.

## Embroidered Collars.

Now that lingerie ties are no longer fashionable and turndown collars of embroidered linen are not as much worn as formerly, while even elaborate lingerie bodices bid fair to be replaced by simpler waists of fine tucked batiste, the girl who takes pride in the exquisite embroidery which she turns out, but has not talent for either plain sewing or knitting, has to turn back to the ever popular dollies and centerpieces or else invent for herself some new means of employment.

Embroidered parasols are as much in demand as ever, but they are also quite as costly as they have ever been, so that while a girl might desire to possess such a parasol, she is likely to find it difficult to match her linen and batiste gowns she must needs content herself with those of simpler design, or, worse yet, machine work. If she is fond of embroidering, however, a girl can make for herself a really beautiful parasol at a surprisingly small cost.

Stamped lengths of linen and batiste can now be had regularly intended as parasol covers, and these are to be found in quite simple as well as in the exquisitely intricate and elaborate designs. A plain lined in design in white or light colored linen is always effective, but the open eyelet hole work is particularly pretty, and especially effective when the cover is laid over a foundation of light colored silk, as many of the linen parasols are this year.