

# CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

## Fetching Wraps for Fall Evenings

THIS is the season of the year when we long for something which will prolong the life of the Summer wardrobe. None of us know just what color or material to select for the new Fall costume, and hence we turn to light wraps which may be worn over Summer frocks until a wise decision has been made. Certainly the new wraps are wonderful in coloring, but they are extremely simple in cut, and this should be counted as a blessing by the home sewer.

A word about selecting hats to wear with a costume consisting of an odd wrap and a separate frock. Match the color of the wrap rather than the gown. The coloring of all separate wraps should be neutral. No glaring reds, brilliant blues, or vivid greens. Rather, select something which will harmonize with almost any dress you may find in the wardrobe. A soft, dull gray wrap will wear well with any gown. Tan color is an old standby, and if you can only boast of one wrap, this would be a safe choice. Dark blue is almost a certain Summer shade, and a soft golden brown makes a better looking Fall garment. For evening wear, of course, the pale shades are very appropriate.

The well-dressed Summer girl has boasted of a striped skirt, and this she now wishes to use for general wear. With these skirts are worn odd jackets matching the dark stripe in the skirt material. If the skirt is a three-toned gray stripe, then match the darkest shade for the odd jacket.

Figure A presents a splendid model for a jacket of this character. The picture shows a narrow braided vest, but the jacket could be cut two inches larger in the front and the jacket eliminated entirely. This particular jacket was worn with a brown and tan striped skirt. The material was French serge. The jacket was of plain brown French serge in the matching shade. The braiding was done by hand in a soft shade of brown silk soutache. The soft silk forming a collar at the back and falling in graceful ends over the front, was of brown louisine, finished off at either side with bronze buckles. The model could be made simpler by making the sleeves full length and eliminating the braiding. It would require two and one-half yards of double width serge to make this jacket, or five yards of silk.

Figure B represents one of the smartest odd jackets seen this season. This model lends itself to silk, being made of a heavier material. This is the type of jacket to wear over lingerie dresses, or light Summer frocks in dainty coloring. The most up-to-date material for these little jumper jackets is the new pompadour silk, but this is not cheap, unless remnants can be found at a bargain. If pompadour or figured silk of any kind is used for the jacket, then the lining must be plain in color. The soft figured girl who does not wish to invest in an expensive silk will find that tulle silk or rather heavy weight will be her next best choice. This can be embroidered. The collar and sleeve bands should be of chiffon velvet. The buttons could be of velvet, matching the collar, or if the jacket is for evening wear, rhinestone buttons would add distinction to the garment.

This little jacket was seen the other day made of a gray surah of heavy quality. The collar and sleeve bands were of brilliant Japanese embroidery, which can be purchased in strips. This banding contained many bright colors and here and there touches of gilt. Buttons, outlined down both sides, were made of large molds covered with black velvet and embroidered in gilt. It would require three yards of silk to make this jacket.

We now turn to the long loose wrap, which can be worn over fluffy frocks in the evening or over the plainer gowns for general wear. The only difference would be in the material and trimming. For street wear there is nothing better than the chiffon broadcloth, now in almost every possible color. This cloth is light weight, soft in texture and cleanses beautifully. For evening and carriage wear there are numerous fabrics, many of which are fancy names, heavy lace, cashmere, etc.

Figure C shows a practical kimono coat, simple in line and very practical

for either the young woman or her mother. This model would take six yards of cloth, or 12 yards of silk, but could be made with less goods if the pattern were cut shorter. This, however, would detract from the long, straight lines now so fashionable. This model shows the use of the Persian or

could be outlined with a bias strip of silk matching the lining or chiffon velvet, outlined with a tiny gilt soutache. Figure D shows the newest wrap in the form of a circular cape. Almost without exception these capes are unlined, and are made of broadcloth. The collar, which forms a square yoke at

silk mul, grenadine, and taffeta of other days. The models for these frocks do not depart radically from those used for the younger generation. If an old lady likes these frocks she can have nothing prettier than the modified Empire, because it hides her waist line, which is always the worst part of her figure. The skirt that extends in well-cut lines to just below the bust is becoming and dignified. The bodice drapery above it is usually in surplus effect, as the new round effects are too youthful in their lines. The sleeves are usually of three-quarter



BRAIDED CUTAWAY JACKET.



LADIES' KIMONO WRAP.



SMART JUMPER JACKET.

## Etiquette: Good Form in Clothes

WHAT not to wear" should have a chapter to itself in the up-to-date book of etiquette. The tendency of the times is toward such elaboration in dress that the average woman is apt to err on the side of overdressing, rather than toward severity;

collego customs, and instead of frankly admitting her ignorance or tactfully putting out a "feeler" as to the wardrobe needed, attempted to solve the problem for herself. Her one thought was to be pretty and attractive to the young men whose camp she was to grace, and as pink and blue were both becoming colors,

suits and matching blouses in either cloth or rough silk or very heavy linen with severely trimmed hats, long sleeves and smart ties peeping below their moderately short frocks. Her usual attire when she reached the camp, the pretty girl of pink and blue lawns was in agony, not only because she was really cold and had to borrow a friend's sweater when it turned rainy, but because she knew she was foolishly dressed. She had dressed for a garden party or a picnic, when she was going on a journey.

Another young woman was invited by the head of her department in the office to dine at the latter's home. She wore an extra fancy white frock, which she had worn in the office that morning, "cleaned up" at the office lavatory and cheerfully wended her way to her chief's home. When she got there she was horrified to find herself the only woman in the dining-room clad in tailored skirt and shirtwaist. Her hostess and family, being entirely unprepared for her appearance in office garb, her usual changed from street to simple house dresses, generally with necks slightly cut out to show a bit of lace or a filmy tucker. And the girl could not offer the excuse that she had come straight from the office, for her chief, dismissed at the same hour, had managed to miss the change from business to house toilet.

A third young woman who had attracted the attention of her employer's wife by her pretty face and pleasant manners, was invited to assist at a charity entertainment the latter was giving. She appeared at the afternoon function in what was plainly a discarded party dress much marked by ice cream and coffee stains, with the neck cut low, and rather soiled white gloves. The hostess was not only embarrassed at the untidy appearance of her protegee, but felt disappointed that a girl in whom she had taken an interest should have had cause to appear in a low-necked frock before her.

Here are some hard and fast rules about dress for both men and women:

No man appears in evening clothes before 8 P. M., unless he is bound for dinner at some distance, when he hides his evening attire with an overcoat.

No man wears a black tie with full evening clothes, which includes the swallow tail coat. The black tie is permissible only with the tuxedo or dinner jacket worn at stag functions.

The correct calling suit for a man at an afternoon tea or for general Sunday calling is gray trousers, fancy waistcoat, generally with a touch of gray, white and black, with a steel, gray ascot or puff tie, gray gloves and high silk hat. Full dress is NOT worn at a noon or afternoon wedding.

What is commonly known as a tea gown is not worn by a woman to receive callers in the afternoon. She has what is known as a house gown. The American tea gown or negligee is suitable only for boudoir, bedroom or morning-room wear in a family.

Gaily colored shoes and stockings should never be worn in the street. Pink kid slippers are for the house only. Going to and from a party where they are to be worn, they should be carried in a pretty little bag. Even the fashion of wearing colored stockings with black slippers is bad form for general street wear. They should be confined to the house, the porch or the grounds immediately about your home.

"Dutch" neck blouses are not for wear at business, but if they are to be worn with a strictly tailored suit. They are for afternoon, house or evening gowns. Lingerie dresses with sleeves above the elbow joint and without collars, are certainly not for street wear nor for shopping.

The girl in mourning who wears crepe on her hat cannot wear a black waist trimmed with lace. A certain style of silk applique is used for trimming in mourning, but as a rule plain tucked net, bias folds of chiffon and other plain trimmings are better form. Black lace patterns in neckties is never good form in mourning.

It is extremely bad form to wear a soft crushed silk girdle with plain tailored shirtwaist. Black slippers are worn with a stiffened belt matching your skirt, or a plain leather belt not over an inch and a half in width. But the leather belt should not be worn with soft slippers. With such a blouse wear the silk girdle.

PRUDENCE STANDISH.

## The Use of Relaxation as a Beautifier

I WONDER if I told the girl with the lines around her mouth, wrinkles in her forehead, and a heavy look under her eyes, that these were caused by the "hurry-up" method of her life. Would she believe me? I doubt it. Yet the statement is true of the majority of American women. We rush for our trains, we gulp our food, and in a hundred ways we do not give nature a chance. We develop "trolley faces," and in our effort to drown the noise about us we pitch our voices almost up to the proteolytic stratosphere.

The woman of forty who reads this may say, "Well, I'm too old to change my ways." But please remember that it is never too late to give nature a chance—never "too late to mend." Just save some of your misdirected energy and expend it in a good cause. The woman who has a truly beautiful face every so often, no particular disease—just a collapse. And she does not know what causes it. Just this hurry, worry atmosphere, which she breathes down every one of her pores, is the cause of it. Now, relaxation does not mean a change. Many women confuse the two words. The busy mother cannot get relaxation by dressing herself and going out to visit the neighbors. This is an effort. Every day at a certain hour, she must give herself up to absolute rest. If she rises early, then she should take the rest before the no-day meal, or immediately afterwards. But it should be taken at a certain hour every day. She must undress and put on a night gown and lie on her back for one hour by the clock. Then when the children come home from school with their little troubles, mother can soothe them all without an effort. When things go wrong in the evening, she has gained enough strength to straighten them out, and the lines of her face will not be so deep.

The popular young girl who has just started her social career finds herself rushed for time. She just catches the last trolley, and arrives at her destination at the last moment. She comes in late to luncheon and does not take time to masticate her food. In the afternoon she rushes to her destination and wonders why! Then she rushes to the patent medicine bottle and takes a tablet. At the end of three months of this sort of life, she gazes at herself in the mirror and wonders how she came by the heavy lines in her young face. Why not get started ten minutes earlier and catch the right car? Why not leave the girls at five minutes sooner and properly eat your luncheon? There would be no need then for the tablets.

And let me say right here to this type of girl—the society girl—that good health is the greatest beautifier in the world.

Let the dear old lady, maybe a grandmother, who loves the little ones, get away for her relaxation every day. It will prolong her life and increase her usefulness. Let her go into a darkened room where there is quiet, and for just a little time each day, let go of herself. Let mind and body be perfectly limp.

Some faddists have said that we must not laugh too much or we will develop the dreaded "laughing lines." I am not a believer in this theory. Maybe the laughing lines will come, but they will not be half so bad as the wrinkles and heavy crow's feet caused by a fretting, fault-finding, carping disposition. Laugh every time you can, and if the laughing lines appear massage them every night with a stimulating cream. To all of us comes trouble—trouble to some of us—but take life as easy as you can. I knew a girl who wore for two months a pair of corsets which hurt her. She said she bought them in a hurry and had to wear them. Can you imagine the fretful face she acquired during those two months? And it is really surprising how many women

wear shoes which do not fit them. How can you assume a peaceful expression if you are in actual physical pain? You cannot relax under such conditions.

The average girl in business stays in bed until the last tick of the clock. She does not have time to manicure her nails, and hurriedly swallows her coffee. She arrives at the office a few minutes late, dreading a reprimand. At lunch she shops most of the time, and spends five minutes out of the 60 in the process of eating. And she blames business for her lines.

If it has been necessary for you to hurry all day, and with an engagement before you in the evening, perhaps the best way to restore your tired nerves and racked energy is a warm bath, followed by a cold spray. Changing the temperature of the water from hot to cold acts as a stimulant to the tired body.

Do not relax if you can. Be it only for ten minutes each day, it will help to beautify you. Do not argue that it is too much bother to undress—that it will muss your hair to lie down, etc. Believe me, it will save time spent in the beauty parlor, and money paid to the doctor.

KATHERINE MORTON.

## Elderly Women Wearing White

THERE is always a complaint among those who are more than 60 years old that no one ever suggests fashions for them, says the New York Times. All the good advice is given to the young and the middle-aged.

Part of this is due to the belief that there are no more old ladies. A woman has to be quite old, indeed, before she wears a lace cap in the house and contents herself with an all-black wardrobe.

Grandmothers have no idea of dressing as "old ladies." Most of them are not more than 60 years old, and at 60 these days it is absurd to think of a woman wearing a bonnet on the street and a black cape around her shoulders. She wears pretty much the same things as a woman of 35 does. The Empires and Princess frocks are used for her; so are the sweeping hats heaped with plumes or flowers. She wears the white lace veils and carries a cretonne parasol.

The question of age governing dress is of less importance now than it has been for centuries or two. Not long ago it was even a question among women of 40 if they were too old to wear white frocks. Naturally this problem did not come up

among the class known as fashionable, or those who followed the dictates and conventions of a wide and broad social world. But these people are in the minority. It was the majority who were worried about the all-white frock that must be worn at the cradle to the grave. It is as equally fit for a woman of 60 as a babe of one day old.

Nothing is prettier on an old lady than this snowy whiteness in soft materials. She should never wear anything else in the house during Spring and Summer. It also does for all warm weather outdoor wear.

As for the mooted question of black, there is much to be said for and against its general usage by old ladies. It is well to have it as a background, but the well-dressed old ladies of today are going in for gray, for lilac, for striped purple and white, and for striped black and white.

These are preferred to black for every occasion. A silver gray costume is considered the correct one for a gala affair held in the day or evening. In Summer, muslins in gray, white, lavender and stripes are all used in place of the black

length except where the arm has grown scrawny and demands a covering. Then it is loose, wrinkled and runs down well over the hand. Around the bust is a wide drapery of ribbon or silk on the bias, finished with two loops and long ends at the left front.

Whatever model is chosen, one should avoid a well-defined waist line and the old-fashioned basque with its pointed front and back. Narrow shoulders should be concealed with wide drapery, and all the Empire and Directoire effects of the day should be used, because they conceal the lack of good curves in the figure.

Because of her figure, she should not wear a narrowly gored skirt without trimming. She should choose soft fabrics which she can put into plaits and tucks at the waist line.

### A New Soft Material.

A new soft silk, something on the surah order, with Oriental designs in very Oriental colors, is called "kimono silk."

The silk counters are laden with short lengths of silk at less than half what they were in season. In buying foulards and Summer silks, be wary of the distinct patterns. For instance, this year stripes have been most fashionable. You may find a dress-length of striped silk and buy it for your best dress next Summer. When next Summer comes, you find that stripes are out of date, and everything is figured. Solid colors will always be worn, and there are a safe choice. Figured and striped silks will always make practical linings for coats and wraps, and there is never any set style of coloring or figures for house gowns. But be careful what you buy for street wear twelve months hence.

Tan and white shoes are now being sold for less than the cost of making, but a shoe that does not fit is dear at any price. If you can find your size and a comfortable shoe, marked way down, then by all means invest in such a bargain. But do not, because a shoe is marked \$1.35, reduced from half price, buy it if it is not a perfect fit.



Unlined Circular Cape.

Where it acquired its name it is difficult to say, but the fact remains that the material is desirable and extremely effective for the new very much draped dresses that have been so much talked about.

In the light colors, too, it would be perfectly fascinating for negligees, for it is not transparent, as are India and China silks, while at the same time it is soft and pliable and falls in most attractive lines. It is just the sort of material that will appeal to any woman who realizes what beauty may lie in graceful folds, and it will, therefore, be as much admired as it deserves.

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## FOUND ON BARGAIN TABLE

JUST now the newspapers are full of alluring advertisements of bargains, and the stores are laden with short lengths and broken lots that are certainly tempting to the feminine eye. But once in the store it is not an easy matter to make a wise selection. Some bargains are good investments, while others are worthless.

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Odd lengths of embroidery and stray bits of lace are to be found at great bargains, and the woman who has a family will always find use for them. In these days even a very little lace can be used by combining it with a different make, so a good quality of any up-to-date lace is always a good investment. Certainly nothing will lend more distinction to a gown than a touch of really good lace. The one wish to put the hat on at once and wear it late into the fall, do not buy bargain millinery. You will find that next spring your hat will be different from all the new ones, and your money will be badly invested.

Do not buy a hat late this season, hoping to start out with it next spring. I know of nothing which is more changeable than styles in millinery. Unless you wish to put the hat on at once and wear it late into the fall, do not buy bargain millinery. You will find that next spring your hat will be different from all the new ones, and your money will be badly invested.

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to keep bright and stainless. It can be cleaned with sulphuric acid, but the greatest care must be observed in using this strong chemical. If you will do the work yourself, or have it done under your personal supervision, you will find this method satisfactory.

Have the zinc well washed with soap and hot water, that no trace of grease may remain on it; wipe it very dry.

Make two mops by fastening pieces of cloth on two sticks; have on hand two pails of clean, cold water and a cleaning cloth.

Put into a stoneware bowl one quart of cold water and very gradually add three ounces of sulphuric acid.

Be very careful not to allow the acid to touch your hands. Dip one of the mops in the acid water and swab the zinc; in a few seconds it will begin to look bright and clean.

When this occurs wash with the second mop and clear water; follow this with a good washing with a cloth and water to which household ammonia has been added in the proportion of a tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water. Rub the cleaned surface with dry whiting. Be sure to add the acid to the water and not the water to the acid.

## THE WEARING OF JEWELS

IT TAKES instinctive good taste to know when jewelry is allowable and in good form. Very often, however, women, knowing perfectly well that they are violating the law of good taste, persist in the promiscuous wearing of jewels at all times of the day.

Jewels, excepting rings, should never be worn except when the costume is at least semi-dressy. Necklaces and bracelets are most distinctly out of place with a strictly tailored gown, although rings are allowable.

It is conservative to say that ornaments should never be worn before 10 o'clock in the day, and it is better to avoid them until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. One bracelet, or several plain ones, a few rings and a watch chain may be worn at any time, no matter how early the hour.

Just as men always wait until after 8 before wearing evening dress, just as no one would ever wear a watch with a ball gown, these little laws of fastidious fashion are quite universally obeyed.

Girls before 18 should never wear precious stones, unless it be one handsome ring. When school days are over and long skirts are adopted they may wear what jewelry they see fit, providing they do not deck themselves in a conspicuous way.

## FROM COUNTRY RECIPE BOOK

HAVE you ever gone to a Summer boarding-house whose advertisements featured "home cooking" and really gotten it? Then, truly, you have realized one of the joys of a Summer vacation. Here are some recipes gathered by a woman who found just such a boarding place this Summer; and she went out into the big, many-windowed kitchen of her landlady to gather them.

Bread Savory—A delicate breakfast or tea dish. For five persons have ready two tablespoons of butter, half an onion, a cup of dry bread or rice, five eggs, eggs and salt and pepper to taste. Melt the butter in a skillet, slice the onion very thin and brown lightly in the butter. Add the diced bread, shake until a light brown, then cover and allow to steam in the proportion of a tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water. Rub the cleaned surface with dry whiting. Be sure to add the acid to the water and not the water to the acid.

Prune Pudding—Wash and soak one pound of good California prunes overnight. In the morning steam them until tender in the water in which they soaked, which should be quite clear if the prunes were properly washed. When tender, drain off the water, stone and chop the prunes. Beat the whites of four eggs very stiff, add gradually one cup of sugar, beating all the while, and finally the chopped prunes. Pour at once into a deep baking dish, make a meringue and serve cold with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with a little sherry wine.

Orange Sponge—One-third box of gelatin, one-third cup cold water, one-third cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon strained lemon juice, one cup strained orange juice, whites of three eggs, one cup of whipped cream. Soak the gelatin overnight in the cold water. In the morning dissolve in the boiling water and add the sugar, lemon and orange juices. Set the mixture in a bowl immersed in cold water or in cracked ice to chill. Before it begins to set add the beaten whites of the egg and the whipped cream. Have a mould lined with lady fingers or sponge cake and pour the gelatin cream in the center.

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