

# CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

## Utilizing Remnants for Christmas Gifts

WE can all look back to the days when the piece bag or remnant box would yield no more promising Christmas harvest than scraps for pinning, sachets, and other ornaments, if not always useful gifts.

Today the Christmas tid is for practical things, however dainty, and the gift-maker can do wonders with leftovers.

First, here is a good idea for a corset cover that will not take much time. You may have a three-quarter length of dotted Swiss, checked dimity or other white fabric left from a Summer blouse or dress. It is just the thing to use for one of those two-piece corset covers with a single seam down the back. Cut it to the bust and waist measurement of your girl friend, but without any skirt or tulle piece. Finish it around the bottom with lace or embroidered beading. At the top finish with insertion, then beading, then edging. Now to give the effect of hand-work on the left side right over the heart, you know, feather-stitch a circle in white mercerized flannel, say two and a half inches in diameter. Inside write your friend's Christian name in distinct letters, and outline still with a circle of white flannel, or very pale blue, pink or lavender ribbons through the beading and you have a hand-made gift, provided, of course, that you do not have a sewing machine and lace sewing all by hand, as the French do.

A girl who found three different scraps of wash fabrics in her remnant box bought a bolt each of inexpensive insertion and edging for 70 cents, some heading at 45 cents a bolt and ribbon at a sale for 21 cents. Her three lovely gifts cost her \$1.25 and made a good appearance.

Another lovely personal gift is neckwear, and here the remnant box will prove useful. A strip of soft, glistening silk, particularly mes-saline, cut it into either straight or bias pieces as you would for folds, two inches or a trifle less in width. Make first a band to fit snugly around the neck; then several ends of various lengths. Finish two of these ends with tiny rosettes of the silk, the third with a scrap of fringe if you can match the silk, or a tassel. Make a smart little bow with which to fasten the ends to the collar, two loops not over an inch long, and you have a pretty cravat that any girl friend will like.

If you have a length of velvet ribbon left from trimming a dress, utilize that, finishing the ends with bullion fringe, balls or ornaments which you can pick up very cheaply on bargain squares. A striking combination is golden brown with gold bullion. Blue of a rich shade with silver bullion is also good. Again you can finish the ends of your velvet scraps of lace and here is a fine way to use up lengths of lace from six to ten inches which you think are useless.

If your mother or grandmother has a piece of old-fashioned brocade of any size you can give your dearest girl friend an ideal Christmas gift, a vest. The pattern you can buy at any department store. The back of the vest you can make of any good lining material—peraline, wash flannel, etc.—or you can simply make the vest fronts to fit in coat suit. A three-quarter length of brocade or fancy silk will make the vest, which must be interlined, stitched carefully by machine for a finish and topped off by smart buttons.

Another lovely gift which mother can make for daughter or aunt for niece is a collarette or ruff in which a strip of apparently useless fur will come in finely. We will say you have a narrow strip of mink fur less than half a yard in length. Get the exact measurement of the young girl's neck for the ruff, ruffs fit snugly. Make a double or rose pleating of silk in a color that combines well with the mink fur, such as brown, hunter green, a rich blue or the new flame color if the girl can wear that shade. Run the strip of fur through the center of this pleating and finish with a very smart beading, or with short loops and ends, or, better still, an old-fashioned clasp. If such you have to your button box. Remember that dull, old gold and dull silver clasps are very smart this year. Any girl who receives such a gift will be delighted, and it will afford real throat-protection. Some of the combinations of fur and silk which are in the shops are strips of dark grey squirrel or chinchilla with the new flame-colored silk and with coral pink. Remember that the ruff should be made of real coral beads, not an old-rose shade. Another pretty combination is an ermine strip with Gobelin blue, or sage tea green. The ruff should be about three inches wide and a yard of 55-cent mesaline will make the ruffing.

Bits of maline with an artificial flower and some leaves can be wrought into

lovely coiffure ornaments. A resourceful girl searched her remnant box and evolved lovely coronas for her elderly aunt. Soft grey maline she twisted into a band to encircle the coiffure. Then she made a rosette of the remaining maline, and fastened it with tiny steel beads. A striking steel button, also from the remnant box, filled in the heart of

front the maline rosette by sewing on tiny iridescent beads. The very handsome hair ornaments are made entirely of black maline, tightly studded with beads and finished in the center of the rosette or band with a matching ornament—a handsome button with a shank giving the same effect. If the button is steel use steel beads with



EMPIRE DANCING FROCK IN PALE GREEN MESSALINE.

the rosette, and from the rosette rose a short but graceful ostrich feather, once white, now dyed grey. The girl washed the plume, dyed it grey, dried it by shaking it over a radiator, and behold! a hair ornament made from the remnant box for nothing which would have cost several dollars at a shop. Pink coronet effects in maline, with a rosette or loops of the maline and a delicate French rose in the center with perhaps a few frosted leaves, can be evolved from a very little material. If frosted leaves are used then

a gold button, iridescent with a rhinestone ball ornament. I would say to every girl who wants to make inexpensive Christmas gifts, take stock of the remnant box and button box, then look at the novelties in dress accessories. You will be surprised at the latest combinations of lace, net, ribbon, odd buttons, bits of fringe, tassels, etc., which go to make up the very newest things. Everything you ever had left over from frocks and trills will count today. MARY DEAN.

generosity. More ill feeling can be caused by a too pretentious gift than a too humble one.

For instance, there is the wealthy friend of your family to whom you brought a fine gift, a commission when you came to town. She has not taken you into the bosom of her family, but occasionally at her very large and sumptuous Christmas parties she invited you.

Appreciating this and hoping for future favors—(what is the use of denying that?)—you will hope for a commission when you come to town. She has not taken you into the bosom of her family, but occasionally at her very large and sumptuous Christmas parties she invited you.

You choose something perfectly gorgeous for her dressing table, a silver creation in a plush box. It looks very splendid in the shop or on the chiffoyer of your hall bedroom. But later you learn that your good angel has one of those new ivory toilet sets which your silver trinket does not match!

Or you select a gorgeously embroidered table cover or cushion-top, only to learn that she detests embroidered linen and is going in for leather fittings or arts and crafts treasures.

Either way, your gift is beyond your income and below her needs. Be sensible. Show your knowledge of good forms Christmas time and send her a beautiful flower on Christmas morning, with a well-worded greeting, or the very newest book about which her world is eagerly reading.

Again, you may have some real friend whose purse is large and plentiful. No doubt she will give you something very lovely, the sort of which will be double or triple your weekly income. Do not try to keep pace with her in Christmas giving, nor yet send an apology. But do select something that is sure to show that you think of her and her fads. Make your gift very personal.

If you are rich, and you have some friend who has not only lost her money but is extremely sensitive to boot, be very careful that your gift does not reflect your knowledge of her financial straits. Do not send the obviously sensible thing. Remember that somehow she will manage to buy the necessary thing, while her heart still hungers for the dainty, the luxurious touches of life.

Girls who work for their living, do not give anything to your men employers. They will either be frankly snooty or provoked. The masculine attitude toward Christmas is peculiar. The men give to the One Woman before marriage, and give their children after marriage and are content.

Girls, either in business or at home, do not give expensive gifts to men, even when engaged to them. To your fiancé give something that will show your knowledge of his real self. If he has a fad, encourage it. Fads are healthy. To the camera fiend, anything connected with his photographic work will be welcome. The bookworm will like books, and the sportsman will like books on his hobby.

If a man's attentions have justified you in deciding that his attentions are matrimonial, this is no excuse for sending him an expensive present. Such a step may ruin your matrimonial chances. He may decide that you are angling for him, or worse still, that you have an expensive present. Such a step may ruin your matrimonial chances. He may decide that you are angling for him, or worse still, that you have an expensive present.

The man's Christmas privileges are broader. To a girl he likes he can send almost any impersonal gift, flowers, candy, music, pictures. To the girl he hopes to marry, he may send something more personal, a card-case, purse or umbrella; but not until he is her acknowledged suitor does he select jewelry. And even with our lax social relations today, a girl will accept presents of clothing from either suitor or mere friend.

A man who has been well entertained by a married woman during the social season may send her, at Christmas, flowers, a book or something equally impersonal, with a note which shows very clearly that he is paying the debt of guest to hostess with real pleasure.

And finally, do up your Christmas parcels with the same care, a sloppily tied and wrapped gift is an insult to its recipient. Every trace of price-mark must be removed. Always send gifts by messenger or mail, never deliver them in person.

PRUDENCE STANDISH  
New York Times.  
"Even the English language emphasizes the insignificance of a man at his own wedding," said the prospective bridegroom disconsolately. "There isn't an independent word to designate him. He is

What the Bridegroom Resents.  
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merely called the groom of the bride, as if he were just about on a level with the bridesmaid and a little below the maid of honor. Best man, of course, means the bridegroom's best man, but the phrase itself tends to exalt this individual at the expense of his superior.

"Then there's no adjective to describe what pertains to the male half of the affair. You can't speak of the 'bridegroomal' trousers or necktie. On the other hand, 'bridal' applies not only to the possessions of the girl, but to what relates to both of them equally, like the trip and the bridal chamber. The very words, 'matrimony' and 'matrimonial' are from the feminine side only. 'Patrimony' has nothing to do with the nuptials."

## Beauty Hints for Christmas Debutants

NO matter how regular and classic the features of a young girl may be, unless her complexion is likewise perfect, the effect will not be a pleasing one. Broad and sweeping rules will not cure every individual ill, but if the average girl who is just coming

isn't fit—as far as it goes, and I grant you it covers a wide field, but there are other ills. For instance, the girl who goes to a dance often bothered by "rings" looks that never will stay in place. These stray locks at the ears and at the back of the neck detract from an otherwise

mula for a good and simple brillianthe has recently been published in these columns, but I will gladly furnish it to any reader who did not turn it upon a copy of stamped and self-addressed envelope.

Then, too, there is the girl with a perfect complexion, curly locks and dainty gowns, with a curl crew around the neck, caused by wearing high, tight collars. To destroy all traces of such a disfiguring streak about the neck the following lotion should be applied two or three times a day until it is quite hot out. First bathe the neck in bleached water, and then apply the lotion.

Rose water, lemon-juice, boric acid, 1 dram and distilled witch hazel, ounce. Since ear-rings have come into vogue again it brings the ears into much greater prominence, and the girl who wants to appear well at night under a brilliant white light will tint the lobes of her ears just a little. Perhaps liquid rouge is best for this. It can be applied rather freely, and the lobes of a healthy ear is often very pink. And then there is the girl who suffers from extremely red ears and nose and the one great remedy for this is a plain, very simple diet and exercise which produce better circulation. The red ear can be soothed in color by rubbing first with a little cold cream, working it into the flesh, and then adding a goodly coat of powder.

And now we have come to the one greatest necessity of the complexion—powder. Cheap powder is always an expensive investment. The best is none too good, so economize on your face cream and buy the powder made by a reputable firm—about 75 cents or a dollar a box is an average price. In making a selection of powder you must match the complexion exactly and you will find that it comes in three or four shades. The pink and white girl will look ghastly if she buys a brunette powder, and vice versa. Remember that it takes time and some sense of the artistic to apply it.

The first step is to apply cold cream to the skin and rub it in well, then wipe off the face with a bit of soft cloth. The best powder puff is made of lamb's wool, the down puff is good for dusting over the body, and the softest for applying to the face. Go over all of the face thoroughly and then have another puff or soft piece of chamois, and literally work the powder into the skin until it takes on velvety sheen. Lastly powder the nose once more—the nose will generally stand two coats of powder.

Having applied the powder give some attention to the eyebrows and lashes. Make sure that they are free from all traces of powder. A tiny brush should be used, dipped in color, and they should be brushed upward and outward. An eyebrow brush can be purchased at any drugstore.

If the lips are pale and gray looking a harmless salve can be used and will make a girl look 10 years younger. Liquid rouge is sometimes applied to the lips but it is not practical as the moisture of the lips weakens it so that the color fades in less than an hour. A lip salve was published a few weeks ago.

The young girl just out in society should have no reason to use rouge, for her youth and her health should give her rosy cheeks. Let the tired mothers put a dash on at night to brighten up their faces, but the debutante should get along without it. However, there are cases where a girl is naturally very pale and at night under the artificial light she has shadows on her face, and such girls should apply a little rouge, well distributed. I think the most harmless of all rouge is the liquid form, but it certainly will fade quicker than the paste. If rouge is applied it should be done immediately after the cold cream has been rubbed into the skin, and before the powder is applied. And if you use it, do so judiciously. Don't put it on in one perfectly round spot, but scatter it just as nature does. The girl with the high cheek bones and hollow cheeks should apply it low and not up to the temples, while the girl with the long thin face should rouge well up on the cheek bones and over the temple, trying to give a broader effect.

Have a good light over your dressing table. Sit down and take plenty of time and use plenty of common sense as well as cosmetics. At night when the party is over and you are once more before the mirror, cover the face with cold cream, and rub off all traces of powder, rouge and salve. Then wash the face in warm water and soap, and dry thoroughly, and once more apply cold cream, leaving on a thin coating of it over night.

KATHERINE MORTON.



EFFECTIVE PARTY FROCK FOR A THIN GIRL.

out into society would follow the recipe well-groomed girl. Of course, they should be brushed in place every night with dainty little brillianthe can be brushed on them and will go far towards holding them in bondage. Fur-

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## Some Frock Fashions for Holiday Functions

THE girl who cannot boast of a new frock for the Christmas dance or house-party or afternoon tea feels that there is a shortage in holiday cheer. Perhaps that is why dressmakers are sold, along about the middle of November. Here is the material for my new dress, but I'd just as soon it was not finished until just before Christmas. I do love something fresh and crisp for Christmas week.

Indeed new things are essential for the holiday week, for then hostesses vie with each other for "days," dinners and dances, and before the New Year bells ring, a woman's wardrobe shows the strain.

From grandma to babykins, every one is getting the correct holiday attire. This is not easy to define in a few words, but generally speaking it is shimmering and clinging. Some lovely new fabrics have come in with the late season, not the least important of which is the satin finished cashmere which at a distance cannot be told from Directoire satin and which is much more supple and warm. It costs, generally speaking, \$2 to \$2.50 a yard, is about 43 or 45 inches wide, has a wondrous sheen and is no heavier than the old-fashioned lightweight cashmere. But how it does drape and cling. Frankly, I prefer it to satin at the same price in a narrower width. And for house dresses it is infinitely superior to even the lightest weights of the new Directoire broadcloths.

It comes in all the new colors, catwaba, London smoke, wistaria and the latest shades of blue. For trimming, either of the new passementeries with the color of the cashmere, predominating and touches of more delicate coloring, or gold or copper tints, or laces overlaid with colored embroidery are preferred.

These cashmeres can be used to great advantage for evening coats in grayish-blues, coral-pink, flame color, catwaba and delicate gray or mode. They should be trimmed with lace, or em-

brodered bandings or braid. A charming example of their use for an evening coat is shown in illustration A. Here you have a coral-pink satin finished cashmere—four and one-half yards in all—lined with a soft wash mesaline and interlined with wash flannel. The trimmings consists of coral-pink velvet bands braided with gold, and a rich blue and white tassel. The buttons are of the cloth.

Another example of the use of this fabric will be found in Figure B. A young girl's house gown of blue satin finished cashmere combined with silver braid. The braid bands for finishing the jumper and sleeves are of heavy satin in precisely the same shade as the cloth, with silver braid. The bow and girle are of the self tone satin, but the gumpie is of figured net, picked out with tiny silver beads.

Incidentally, beaded nets and laces are the fad of the moment. Tucked net of the plainest sort, lightly spangled with tiny gold, silver or steel beads costs \$4.50 a yard, but any nimble fingered woman can do this spangling herself on net that will cost no more than 90 cents a yard.

When it comes to evening frocks, of which Figure C is a dainty model, metallic or jeweled effects are greatly in evidence. The model is of frosted green mesaline trimmed round the skirt with bias folds and tiny tucks. The shirred bodice is outlined by a lace insertion embroidered with seed pearls which appears also as a finish for the very short sleeves. The shirred and draped upper-sleeve is finished with small pearl ornaments and the tucker of the bodice is of chiffon cloth which should also be used for the sash.

A novelty in very smart and dressy evening gowns is the difference between the two sleeves. One may be of the fabric used in the dress and another of chiffon cloth or lace or net. One stunning model showed the right sleeve of the chiffon cloth in mousquetaire style to the elbow, while it ended in a tight band from which depended a narrow Directoire scarf of

the chiffon cloth. The other sleeve was of the satin mesaline draped and finished with a cap of pearls, woven in squares or diamonds like a Juliet cap. Flame color is playing a very important role in both day and evening clothes. Whole dresses are shown in this hue, which is a cross between a geranium pink and an orange, but the best effects are secured by combining it with other colors, notably London smoke.

For young girls, under 14, wash frocks remain popular for Christmas parties and there is nothing prettier for the angular figure than the double flounce design shown in Figure D. This could also be developed in cashmere, lansdowne or any soft woolen fabric with trimming of embroidered bands, lace or velvet ribbons.

It is surprising what old colors children are wearing this year—even London smoke, dull, drab, browns and other subdued hues once sacred to their mothers. But for evening or party use there is nothing more youthful than white, delicate blue or pink.

MARY DEAN.

## Good Form in Gifts for Christmas

GOOD form and bad in Christmas gifts? You never thought of it in just that light? Well, then, think of it now—because the thought may save you heartache later. Many a pleasant friendship has been broken by ignorance of good form in gift-making. Many a social career has been slipped in the bud by a present, illly chosen or wrongly sent. Perhaps you have always thought that Christmas sentiment justified any gift, large or small, but you are mistaken, and believe me, the average American is apt to err on the side of

## The Results of Industrial Education for Girls

IN all this whirlwind of discussion of the pros and cons, the ways and means, of industrial education throughout the country, there has been much use of the terms youth and young people, but comparatively little mention of girls and young women. That those interested in the present movement intend to build on an elaborate system of industrial education for our boys and men alone, a serious-minded person has for a moment believed. But some little apprehension has been felt by those especially interested in the future of our working girls that the problem of providing them with a thorough preparation for breadwinning in the best of the trades would become a side issue instead of a fundamental part of the general movement.

While parents have not hesitated to push out into the mad scramble their children as well as their sons, and have received toward the support of their homes the small earnings of the former as well as those of the latter, yet apparently the matter of special trade instruction for their daughters has been given scant attention by them. These conditions have been largely responsible for the existing feeling that industrial education for women is not a critical issue. But judging by the experiences of the Boston Trade School for Girls, when fathers and mothers realize that educators and philanthropists believe in training the hands and brain of the girls as well as of the boys, they will prove most enthusiastic supporters of any attempt to bring this about. The Boston Trade School for Girls, successful from the start, has been literally besieged by mothers begging to have their daughters put upon the waiting list, and asking why there are not more such schools for girls as there are for boys.

The unfortunate attitude of many prominent persons, chiefly men, has been that of "benevolent toleration" of the presence of girls and women in business and in the trades. That there are there and there to remain, they do not deny; but many regard the wage-earning years of a woman's life as merely a brief period—a pin-money earning period of time—to be followed in most cases by that of the house-

wife. And therefore why should girls have special training for a few years' use? One is constantly surprised at this feeling on the part of men who are otherwise broad-minded and far-sighted.

Throughout the United States, except for a few small isolated schools, as the Manhattan Trade School for Girls and the Hebrew Technical School for Girls in New York City, the Lewis Institute in Chicago, the Hampton Institute and the Boston Trade School for Girls, there has been and still are practically no trade schools for girls. If the intentions of Superintendent Cooley, of Chicago, are correctly reported, Chicago is likely soon to have established one or more so-called "technical high schools" for girls, which will be an encouraging move in the right direction.

With praiseworthy zeal and with the best of intentions, Young Women's Christian Associations, settlements and various charitable enterprises have for many years been conducting winter classes in dressmaking, millinery and sometimes cooking and nursing. But the object of these courses has not been to give the girls the thorough training in any one of the subjects that would take the place of an apprenticeship served in an actual workshop. To secure admittance to these classes one has had only to become a member of the association or society and pay the small fee. At least ten different kind of courses have been practically questioned as to the kind of training they considered it desirable for girls to have received before they came into their shops. The replies of all were practically the same, that of the forewoman of the suit-making department of one of Boston's most exclusive department stores. She was not inclined to argue the question at all, but declared emphatically: "I don't want girls who have been in dress-making classes. They haven't learned anything, really useful. I'd rather take on a bright, ambitious girl who has had no experience whatever. She is usually willing to begin at the beginning and learn according to our methods. The other girl believes that there is no need of beginning with simple seams." Such remarks did not apply of course to such instruction as that given by the Boston Trade School for Girls.

It is not surprising that these evening classes conducted by philanthropic socie-

ties and institutions have failed to offer the prospective wage-earner the proper preparation for earning her living. A sufficient foundation in millinery or dressmaking cannot be obtained by learning to trim two or three hats or to make a few dresses. These institutions have not had the necessary funds to secure adequate equipment for such work.

To provide trade instruction which shall be both practical and thorough for girls so well as for boys, one of the members of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, and because in Massachusetts so little has been done, the work will seem to proceed slowly. When the commission was originally appointed the fact that Mrs. Mary Morton Kebley was one of its members indicated that instruction for women would receive due attention. Unfortunately, Mrs. Kebley was early forced to resign on account of ill health, but Professor Philip Balch, of Wellesley College, has since been appointed as the woman member of the commission, is thoroughly alive to the needs of the women in the trades, and such additional talent as Miss Florence Marshall, who has recently been appointed by the commission to have charge of the women's department of the state work, the commission will receive due attention. Unfortunately, Mrs. Kebley was early forced to resign on account of ill health, but Professor Philip Balch, of Wellesley College, has since been appointed as the woman member of the commission, is thoroughly alive to the needs of the women in the trades, and such additional talent as Miss Florence Marshall, who has recently been appointed by the commission to have charge of the women's department of the state work, the commission will receive due attention.

Outside of Boston, the industrial training opportunities for women are confined so far as are known, to Cambridge, where there are evening classes in millinery and dressmaking; to Taunton, where there is evening instruction in dressmaking; to Montague and Northampton, where domestic science and dairy courses are open to women. The instruction in all of these schools is in the most elementary lines, and who wish to attend the courses at Montague or Northampton may also attend as free pupils—the tuition fees being paid by the towns in which they live.

Along just what lines Miss Marshall will recommend that industrial instruction for women be made first, it is too early to know. But if we may take the statements in her report on "Industrial Training for Women," which was issued as Bulletin No. 4 in the special publications of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, to apply to Boston as well as to the country as a whole, the "needle industries" are the most promising for women. These