# CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

## Juvenile Styles for Mid-Winter Wear

MID-WINTER fashions for the young people of the family follow closely the rules laid down for the dressing of their elders. The furs worn by the mother in her 30s or 40s appear in miniature for the small daughter in the kindergarten and the year-old babe in the nurse's arms. The Empire back or Directoire revere of mother's best wrap are closely followed in the development of the coat made for the girl not yet in her teens.

The same may be said of trimmings, buttons and colorings. Not in many seasons have children worn such striking hues as this year. Those reliable shades, navy blue, garnet and tobacco brown have been replaced by colorings once deemed "old," such as taupe, grays like London smoke, faded raspberry, red and even that peculiar cross between purple and brown, known as catawba. These are enlivened by touches of bullion trimming—particularly gold. For the bullion braid, frogs and tassels have quite generally replaced those of silk on very dressy garments.

A word about fur coats. These are an excellent investment in a family where there are several children, for they can be handed down one size to another as the children grow. In climates where the Winters are severe they are especially desirable. For the baby in short clothes, who still rides in a coach, a favorite skin is coney, which is very much like soft white rabbit skin. For a baby the pure white is of course preferable. For children of 3 and upward it can be dyed gray, brown or black. A very stunning combination for a girl of 6 is a full-length loose coat of this black fur with a velvet hat showing a dash of flame color or scarlet. Pony skin and caracul cloth are also used for children, but none of these are as light and yet warm as the coney skin. A fur coat for a child should be very plain, without fancy braid or buttons, etc.

The navy blue chinchilla cloth so long a standard cloth for school coats, reefers, etc., has been replaced this season by gray chinchillas. Broadcloths, especially those in two-tone effects and heavy weights, are used for general wear, while the satin-finished fabrics are suitable only for the child who may have several outer garments, one of which is kept for occasions. Sensible mothers of babies in long clothes have two coats, an inner and an outer garment. The inner coat is of padded china silk and the outer one is preferably of white corduroy, which washes like linen. These coats are made with very little trimming, so they can be laundered and kept perfectly white. The broadcloth, cashmere or silk coats, the latter being made generally of Ottoman silk, are trimmed with soutache braid, with perhaps a little hand embroidery or French knots. They, too, must be worn over the inner quilted cloak.

Scotch hats of every variety are used for both boys and girls and tartans and plaids are enjoying a great vogue. In making up a plaid, bear in mind that the trimming must be very plain, either a self-toned braid or folds of plain cloth matching the predominating shade of the plaid. Using up odd bits of gay passementerie or embroidered bands on a plaid dress is a crime against good taste. There is nothing prettier for trimming a plaid dress than bands of velvet ribbon or soutache braid.

Figure A on today's page represents a smart little jacket for a child from 6 to 12 years of age. The plainness of the upper portions and the fullness in the skirt make it an excellent coat for the child who loves outdoor exercise. The illustration shows trimmings of soutache braid and long fur, but the latter could be eliminated.

Figure B is a model suited to a younger child—from 4 to 8 years of age. This is a model of a loose coat that can be slipped on over fancy dresses. This especial model was seen evolved in heavy French serge in dull gray and the trimmings were of broadcloth in a lighter shade of gray and gilt frogs trimmed the front. It requires very little skill to make this coat, as it is cut in only two pieces.

Figure C is suitable for a smart little gown for a child from 8 to 12 years of age. It is charming in its youthfulness and is apt to be becoming to all children of that age. The guimpe can be made of any washable goods or of fine tucked silk to match the color of the goods. This model is exceedingly smart made up in plaid with plain broadcloth banding about the yoke, waist band and armholes. Or it can be made in solid color, outlined with braid and laced up with bright ribbons. It is a design that appeals to the growing child, sufficiently easy for the home sewer to manage. The sleeves at this season of the year should be made of the same material as the dress goods.

Figure D represents an infant's long coat, and the collar can be made separate and of entirely different material. Many of these long coats are made of

FIG. C.—STYLISH DRESS FOR GIRL.

white corduroy and the collar of heavy white lace, or the collar may be made from the corduroy and trimmed with rows of satin ribbon. Figure E is a charming model for the baby's first frock. Persian lawn or long cloth or nainsook are the materials used. The yoke of this dress is made in one piece, so that there are no seams to rub on the baby's shoulders, and the lower frill can be omitted and the plain little dress be evolved from the same pattern.

Black and white effects promise to be very popular, either in the material or trimming. A strikingly pretty fashion note of the season is the trimming of transparent fabrics, such as voile, with strapped bands of broadcloth the color of the gown. It is also applied in the form of applique.

MARY DEAN.

FIG. A.—WARM COAT FOR THE OUTDOOR GIRL.

## Health Hints for the Growing Family

SOME children "just grow" like Topsy and those watching from afar wonder that they survive their own ignorance and maternal neglect. Other children are so guarded, waited upon and pampered that they still preached in many civilized households. In the large cities where bathrooms are supplied in every apartment or flat, however humble, there is absolutely no excuse for negligence of this sort. So long as the child is in arms the mother gives it a daily bath, but as soon as it is large enough to play around indoors and out, and thus come in contact with germs and dirt of every description, it joins the Saturday Night Bath Club. Who could follow the maternal reasoning along this line? Why does the growing, active, dirt-investigating child require less baths than the baby which spends most of its time in crib or coach?

While I am not an advocate of the daily cold sponge or plunge, I do believe that a warm bath, not hot, just tepid, is first aid in the campaign for good health in the family circle. If a child is taught to take a daily bath just as he is taught to slip on his little shirt with the buttons in the front instead of the back, it will become a habit. When there is a bathroom there

FIG. B.—ATTRACTIVE WRAP FOR CHILD.

is no excuse for avoiding this practice and the child can be taught to bathe with dispatch and not keep other members of the family waiting. When there is no bathroom, a bath mat or piece of old soft rug, with screen to place around the wash stand to prevent drafts and insure privacy is all that is needed to secure a quick sponge. This can be given with either a large wash rag or a sponge and tepid water.

Dentists' bills will be reduced if children are taught to clean their teeth before retiring as well as in the morning. Also to use dental floss after meals instead of sharp toothpicks. Do not imagine that it is time to train a child in the care of teeth after the second or permanent teeth have come. By that time the child will be grounded in carelessness. If taught the importance of keeping the first teeth clean and sound he will be saved much pain and humiliation in later years.

Many mothers spend hours curling and shampooing the heads of their little girls, but allow the boys to take care of their own. This is unkind discrimination, though the boy may not see it in that light. His scalp should be watched as carefully as the girls' and he should be taught how to shampoo it, working dandruff loose with the finger tips by the aid of green soap or a good shampoo mixture. There is nothing more eloquent of maternal neglect than the ring of dandruff so often seen on the schoolboy's coat collar. Many boys also ruin their hair by wetting it night and morning to keep stubborn locks in place. This is very apt to make the hair smell sour. If the hair is very dry teach the boy to rub a little olive oil or vaseline into his scalp.

Teach your children how to sit and walk correctly. If you can possibly afford it send them to a good dancing school where calisthenics and dancing lessons are combined. Here the child will learn to walk on the ball, not the heel, of the foot. Girls will learn to stand with their abdomens in and the spine erect. Girls are particularly prone to the habit of relaxing the muscles of the trunk and standing with the chest sunken and the abdomen protruding.

Watch very carefully for organic weakness and seek the cause. If your children squint or contort the face take them to an oculist. Glasses may relieve the eye strain and correct the unsightly habits. Sometimes this weakness of sight is only temporary. The child may be anemic and when strength returns by the aid of glasses the visual defect may be removed.

Do not be afraid to talk to your children about the care of their bodies, and particularly about the effect of foods upon the digestive apparatus. Many serious ailments, complexion blemishes, etc., in later years can be traced directly to the fact that children were not properly impressed with the evil results of constipation. Many mothers believe that it is delicate to explain to children the functions of their wonderful bodies, or to preach that physical beauty is a thing to be desired, not a mere vanity. When children realize that marvelous piece of mechanism which has been entrusted to their care they will be less apt to abuse it than they are now in an ignorance which the maternal instinct should clear up by intelligent explanations.

KATHERINE MORTON.

### Invention of Pink Lemonade.

Boston Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

The name of the man who first introduced pink lemonade to enrapture circus audiences has become known at last.

W. H. A. Tobey is the original "pink lemonade man," and today, at 73, he at last admits this fact, although eager to have it understood that it was all due to chance and "just luck."

Tobey is an old-time showman. After having spent nearly all his life in providing amusement for young and old America, he spends his declining years in New Bedford, his native city, and it was there, on the occasion of his birthday, that he told an admiring audience the story of the birth of pink lemonade.

"I was with Forepaugh's circus in the sixties," he said, "when the show struck the great American desert. Water was scarce, and the lemonade man, who occupied a space in the animal tent, could not procure any for love or money.

"He was in despair. Just then—it was after the afternoon performance—in going to the horse tent I noticed that a red blanket had fallen into a barrel of drinking water kept for the horses. The water was of a strong pink color and the horses wouldn't drink it.

"More in fun than anything else I called over the lemonade man and told him that he could have the barrel of pink water. Neither of us suspected what a hit it would make. That night pink lemonade made its first appearance, and has been an indispensable adjunct of a circus ever since."

## Why Children Are Rude

JUST as the all-wise mother gives her child a fair physical start, building up his health so that he will be a strong man, so should she guide his character and teach him to be polite in manner. Let no mother persuade herself that her child will suddenly arrive at a day when he or she will know instinctively what is right and wrong to do. In the training of a child there are no sudden transitions. Yet against this careful training, day by day, a word must be said about expecting too much of children, for just as many children have been spoiled by unreasonable demands upon them as by neglect.

If a child is allowed to monopolize the conversation at the home dinner table, make sure that he will do likewise when he is invited out with his mother to the table of her friends. Then the mother is mortified and wonders why Billy behaves so badly away from home. As a matter of fact, Billy is doing exactly what he always does, but the eyes of the indulgent mother see this only away from home surroundings.

How often I have seen mothers enter a streetcar with a child too young to pay fare, and then force that child into a seat, leaving elderly people to stand. When those children grow up to manhood and womanhood, it never occurs to them to resign their seat to some tired older person, because in their youth they were advised to get a seat at any cost.

Physicians have told us that the memory of a child begins to develop at seven weeks, and mothers should begin to train their children soon after that. Perhaps one of the most banal methods of training children is the habit that many modern mothers have of threatening them with various kinds of punishment and never carrying out the threats. It is not unusual to hear mothers say, "I'll whip you if you do that again," then when the child repeats the trick, just to see what will happen, nothing follows except another threat from the busy mother. And when the mischievous child grows to womanhood the mother wonders what gave Gladys such a stubborn disposition.

Mothers, picture to yourself two children—one with pretty manners who will come into a room and speak to people, who will say "please" when asking for things at the table, who does not tell tales on little playmates, and is altogether charming. Then the other, who bids his maid "shut up" when she speaks to him reprovingly, who hangs his head when strangers speak to him and who toys with and complains about the food set before him.

So much depends upon the individual child that no rule can be set down for children in general. Just as a physician treats each one of his patients in a different manner, so must a mother learn to know the temperament of her individual children and train them accordingly. The bad manners of a child never reflect on the child itself. They are simply an infallible sign that the parents of that child have neglected to train its manners.

A child who is made to eat with the servants and who is hustled off up stairs in the nursery when callers arrive, is bound to develop coarse table manners and to be burdened with that dreaded characteristic, self-consciousness—when old enough to go out into society.

Not long ago I met a well-to-do woman who had a boy of 4 years. This child threw himself into what he termed "tantrums" every time his mother had a caller. The first time he had one of these temper fits she gave in to him and sent word to her friend asking to be excused. The child remembered this and repeated the performance at frequent intervals. The mother tried various kinds of threats and forms of punishment, and then she consulted the family physician. Here is his cure: "The next time Jimmy does that, Mrs. Prince, just throw a pitcher of cold water over him. He need not catch cold, for his maid can change his clothes, and I don't think he will do it again."

Mrs. Prince had a caller the very next day and Jimmy promptly proceeded to lie down on the floor and scream. His mother quietly threw a pitcher of cold water over him. Jimmy gasped, stopped screaming and his mother went down to greet her guest. In about 15 minutes Jimmy entered the parlor in a dry suit of clothes, nestled up to his mother and has never had another "tantrum."

The grace of carriage in children can be developed largely by sending them to dancing school. This is particularly true with girls. It gives them charm of manner, makes them graceful in bearing, and helps them to be a social favorite in future years.

The little girl who is allowed to carry tales about her playmates will develop into a dangerous gossip when she becomes a woman. The mother cannot begin too early to discourage this practice, which in time becomes a habit that cannot be overcome.

So I say to the mothers of children—the children who in time will show the fruits of home training—make friends with your children. Have them eat at the table with you and teach them such table manners as befits young men and women. See that they are made to come in the drawing-room at an early age, teach them to greet guests and to answer questions put to them—make them little men and little women so that when they grow up they can never turn to you and say, "Why did you let me do so when I was a child?"—a question that many an awkward, self-conscious and uncouth youth or maiden might well ask.

PRUDENCE STANDISH.

### Other Side of Home, Sweet Home.

Atchison Globe.

In the average family, pa picks at ma, and ma picks at pa. Brother picks at sister, and sister picks at brother. No member of the family has any liberty or content; no member of the family is ever praised. Yet the members of the family are pretty decent; all are good people, and deserving of occasional commendation. It seems to be an American habit to pick at our neighbors; at members of our family; at the National Government, the state government, and the local government.

## Work and Play for Winter

THE long evenings following directly after Christmas test the patience and ingenuity of every house-mother. In supplying entertainment for children many factors are to be considered, relaxation and a change of occupation for the child, quiet for the elders and the inculcation of habits of industry, together with thoughtfulness for others. The child who is taught to find pleasure in doing for others without feeling any

FIG. E.—SIMPLE INFANT'S SLIP.

sense of real self-sacrifice is the child who finds happiness at home.

Girls are no longer given "stunts" of fine stitching which do not lead to definite results. Instead they are taught to make things that show and give pleasure. If a little girl wants to learn how to embroider, start her with a set of bean bags. These can be made in three sizes, from heavy denim or cretonne or linen. If the plain material is used have the bags stamped with some simple conventional design like a butterfly or large petaled flower and let the little girl work it with the outline stitch. A gold butterfly on blue or red denim is very effective. If cretonne is used have the flower in the center of the square and let the little sewer edge the flower with buttonhole stitch.

A pencil bag of linen with partitions for lead pencils, slate pencils, rulers, penholders, compass, etc., can be made from heavy linen or denim bound with braid and the owner's initials done in outline stitch on the flap. The girl who makes this may waste a little material in cutting her pattern to hold the different implements for the schoolroom, but the waste is well worth the loss of a few pennies in giving the girl confidence for future work.

A very popular amusement just now is piecing together puzzle pictures. In a very simple form blocks or zig-zag pieces, they were once used to entertain mere 4-year-olds in the nursery, now in more complicated form divert the entire family circle and are used for a sort of traveling library. The picture which may be a photograph of a fine painting or a print from a magazine, is pasted on a thin sheet of wood, then with a jig-saw it is cut into many pieces, large, small and medium, with absolutely no effort toward conventional form. The more intricate the jig-saw patterns the more successful the puzzle. These are then put together and one intricate puzzle will keep an alert boy or girl busy one if not two evenings. Neighbors now exchange picture puzzles as they once circulated magazines and books, and many a family circle is securing a new insight into art by its efforts to piece together reprints of the great masterpieces.

### The Benefits of Travel.

Newark, (N. J.) News.

I.

The creditors were clamoring
Around a bursted bank.
There was a lot of hammering,
And thoughts were spoken frank.
Then in the door a clerk did stand,
His face was very red,
And as he waved a trembling hand
These solemn words he said:

Chorus:

"He's just gone out of town,
His health is quite run down,
He needs a little quiet,
A change of scene and diet;
The doctors told him he must quit
To tone his system up a bit.
So don't be hard on Mr. Brown,
He's just gone out of town."

II.

A jury grand was sitting in
A spacious marble hall.
They heard about a burning sin,
The Sheriff they did call.
"Go fetch that wicked boss to us
Who kept the ballots hid."
The Sheriff sadly answered thus,
Alas, it can't be did.

Cho:

"He's just gone out of town," etc.

III.

From these and other scandals sore
Is it not clear to you
That people ought to travel more
And sooner than they do?
If crooked boss and financier
Had earlier gone away
We'd have a happier city here,
And people wouldn't say:



FIG. D.—INFANT'S LONG COAT.

haps not entirely undeserved. A girl who goes out into the world, or a boy who finds himself working among well-groomed men of clean habits is very apt to feel the humiliation at his own ignorance and to claim that certain elements in his education have been neglected.

Despite the warnings of up-to-date physicians, the circulars of health officers and the writing of those interested in the public health and sanitation, the gospel of the Saturday Night Bath, is never learn to think for themselves, nor realize why certain things are done for the good of their health. Rare and happy is the medium wherein the mother combines precept and example and teaches the children how to take care of their person and their health.

"I owe my mother nothing," said a girl who had just finished her first year in college. "She never taught me anything about personal daintiness. All that I have learned about the care of my health and my body I have gained through watching furtively the girls I have met faway from home at school. And yet my mother always had time to embroider sacques for the babies and doilies for the table."

This is a severe arraignment, but per-

## Value of Soups to Children

SOUPS should be given to a growing child twice a day. And the soup should be rich in quality and nourishing in ingredients, not a plate of seasoned water. Good soup warms the stomach and thus makes it able to digest solid food. Many mothers argue that the children are tired of soup and will not eat it. This is often accounted for by the fact that the same style of soup is served to them week after week, and the stomach of a child demands a change just as often as that of its parents. We are giving some recipes today for soups that are inexpensive to make and are full of nourishment.

In boiling meat from which to get soup stock, the meat should be put in cold water, allowed to stand a little while, then heated gradually to the boiling point. This extracts all the juice and leaves the meat utterly tasteless. Let the stock get perfectly cold and remove the grease from the top. It is then ready for flavoring.

Chicken Soup.—If you have boiled a fowl for salad or fricasee, take out three cupfuls of the water in which it was cooked. Put this in a porcelain pot, and add to it three slices of carrots cut in cubes or dice, one stalk of celery cut in small pieces, half of an onion chopped finely, six peppercorns, a bay leaf, if the flavor is liked by the family, and lastly two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped, lean boiled ham. Let it all come to a boil gradually, simmer and then strain through a colander and add three tablespoonfuls of boiled rice. If this proves too rich, add a little water.

Tomato Bisque.—Strain the juice from a can of tomatoes and press the tomatoes through a colander. Boil in porcelain saucepan with a pinch of soda, add to it a tablespoonful of butter, and a scant half cup of cracker or dry bread crumbs. At the same time, in another porcelain saucepan boil one quart of milk and when boiling on the jump turn into the tomatoes, stirring constantly until it thickens. Salt and pepper to taste and serve with hot toasted crackers.

Scotch Broth.—Buy two pounds of mutton from the neck and add to it two quarts of water. Let it stand for an hour. Heat slowly and add half a cup of barley, let it boil and skim again, then simmer for an hour. Add to it half a cup of chopped onion, half cup of chopped carrot, half cup of chopped turnips, and half a cup of celery which have been fried for five minutes in clean drippings. Then let the entire soup simmer for three hours. Season highly, thicken with a little flour, and serve with chopped parsley on the top.

Clam Soup.—Buy one dozen very large clams, and scrub the shells, put in pan and add a little water, cover tightly and let them steam open. Remove clams from the shells and chop fine, add one quart of water to the clam juice. Let it come to a boil and skim off the scum which will rise to the top. Add tablespoon of butter, season with pepper. In another saucepan boil one cup of milk, and just as you remove the clam soup from the fire ready to serve, add the boiled milk.

Salmon Soup.—Cut up one large potato and half a large onion into very small pieces, boil in one cup of water. Add red pepper and a dash of Worcestershire sauce, and one quart of milk. Just as the milk comes to a boil, add one cup of salmon meat and two hard boiled eggs chopped fine. Serve with large soda crackers which have been buttered and set in the oven to heat.

### Destined to Be Fat.

Kansas City Journal.

"Suffering from an overabundance of superfluous adipose tissue."

This is the diagnosis of the Emergency Hospital physicians in the case of Miss Mary Knox, 44 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighing 350 pounds.

The woman's case was brought to the attention of the police at No. 2 station. It was said that she was helpless, penniless, and really a fit subject for the county home. The patrol wagon took Miss Knox to the Emergency Hospital, where, after a thorough examination, the foregoing diagnosis was agreed upon.

"It is an odd case," said Dr. W. L. Gist. "Miss Knox is too fat to walk without assistance, as she would fall if she encountered the least obstruction. Then when she is down she can't arise without help. The police say neighbors have been caring for the helpless woman for some time."

Ten years ago Miss Knox is said to have been as lithe and slender as a gazelle. When she began to take on flesh no manner of dieting made any difference; she was destined to become very corpulent, and very corpulent she did become.

### Temper Your Punishing.

Atchison Globe.

If you have a culprit in your power, a boy or a husband, do not punish him too much; if you do, he will inevitably hate you.

### When Dad Spanks.

Chicago News.

He said it hurt him worse than me
I didn't hear him crying.
When I was there across his knee
He said it hurt him worse than me.
I wisht it had 'n' done, b'gee!
I think that he was lying.
He said it hurt him worse than me.
I didn't hear him crying.

He must have thought it was a treat
That he to me was handing.
It's been some time since he was beat.
He must have thought it was a treat.
I notice, though, he didn't eat
His meals next day a-standing.
He must have thought it was a treat
That he to me was handing.

It wouldn't be so awful bad
To get a little licking,
If that alone was all I had.
It wouldn't be so awful bad;
But "hurt him worse!" That makes me mad.
It's that that starts me kicking.
It wouldn't be so awful bad
To get a little licking.