CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

Lingerie Materials for Summer

MIDSUMMER materials show a decided preference for tub textures, and surely nothing is more comforting to the body in warm weather than a covering which can wash, and which soothes the eyes and nerves besides with immaculate whiteness or delicate flower tints.

White has its usual tremendous vogue, and plain tailored gowns in this are countless in number and varied in style, but there is a special weakness for the fussier things. Such materials as admit of pretty handwork—tucks, embroidery and dainty lace edgings—are much to the fore for out-of-town wear. Everything now shown, in fact, suggests coolness, guimpes and sleeves being only an excuse for concealment with their unlined nets, tucked gauzes and open eyelet needlework; while coats have dropped sleeves entirely and headgear assumed something like a touch of reason.

Altogether, there is a rural flavor upon the town; flowered calico holds a choicer place than silk, as far as the counter goes, and in the milliner's window field posies and pale grasses vie with the farmer's fruits for notice, their simple prettiness quite putting the more gorgeous flowers to the blush.

The lingerie headgear is most charming, and though the prettiest of this is, of course, for misses and children, there are very smart muslin hats for women, which, with their frills and ribbons, go delightfully with certain quaint frocks in the same materials.

One of these dresses and a group of designs in lingerie hats are shown by the week's models. The other dress and the child's frock both permit such pretty head coverings, all of which will be found adorable on the right wearer.

And now let me introduce these hot weather dainties more fully.

Figure A—This is a princess lingerie gown of a sort in big demand just now, and while seemingly so splendid, the home making of such a garment would not involve any great amount of labor. The trimming portion of the front, which is made of embroidery edging and insertion, is quite easily put together, while the sheer white muslin used for the gown may be bought on any counter very cheaply; and so also may the small quantity of tucking needed for guimpe and sleeves.

A number of thin Summer textiles may be utilized with color for a gown in this design. A lovely little French frock seen offered one charming idea for the model. It was of white dotted crepe combined with bands of pale blue muslin flowered with pink. A running vine of the pink and blue was used in place of the edging here employed, and a garlanded flouncing—the pattern forming looped-up garlands—replaced the edging. All white, however, will be preferred by most persons, so let me say that if the gown is of plain swiss, with swiss embroidery, it would be suited to really splendid afternoon or evening occasions.

An under slip of white louisine or fine lawn is necessary to create an appearance of dressiness, and if there was a second slip in color the effect of the dress could be pleasantly varied. It is no uncommon thing for exclusive makers to sell three underslips in different colors with one frock in airy material.

For the medium figure this model requires 9 yards of muslin, 7-8 yard of tucking and 24 yards of embroidery.

Figure B—A misses' gown of almost classic simplicity is pictured here, but if the material is carefully chosen a gown in this model could be worn on the most festive day occasion and even on a smart evening one. The dress is suited, however, to any service, for all that is needed is to suit the material to the use required. For a really fine frock, white or pale cream shantung, both of which wash beautifully often, and always clean superbly, will be a rewarding material, as no matter how plain a gown is, this rich silky texture creates a look of great elegance.

The scallops in this case could be done of hand embroidery and the buttons be of silk embroidery, while a somewhat handsomer textile than net should be employed for the long-sleeved guimpe. A parasol in the same material as the dress makes the get-up very fetching, and the deep basket hat would be lovely if of panama or leghorn, with a white, deep blue, rose-colored or black ribbon.

For this little dress 8 yards of shantung, pongee or linen 27 inches wide, and 2 yards of tucked net 18 inches wide, will be required by medium figures.

Figure C—A lingerie dress for girls from 8 to 14 is displayed by this figure, whose juvenile coiffure, by the way, is arranged in the latest style for these childish ages. The little dress, with its Dutch neck and short sleeves, expresses a very summery note, and if the frock is hand-made and of sufficiently good material, it could run the gamut of service, appearing as well at a little afternoon dance as at church.

Embroidered muslin, insertion to match and Italian lace are its materials. Quantities for a 6-year-old girl are 6½ yards of muslin in 24-inch width, 14 yards of lace insertion and 6 yards of embroidered banding.

Drawing D—There is a daintiness and charm about the lingerie bonnet which renders it the special privilege of young heads, and when it is reflected how easily such headgear may be made at home and how little material each thing takes, it seems singular that so many girls ignore the possibilities of washable textures.

Any white embroidery, lawn, linen, dotted muslin, etc., shapes this pretty millinery to perfection, and besides being most enhancing, it rests upon the head like a feather.

The models shown are for youthful women, misses and children, the material of the charming bonnet at the lower part being pink and white percale. It is called in some places the "Milk Maid."

MARY DEAN.

FIGURE A.

FIGURE B.

The Daybook of Beauty

THERE is nothing like laying out a plan for the day's beautifying, for if one thinks that, at such an hour, the eyes must be attended to, and at such an another hour the nose must be looked after, and so on down to bedtime, there are bound to be good results.

For beauty's sake, as well as health's absolute regularity of hour is necessary for meals, and such persons as are in delicate health should take a glass of milk or a raw egg every two hours. This between time feeding does an enormous lot for looks as well as health, and besides adding to flesh elsewhere, an undeveloped bust is much improved by such a diet. Raw eggs are also hardening to the flesh, which is a beauty point greatly to be desired.

Also, for beauty's sake, try and wake up in the morning quietly, and lie for some moments in bed for the precious stretching and yawning which is so good for nerves and muscles. More unstrung bodies than the world reckons on come from the lack of a pleasant morning waking and hustling out for the day's duties.

Open the eyes gradually and never upon a direct or glaring light; and while lying in bed spend 15 minutes in slowly sipping a glass of water, with the understanding that this must be followed by another glass during the process of the toilet. The water is to wash out the stomach, and give the drinker the look that this has been done.

Many a dry, blotched and sallow skin is the result of too little water drinking.

If the tub bath has been taken at night, sponge from head to foot with warm or cold water, and then use a flesh brush over every inch of skin until the entire body is a pleasant glow. After this take a few deep breathing exercises, filling the lower part of the lungs first; then lie flat on the floor on the back and make 20 motions with the hands, feet and limbs, as would be done with back-swimming in the sea. When getting up take five more deep breaths, and limber up the body at the waiset by leaning over and touching the floor with the tips of the fingers without bending the knees. This may be difficult at first, but the trick comes with practice, and the exercise reduces the size of the waist and gives it a supple look.

Proceed now with the eyes, which should be bathed with a weak solution of salt and water or boric acid administered with an eye-cup. Massage the cheeks and forehead and throat gently after this, rubbing the cheeks always away from the nose. At least spend five good minutes brushing the hair, lifting the strands afterwards for the air to blow through.

When all this is over, slip on a comfortable garment and eat breakfast without a corset if this can be done. The breakfast hour is preferably one hour after the water drinking, and its food should consist of such things as are easily digested and suited to the present season. Begin with fresh fruit of some sort, and use all the milk possible in the coffee, tea or chocolate.

Granting now that some business or household duties must be attended to, in either case try and have the half mile or more of morning walk. It is at this time that the air is full of health, joyousness and beauty, and not when the day is spent.

If the beautifier may spend the rest of the morning quietly with her needle, let her get up from her chair every half hour and take a little spin around the room. Sitting in a cramped, stooping position for a long period is very bad for stomach, heart and lungs. Indeed, sewers should make a point of holding the body erect while plying the needle, as well as of stopping the work occasionally for a breathing spell.

Quite a half hour in the afternoon the stay-at-homer may spend to advantage in the care of her hands, for a well cared for hand is the next best thing to one positively beautiful.

Hands which are much used need to be carefully washed once a day, and it is well to take off the first marks with a grease of some sort. Cold cream or sweet almond oil are equally useful for this purpose; apply the grease by putting some in the palm of one hand and going through the motions of washing them, paying strict attention to the finger tips and nails. A good wash in warm water and soap follows this—hot water dries the skin and cold is neither cleansing nor beautifying. While doing this, exercise the nail brush well over the knuckles and finger tips.

Drying must be thorough or chapping, redness or glazed skin (a very ugly shine) will ensue. Manicures have a special way of drying hands. The fingers are taken separately, and, beginning at the tip, each one is rubbed down to the base with a soft towel until perfectly dry.

The habit of beginning the drying at the base of the fingers is advised against, as this drags the cuticle down over the nails and blunts tips. After the dry, each finger tip—especially those of very young hands—should be squeezed between the thumb and forefinger of the other hand. This helps toward pointed finger tips if it does not produce them, though a young child's fingers may be immensely beautified if the process is begun in time.

Fifteen minutes of manicuring should follow this complete daily hand-wash.

At 4 o'clock comes the beauty nap or rest in a darkened room, with a nip of warm milk or a beaten egg to promote sleep; and if the eyes are very tired at this hour they may be exercised in this way:

Before lying down go to a window and fix the gaze on some object in the farthest distance. After three minutes of this far-off-looking shut the eyes and lie down without opening them. This long-distance look is one of the oculist's exercises for strained eyes.

When bed-time comes take the hot bath and do all the morning's beautifyings and exercises over again, and spend a little extra time on the feet.

Soaking the feet in hot water and washing soda three nights a week does much for the comfort of these useful members, and if the soak is followed with an olive oil rub and massage they will keep you young much longer.

You may never have noticed it, but ill-cared for feet give in the end an old walk, and an old walk gives immediately a growing old, if not really old, look.

So since one grows old everywhere quickly enough, this daily care of different parts of the body may be efficacious in routing the enemy for a long time. At any rate, it is worth trying, for the beautiful bodies one sees are certainly the ones which are most coddled.

KATHERINE MORTON.

FIGURE D.

FIGURE C.

Summer Toilet Accessories

Midsummer veils are conspicuous by their bigness. The prettiest ones are in great squares of dotted tissue or shaded chiffon, the former with borders of satin stripes and the latter with hemstitched edges.

The veil covers the entire hat, and when adjusting it the wearer is careful to put the center immediately over the middle of the hat crown. The ends of this delightful curtain, which makes a pretty woman fairly heartbreaking, are gathered loosely at the sides and pinned at the back of the coiffure with a veil bar. Such veils, though designed primarily for motoring, may be worn on any morning occasion. They are a little too masking for the elegant afternoon gowns which go afoot, and are primarily the privilege of the Summer resort.

Handkerchief parasols of flowered scrim are supplied for thin frocks. The name, however, concerns only the shape of the sunshade, which has deep points suggestive of those of the mouchoir when it is held up by its center. An adorable scrim parasol of this description showed strange, green flowers on a cream background, a half lining in solid green scrim, and an immensely long handle in emerald green wood.

For every day service a parasol in natural colored pongee with a green lining is very smart. Many women have these made up from a piece of the gown material, so that the ensemble is very harmonious. A pongee dress and matching parasol and a panama or straw hat with a draped veil for trimming, make a superb hot weather get-up.

Raffia, in tan tints, or striped with color is much exploited here and there for parasols, belts and handbags, and the grassy finery is very effective with linen frocks in the warmer tans and yellows.

One and two-button gloves of white wash leather are the season's favorites for practical wear. These come through soap and water as good as new, and since they are stout to boot, they are really economical purchases. Their prices range from 75 cents to $1.50.

Silk gloves make up in perfection what they lack in length, for the short glove has almost entirely superseded the long one. Some imported ones displayed narrow embroidered vines at the back instead of the usual points. Those with the narrow straight stitching or raised line here, are more becoming to the hand, and suede-white—a faint tan—is a most useful shade, as this color may be worn with any but a white dress. But for all round service and smartness nothing can take the place of white, for here the harmful influences of soap and water are absolutely defied.

When the Smile Came Off.

Hey, diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle!
The cheeky girl kicked at the moon!
The little man laughed to see such sport,
But heavens! he laughed too soon!
For when later he took her with him to sup,
He found that the lady fair
Was nothing without her stage make-up
But a bone and a hank of hair!

Behavior That Makes Gentleman

"OUR little etiquette sermons help my sister a lot, but I am sorry to say, she has a brother who isn't always up to the scratch with manners, and would like to hear something sometimes on the subject of the right thing for 'the boys.' Couldn't you do an article once in a while just for my sex—the behavior that marks the gentleman, and so on?"

So runs a letter in last week's mail, and another from a "Man Reader," as this correspondent signs himself, asks for something on "manners and the young man; good conduct for all occasions and at all times," adding: "At times I have been placed in embarrassing and extraordinary situations (little things implied) and have been at a loss as to what course of action to follow."

There have been other letters like unto these—all frank, earnest, and delightfully appealing to a woman who sets up for a preacher on any subject. My duty was obvious—this must be man's week.

Now, as to the "behavior that marks the gentleman," it begins with mercy for every human creature that walks the earth, and a tenfold tenderness for the old and weak. The truly manly man—he who never makes cruel jests at the expense of his fellows, who is of brave and kindly heart for all of earth's suffering race—is always a gentleman, however light his purse or poor his clothing. A gentleman never scoffs at any form of religion, or at love, the supreme fire which keeps this sphere, as a writer puts it, from going to the "demnition bow-wows." An inscription unearthed upon a wall in ancient Pompeii puts the thing more forcibly: "He who has never loved can be no gentleman," declares the scribble done by a hand turned into dust these many centuries.

A gentleman is courteous and gentle to all women, respectful and obedient to parents, and protecting to children. He is honorable in money matters, avoids coarse speech and lying and is always as careful of his dress as a soldier on parade.

In short, a gentleman is a fine, wholesome, honorable man, pruned of all the thorns of his sex. He is essentially a person to be trusted—both a man's man and a woman's man—somebody for mothers, grandmothers, sisters and maiden aunts to adore forever, and for every man to speak of as a "fine fellow." At all times and in all places he is the right thing.

In the way of polite observance, social custom calls for a number of little signs, whose omission, while not entirely damning, yet detract from the impression of perfect breeding. These trifles, so important in aggregation, certainly concern "manners and the young man," for every one of them tend toward the perfect whole—the creation of that prince of persons, the gentleman. Let me enumerate a few, for space does not permit all the lesson which concerns the subject.

It is the polite and proper thing to lift the hat entirely from the head while bowing to a woman; and, of course, to remove the possible cigar from the mouth.

To bow in the same way to clergymen, old gentlemen, and such men friends as are passing with women, whether the ladies are known or not.

To bow when offering any courtesy to a lady who is a stranger.

To bow just as ceremoniously when parting with a lady after speaking to her a moment in the street as when meeting her.

To apologize regrettfully if, by accident, a lady's dress has been stepped on, or she has been jostled in passing.

To stand in respectful silence (if not with hat lifted) when a funeral is going by, and not attempt to cross the street till it has passed.

To put letters and small parcels in pockets, and not in the hat, out of which they will drop with a very ridiculous look with the first unexpected bow.

To remove the hat in an elevator or in the hallways of a hotel when there are women present.

To wait outside the lady's door when escorting her home until she has been admitted into the house.

To write "request the honor" or "pleasure of your presence" in all ceremonious invitations issued to women.

To use a jet black ink and pure white paper for all correspondence, write out the word "and" in full always, and see that the letter is stamped according to its weight.

To make the evening call between half past 8 and 9 o'clock and never prolong it beyond a reasonable period.

To sit, while calling, with the two feet placed side by side upon the floor, and never with the knees crossed or the feet moving restlessly.

To give a truthful reason when writing a refusal to an invitation. For example, "To my great regret a serious cold will prevent my enjoying the pleasure you so graciously offered me." This, or fewer words to that effect, may be written on the back of a visiting card.

To remember that the "Ladies' Cabin" of the ferry boat is for the comfort of women and not that of men.

To offer all ederly women and women with young children a seat in the street-car—in fact, to prefer to stand any time to seeing a woman do so.

Finally, it is eminently the proper thing to eat without noise and avoid using strongly smelling handkerchief scents or pomades; to have the hands always immaculately clean and the nails cared for; to keep the breath untainted of the strong cigar or pipe odor so intolerable to many persons; to say "Dick and I", and not "Dick and me"; to wear a silk hat with a frock coat or "swallow tail" only; to wear a white shirt with such garments, black shoes, and always with an evening coat a narrow string lawn tie and not a "made-up" affair.

There! I feel quite breathless, though, of course, not a tenth part of the things necessary for a polite behavior have been said. So let me request all those who wish further information, or a hint on any other point, to write me personally. But whether you are a "boy," or a "boy's" mother, sweetheart or wife, please don't forget the self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and use the good black ink when writing to

Very sincerely yours,

PRUDENCE STANDISH.

Timely Hints to Housewives.

How to Wash Colored Lawns and Muslins—Delicate wash materials in color are so frequently spoiled with soap that it behooves the owner of pretty frocks to study something herself about the ways and means of the laundry. English housewives have a way of washing delicately tinted fabrics so as to make them look like new.

The colored garment is first soaked in a strong solution of salt and water—cold water always. The substitute for soap—for absolutely none is used—is two quarts of wheat bran, which is boiled in soft water for half an hour. This is allowed to cool and is then strained and poured into the water in which the dress is to be washed. One rinsing alone is required and no starch. The bran water not only removes the dirt with ease and insures against change of color, but gives the fabric a prettier stiffness than starch.

Swedish housewives brighten faded pink by pouring boiling water through turkey red cheesecloth and rinsing the dress in this. For faded blue a deep bluing water is used for the rinsing, and, of course, all colored garments are dried in the shade.

To Remove Fruit Stains from Table Linen—Tie up some cream of tartar in the stained part and then put the linen into a lather of soap and cold water and boil for a while. Then transfer it wet to lukewarm suds, wash and rinse well and dry in bright sun. Either fruit or wine stains will be extracted by this process.

A simpler method is to rub the stains when newly made with common salt. A third is to mix in equal quantities soft soap, pearlash and slacked lime. Rub the stains with this and expose the linen to the sun with the mixture plastered on.

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