

SUITS WITH LOOSE STRAIGHT JACKETS TYPICAL OF FASHION FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Red, Even in Whole Costumes, Approved for Wear This Season for Very Youthful Grown-ups. Beaver fur Is Used Lavishly on Collar, Cuffs and for Deep Band at Edge.



5210—A Stately Wrap For A Youthful Wearer.

9151—Youth May Wear A Red Suit If It Pleases.

TYPICAL of the fashion in tailored wear for younger women in this (1917) attractive little suit with its loose, straight jacket embellished with fanciful pockets and straight bands of fur. It is made of gray broadcloth—and by the way, broadcloth is coming into its own again this season and is a particularly fashionable suit material. The fur trimming is gray lynx and the pockets are embellished with gray soutache, each pocket running down in a triangle into the fur band that edges the jacket. The enchanting turban is of red duvetyne with patent leather leaf motifs.

Red is approved by fashion, even in whole costumes, this season—but only the very young women may wear this bright color. Here (9151) is a tailored suit of red velvet with self-tone embroidery on jacket and waistcoat and beaver fur lavishly used in collar, cuffs and a deep band at the edge of the coat. The cuffs are of exaggerated size; so is the collar and the trimming band of fur flares with the fullness of the loose coat. And don't miss the huge tassels of red and gray cord which drop from a hidden sash but add a telling touch to the costume.

Nothing jaunty about this dignified wrap (5210) but it is youthful all the same and was built for a debutante. Observe the big drape sleeve on the right arm—and no sleeve at all for the left arm which emerges through a slash in the garment. The draped collar is another graceful feature, and the gathered drapery dropped below a deep, straight yoke. The coat is of mocha brown burella cloth.

Brown Is Flapper's Favorite Shade This Season.

Slip-on Frock of Wool Jersey Easy to Make for School Miss.

BROWN seems to be the flapper's own particular shade this season. A pretty little boarding school miss will wear for her campus togethery a slip-on sweater of tan wool with one of those distracting little cap-hats of stitched felt with a long tasseled-tan to match the sweater, a skirt of brown and cream checked worsted, brown woolen stockings with brown calf sport shoes and a blouse of brown and white striped handkerchief linen. The final touch is a brown grosgrain neck ribbon on which hangs the inevitable girlish charm. Just now the charm seems to be an ivory elephant. Most suit jackets are trimmed with fur, and the favored furs are krimmer, Australian opossum, beaver and squirrel. Seal is relegated to older folks again, youth now prefers some other pelt for trimming purposes. Jackets are lined with soft colored silks or satins. Shades of lining are rich but subdued, and gray flowered patterns are going out of style. Pale gray deer skin gloves are the thing with the heavy topcoat. These gloves are good looking and are very easy to slip on and off. They are conspicuously stitched in mannish style all around the flaps and at the seams, and come in gauntlet and two-button styles. Easy to make for the daughter at school is the slip-on frock of wool jersey; a perfectly straight model with hip pockets and a narrow, scoop-over sash. Neck, armhole, sash and pockets are finished with worsted basting stitch in self-tone or harmonizing shade. These frocks may be had ready-made in tan, brown, navy blue, plum and white for autumn



9117—Fanciful Pockets On Youthful Tailorless.

school wear and they are accompanied by simple, long-sleeved waists of white linen. The latest way to make a kimono-shaped sweater, one that is with kimono rather than set-in sleeves, is to start with the sleeve instead of the lower edge of the back—the usual way. This brings the ribs of the kimono sweater that the wonder is nobody has thought of it before. The method of procedure is to knit up one sleeve, then cast on stitches for the back and front, knitting across these parts, then casting off at either end for the width of the opposite sleeve. Where the neck opening comes stitches have to be bound off for a V-neck or round opening, but with a little study an expert knitter can manage this very nicely. The method is especially good for a sweater with lace-stitch stripes, bringing the stripes up and down front and back

rather than across—a much more becoming style to any figure. A satin stitch sweater—that is, one purged on one side and knitted on the other—looks better made in the ordinary way, beginning at the lower edge of the back and proceeding upward. New fur chokers have two animal skins, each attached to the other by a fine, grippable over brush. The neckpiece is adjusted with a brush hanging over each arm, one skin at the front of the throat and the other across the back. These new neckpieces come in Australian opossum, in mink, fox and lynx fur. Corduroy negligees for cold mornings grow prettier and prettier. A new model departs far from the old-style bathrobe design with a cord girdle. It is in slip-on shape with a round neckline slashed down the front a few inches and tied together with a cord. The kimono sleeves are slashed at the lower edge, bound with cord and weighted at the points with tassels. Wool embroidery decorates the edge of the sleeve, the foot of the

garment and the front of the waistline, and the silk cord girdle drops low on the hip. This fetching negligee comes in American Beauty, of blue and coral corduroy.

Circular skirts are so smart that they bid fair to displace the long-beloved pleated skirt from favor. Good-looking sport skirts, worn with shirt waist and sweater, are of checked worsted in circular style, and such skirts are seen even in gingham in black and white and red and white checked patterns. Stripes are not as attractive as checks in a circular skirt, and the fine wool checks combining blue and black, green and brown and blue and brown seem in special favor.

Plum promises to be a fashionable shade for winter. A stunning coat of plum velvet has wide choker collar and deep cuffs of skunk. The coat hangs straight from the shoulders and is stitched in many rows in self-tone around the bottom and from the bottom upward in oblong panels, some of which reach far above the waistline.

Not only one's jewelry, but also one's frock trimmings are now of platinum. Black canton crepe frocks

have platinum beads in straight rows around the neck, on the sleeves and in long panels on bodice and skirt. The effect of the platinum beads on black is very stunning; at a little distance the rows of beads look like inserts of silvery gray chiffon.

A new ready-made trotter frock of navy tulle has an elastic at the waistline instead of an ordinary belt, so that the frock fits figures of different sizes without alteration. The skirt is gathered to the trim bodice at either side and there is a straight, flat line at the back from neck to hem. The front of the frock opens all the way down to a showy narrow panel of black satin flanked with small black buttons, and a sash of the material covers the elastic-run waistline. Like most of the autumn tailored frocks, this one has set-in sleeves of three-quarter length.

More than 100 yards of braid trim a new trotter frock. Never was braid so popular as now and 50 yards is only an average allowance to a single frock. Braids are used to finish edges—braids are almost obsolete—and braid is criss-crossed over the costume, giving a plaid effect as well as being used in rows and rows in border effect.

NURSING WITH MOTHER MILK REDUCES INFANT MORTALITY

Proper Care During Period of Expectancy Will Enable Every Woman to Nourish Her Baby at Her Breast.

IN the United States one in ten of all the babies die within the first year after birth. We rank eleventh among the principal countries of the world in infant mortality. New Zealand is now the safest place in the world for babies. With practically the same problems and large numbers of the United States, only about one-half as many babies die there as here. This happy condition has been brought about largely by education of the mother, as well as a betterment of conditions which affect mothers.

If we are to change the present disgraceful state of affairs in America, we must take such steps as New Zealand has taken. There are, of course, many contributing causes to infant mortality, so it would not be just to place the blame all on any one thing, but there is one cause which, in nearly all cases, could be removed. I refer to the artificial feeding of babies.

According to the latest statistics available the death rate among artificially fed babies is approximately six times as high as among the breast-fed. This fact alone is sufficient to cause any mother or prospective mother to determine to make every possible effort to nurse her baby and the best light that modern medical science is able to throw upon the subject is that it is possible to do so in practically all cases if they are managed correctly.

Up to within the last few years the trend has been away from natural feeding of babies. Even physicians have been known to advise against breast feeding in cases which, in an inclination to give trouble at the start. In fact, many of them contended that modern women were for some unexplainable reason not physically as fitted to nourish their young as their mothers and grandmothers before them. They laid this defect in mothers of the present day to changed living conditions, and to over-education—as if there could be any such thing—and in some instances nerves were held to blame for the whole trouble. They very skillfully sidestepped the real reason which—in many cases—would have been easy enough to remedy if careful preparation for nursing the baby had been made before its advent, and the mother properly instructed afterward.

Then, too, there is a growing feeling among young mothers that there was something rather indelicate about nourishing a baby as nature intended it should be nourished, and after a half-hearted attempt to nurse her baby the bottle was brought out and the baby's trouble began in earnest.

The nursing of the baby does make it impossible for the mother to go about much, for the interval between feedings is not long enough for her to leave the baby in the care of others, but this is no reason at all at least our grandmothers would have been indignant if a woman of their generation had advanced it. The mother is not in the least desecrating of sympathy because she is obliged to remain at home on account of her baby. It is a rare privilege to be the mother of a baby, and to have privilege always go hand in hand.

But, recently, perhaps on account of the high death rate among our infants, there has been a radical change of opinion among physicians in regard to breast feeding. It has been discovered that practically all mothers can nurse their babies if they have received the right kind of care during the period of expectancy and that case is properly handled. It is now said that there are only three reasons for feeding a baby with a bottle—the mother is dead, she is insane or she is tubercular. There are certain scientific ways by which the flow of milk can be increased so that it is sufficient for the baby, and the old contention that the mother's milk does not agree with the baby is declared to be groundless. When a baby did not gain it was found that the supply was insufficient, rather than that the quality was at fault.

A nursing mother should be shielded as much as possible from worry, and she should not be forced to work beyond the limit of human endurance, which is exactly what many mothers of two or three children are compelled to do. Physicians recognize this, and husbands sometimes do. They tell their wives not to work so hard and consider that they have done their full duty in the matter. The fact that the work is there and that someone must do it if the family is to be comfortable escapes their notice. Just how the matter of the work is to be regulated for the nursing mother, I am not prepared to say. There are strenuous days for families whose income is limited.

The mother, however, is a unit of strength. If she spends her energy in worry or too much work, enough milk cannot be elaborated to meet the needs of the baby. Every human being should have some time which is his own to do as he pleases, and mothers especially need a little freedom each day if they are to be really efficient mothers, and especially those who are nursing. The need of recreation so that her outlook on life may be cheerful and not morbid.

ing which is in practice now makes nursing less of a strain on the mother. Especially is this true of the interval at night which allows uninterrupted rest for the whole household.

Diet is, of course, a very important factor in successful nursing. There is also radical change here. Formerly mothers were induced to drink quantities of cocoa or tea or coffee, and there was a long list of foods which they were supposed to avoid, so that the stomach rebelled at the monotony and nursing became really a great strain. It is now known that any food which is suitable and nourishing is milk-producing food, and that the quantities of some of the most warm drink does not help keep up the milk supply. Drinking water in large quantities is all that is necessary. The food should be abundant and properly selected. The diet should be light in character, with plenty of green vegetables, certain foods distract the mother, they should be avoided, but beyond that a diet which is suited to the needs of the family as a whole is all that is required. No one, neither are spoiled foods or large amounts of pickles.

If there is not enough milk for the baby, a little patience and the proper attention to the food and nursing under the guidance of a careful physician, in nearly all cases will overcome the difficulty. Even if the food must be supplemented by bottle feedings for a time, it is a grave mistake to give up, for this failure to nurse a baby means the loss of a life. He may be the one in six babies who die before they are one year old, and no mother can bear the thought of failing her baby at the time when his physical well being depends so much upon her.

Problems of Dressmaking.

By Madame Richet.

My Dear Madame Richet: I have read many of your replies in The Oregonian with great interest, and since having had the pleasure of seeing you personally while you were building classes in sewing a number of years ago at Lipman, Wolfe & Co., makes it more interesting for me to communicate with you, since I attended one of the classes.

Inclosed find a sample of georgette which is a yard wide and have only 3-6 of a yard of it. Would like to have you suggest how I can use it in a waist by combining it with something else, or would you suggest making it more interesting for me to communicate with you, since I attended one of the classes.

I mean I have a somewhat sallow complexion with navy blue? (By dark complexioned I mean I have a somewhat sallow complexion with navy blue.) Miss Muellerhaupt—Am so glad to hear that this department is of interest to you and trust it will serve as an aid in making plainer your problems. Your sample is most promising and I would advise that you try to match it in a two-toned taffeta, one having the turquoise blue in combination. Have your front panel of georgette also the lower sleeve. Embroider in the running stitch three rows of chenille, they be carried on taffeta along panel front and around neck. The same treatment should be given sleeves, have your sleeves of the wrist-wide type. Fasten waist in back, using small taffeta buttons or a blind fold. A crush girdle of taffeta, peeping from under a slightly bloused waist and ending in two ends, would complete a delightful bit of apparel.

Your georgette will combine with navy blue, but for one of your complexion the lighter combination is by far the better. PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 30.—Dear Madame Richet: Do you consider fur trimmings too heavy for crepe de chine and if so, what can be combined with the crepe to give a weight, a "lingering" effect? Graciously yours, MRS. B. B. YATES.

Mrs. B. B. Yates: All depends upon the width and kind of fur you wish to use. Six-inch band of Hudson seal would be very handsome as a finish to a tunic or apron panel, but one must be tall in order to carry the proportionate amount. The fur fringes which combine beautifully and because of their textures lend themselves in producing the clinging effect.

RAINIER, Or.—Dear Madame Richet: Short time ago you answered letter relative to making over black silk gown. You suggested having a waist of royal blue cloth and then the jumper effect attached to skirt and on the jumper straps Bulgarian emb. and emb. on skirt for skirt (down sweater) in Portland do not seem to know what is meant by Bulgarian emb. Will you please favor me with an early reply? Also tell me.

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what color to use for emb? Thanking you in advance for same, I am, cordially yours, M. A. B.

Mrs. M. A. B., Rainier, Or.: There are band trimmings which come in color combinations consisting of rather gay shades and have been called Hungarian bands. Perhaps if you ask for "colored bands" the clerks will respond to your order. You can also work by hand in nullois or chenille and gain an even more attractive touch. Am so sorry you have had this delay.

New Art Lamp Is Designed.

CHICAGO—The ordinary art lamp does not always justify its title. Frequently it happens that the shade is

not artistic and the lamp provides a glaring spot of light on a brightly polished table, while the rest of the room is only dimly lighted. There is a very lovely art lamp made in Chicago equipped with an adapter that is an improvement upon the average art lamp with its one spot of bright light. This new lamp not only lights the area directly beneath it, but owing to its special adapter it will provide, when desired, a good general illumination of the entire room—a soft mellow flood of light that makes every corner as well lighted as the table upon which the lamp stands.

Culture of rubber is rapidly supplanting the tobacco industry in Sumatra.

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"Gas pressure in my stomach sometimes distressed me so that I could not think. I played out of tune and twice lost my position. No medicine helped me and I became disheartened. Another musician advised me to try May's Wonderful Remedy, and I am now enjoying the best of health." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allows the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. For sale at all druggists.—Adv.