

A Page of Interest for Milady

IDEAS FOR HATS

BY ANNETTE ANGERT.

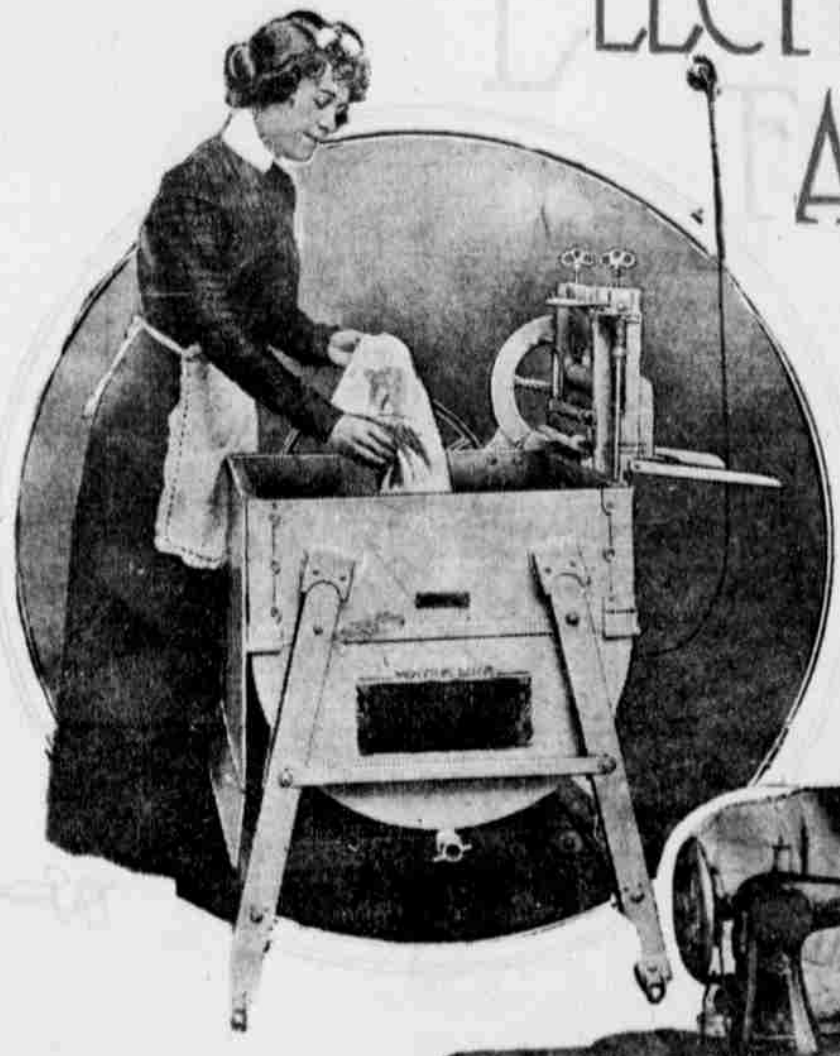
BECAUSE they are invariably becoming to wearers of all ages, hats that are made entirely in black velvet seem likely to engender a vogue that will last for months, although they will be important rivals in the small hat shapes carried out in the autumn, a fabric which lends itself admirably to all kinds of millinery purposes.

The most effective of the hats we have seen a few days ago one large picture hat arranged with black velvet crown. The gracefully designed brim took an upward curve on one side, while on the other it was slightly bent downwards with a ribbon which was exceedingly chic. Small black feather mounts, composed of heron plumage, were poised at the edge of the brim.

French sailor shapes show no waning popularity, which is to be wondered at since they were themselves becoming all the more popular in the summer season to widely varying styles of hats.

One of the newest French hats for early autumn is made of velours and lined under with black velvet. A broad band of corded silk ribbon is draped over the crown, and drawn up into two big loops, held in place by a circular motif composed of the same.

All close-fitting shapes, recalling to some extent the caps which are worn by members of the Royal Flying Corps, are carried out in dark navy blue and trimmed on either side with a pair of white wings, finished in white with beads of white owl.



ELECTRIC RUTHS
FARNEST WORKERS

COME



ODDS AND ENDS

When darning on the machine it does not make any difference what the piece may be, table cloths, napkins, socks, stockings, anything that has a hole in the foot of the machine off and stitches all the way across the hole as you do by hand, then the other way, just as you do by hand, only it is done by the machine.

When washing colored goods add vinegar in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a quart of water. It will brighten blue, red and pink goods which have faded and prevent the color from running. Usually contain about one cup liquid each; tea cups about one-half an ounce; a dozen, one-half an ounce; a dozen, two drachms, and a teaspoon. Salt and water will prevent red borders in towels, etc., if the towels are steeped in twenty-four hours.

form a central decoration in the back. Another painted belt can be made of taffeta ribbon, with violets, forget-me-nots or any favorite flower scattered over it. A cloisonne or gold buckle is used to hold the ribbon together.

IN putting a ruffle on a sofa pillow be sure to allow plenty of fullness at the corners. Baste it carefully with the right side of the ruffle to the right side of the embroidered front; on top of this baste the other half of the pillow, right side in. Sew in a seam an eighth of an inch deep around three sides, leaving a big enough space on the fourth side to turn the cover and slip in the pillow. When the cover is turned and pressed, the pillow should be put in, care being taken to work it down well to the corners. The real pressing, by the way, if an embroidered top is used, should be done before the back is basted on, leaving just a final "rub off" for afterward. An embroidery must always be pressed on the wrong side, and preferably on some soft, thick substance, the iron should be slipped inside the cover. Be sure, first, that it is not hot enough to scorch. After the pillow is in, the cover may have the open edges neatly bindstitched together, or they can be turned back, whipped to prevent fraying and fastened with small hooks and buttonhole loops.

FOR BUSINESS WOMEN OR GIRLS

BY LUCILLE DAUDET

YOU girls who are earning your living one way or another ought to get to hear some of the business talks and conferences that are held from time to time in this or that city or town all over the country. Men crowd to these things, but the women who take the trouble to do so can be counted by two and three instead of by the hundred, as should be the case.

At the last one I went to one of the speakers who most interested me, talked on personal initiative, and he set a high premium on it.

"I'm inclined to think that personal initiative has more to do with business success than any other single thing you can name," he said. "It's what we all are looking for. It means intelligence and courage in about equal proportion, it means a quick realization of what is required of you and the gumption to do it before the other fellow has to prod you. It means the ability to take a hint and make the most of it, to see the possibilities in any situation or opening, and not to let them pass you by. It means doing the thing yourself, not waiting to have the most of it done for you."

I'd had a bunch of letters from girls that very day that brought this talk home to me.

The letters were from women who had read various suggestions of mine and who were attracted by them. But instead of going ahead and working out the details, instead of trying to discover how best to get to work in the special circumstances and with the special ability each had, they wanted me to tell them. They wanted to be prodded each step of the way. It was up to them to study the thing out carefully with regard to the application it could do! But not much! The suggestion, the hint, was no good to them without plans and specifications. There was no shred of personal initiative. Suppose, girls, you try to do it yourself.



THE VALUE OF FRIENDSHIP

BY EDNA EGAN.

I NEVER knew such a girl as Miss Aubrey!" exclaimed a girl the other day, as the subject of her remark went out of the front door of a woman's club. "She is simply smothered in friends. You can never get her for half an hour at a stretch. She has to go and see this one, or go home to receive that one. I think there is something rather wearying in having such a number of people always about one."

"She is a very delightful companion," another woman remarked. "Every one likes her, and I suppose she likes every one. At all events, people never seem to bore her."

"Wait," said the first girl, "wait and see. They will soon, or I am very much mistaken. It is all very well for a little while, but when she has been settled here for a year or so, you will find her wanting to drop some of these people."

"I don't think so. She has always had a great many friends wherever she has lived," the other woman answered, handing her friend a fresh cup of tea.

"Oh, indeed!" exclaimed she. "And is it permitted to inquire whether she corresponds with all these one-time friends, or whether she has dropped them for a new set?"

"I am not sure. She has possibly dropped some of them," was the answer, and then another visitor entered the room, the conversation was changed.

Later in the day, however, the words of the first girl came back to the other woman, and she wondered how many of the friends who had been so dear and so necessary to the popular girl under discussion a few months previously she now corresponded with. From that the older woman went on rather naturally to a consideration of the making and the keeping of friends.

Some of us make so many, others make so few. Some people are so hard to make friends with, and we discover, when it is too late, that they have really been wanting to be friendly all the time that they appeared to be avoiding our society. Lonely people have a way of erecting a kind of thorn hedge between themselves and the world about them, and then they wonder, not a little plaintively at times, why no one is brave enough to force a passage through the prickles.

There is the person who professes an undying friendship for you, and keeps it up for perhaps six months. There is, on the other hand, the friend who never admits that he or she feels anything in particular for you—who appears on the surface to be devoid of enthusiasm for you.

There is, again, the objectionable individual, who is friendly with a purpose. This is perhaps a bald way of putting it, but we are, as a rule, only too painfully aware of this person's ulterior motive in being so nice to us. We do not like, if we are honest, to

see him approach our door. We wish, if the person happens to be a woman, that she would not always be "dropping in," but it is hard to know when to be rude enough to say "go away."

We often delude ourselves in trying to believe well of this friend or acquaintance. We try to think that he or she is really disinterested in his or her efforts for friendship, but it is usually something of a failure.

There is another type of this kind of friendship, or rather of friend. This is the person who uses people, not consciously, but all the same uses them, for her own benefit. All the way through the lives of some we can see the person who has to be made use of sitting waiting. A friend, this willing helper, and often one who is quite unconscious of being used. But the fact remains all the same. And when the need for this friend or that has passed with the years, what of the friendship? Does it outlast the period of usefulness or not?

This depends on the user, but more often than not the friend is slowly but surely "dropped." It is as though we took an orange and sucked it dry, and after a time the empty skin would be thrown away, having served its purpose.

In proportion as we use some friendships, so they endure. The undying affection of one schoolgirl for another is too intense to last. It has no wearing power. The friends of a lifetime are not those people we should address as "darling" on a postcard. Friendship is a slow growth. It has its foundation in respect, and it is knit together with the fine, yet strong web of association. There can be no suddenness about it, if it is the real thing; no ease, no haste.

It comes creeping slowly, often with difficulty, into our lives, growing from month to month a more perfect thing, becoming stronger, more able to withstand the tests which assuredly await it in the future. "Perfect knowledge is perfect charity," and friendship depends very much on charity. Very many of our so-called friends are merely acquaintances, and it may well happen that more than one real friend is unrecognized by us because he makes no proclamation of his friendship.

HERE is an idea for the inventive girl. It comes from London, and proves that the hatpin can be something besides a relic of the antiquarian. She who likes an odd touch of color and of originality in her own handiwork can now mold "sealing-wax" hatpins. Lovely new colors are now found in sealing wax—sticks of exquisite "hortensia" pink, emerald green, lizard green, gemlike purples—which are captivating. These, softened and cunningly modeled by the wearer's own fingers, produce beautiful results, and, too, are puzzling to the looker-on, who wonders of what substance the hatpin heads are produced.



BEAUTY

This is a practical item, given by one who has endured almost endless torture as a result of tender feet and corns. To remove the corns, soak the feet in tepid water. Soap a toilet pumice and rub over the corns until the callous parts are worn off. Continue this every day until the corns disappear. Keep it soft with oils. If the corn is too sore in the beginning for this treatment, apply turpentine for several days to kill the pain. If the feet are afflicted with soft corns, powder prepared chalk, without making it too fine, and sprinkle between the toes. This does not absorb the moisture or become caked like talcum powder, and by being coarser than the powder it separates the two portions of the corn. Always use white wool in preference to cotton to place between or under the toes, because it is springy and will not harden like cotton.

Oils and tonics should never be used on a child's hair. Cleanliness and the mother's conscientious care in the matter of brushing, trimming and dressing will insure its beauty for later years. To shampoo a little girl's hair, use warm and pure soap suds. Lather the head well and rub gently, always remembering that the skin is more tender than a grown person's. Let the child sit in a low-backed chair, her back to the bowl. Her head thrown back, her hair falls in the basin. Rinse thoroughly, gradually cooling the water. Wring the hair gently with your hands, then dry with hot towels, rubbing so that the strands will not be unnecessarily tangled. A sun bath next is good. Wrap the child up warmly so that she will not take cold. Do not let her sit in a draught.

While it may be questioned whether any powder is entirely harmless, a celebrated skin specialist recommends this formula for face powder: Rice flour, six ounces; rice starch, six ounces; carbonate of magnesia, three ounces; pulverized boric acid, one and a half ounces; powdered orris root, one and a fourth drams; essence of citron, fifteen drops; essence of bergamot thirty drops. Mingle the essences with the magnesia and then smoothly

rub all together. Apply the powder over a light coating of cold cream well massaged into the skin and put it on generously, so that it may sink in. Then, before going out, wipe off the superfluous white with a soft cloth. In this way the powder is kept on and the skin protected from wind and dust.

To reduce a double chin and to tighten the muscles which have become loosened in a flabby neck, try this simple but efficacious exercise: Throw the head back as far as it will go, drawing the muscles taut. Now turn the head slowly as far to the right as it will go, then as far to the left. Repeat ten times, increasing as you become accustomed to the strain. Bathing the neck frequently with a piece of ice is excellent for keeping the flesh firm and for removing flabbiness.

For any inflammation of the eye which comes on suddenly cold water soothes the pain. After persistent trouble very hot water will relieve the pain and reduce the swelling. The eye cup is the most convenient way of bathing the eye, for the eyeball is washed directly. The mouth of the eye cup is oval, which fits around the eye at the margin of the orbit. The eye may be opened into the lotion. A weak solution of boric acid, 3 per cent, may be safely used. The acid must be fresh and clear, however; tears are the natural method of cleansing this organ.

For softening rough or coarse skin on the hands common yellow cornmeal is an excellent cure. It should be mixed in the proportion of one ounce of orris root, powdered, to a pound of meal. To apply it the hands should be washed as usual, taking care to use a soap that is not drying; then the meal is poured into one hand and this is rubbed over the other with the same motion used in washing, using again the grains that should have fallen on a towel, box, etc., until the skin is quite dry. The operation is much more thorough in its drying effect than can be secured with a towel and the action of the meal is beneficial.

COMFORT IN FASHIONS

BY MRS. KINGSLER.

A LIKE from the practical and the picturesque point of view it may be well to congratulate ourselves upon the prospect which is offered by the new fashions for the autumn and winter seasons. On all sides a spirit of reasonableness prevails, while certain regrettable vulgarities and exaggerations which prevailed not so very long ago have vanished entirely, never to return.

In their place there are long flowing lines, full skirts which leave to the wearer a most desirable and delightful freedom of movement, cozy fur coats which can be fastened up closely at the throat when occasion requires.

Two typical walking costumes were seen a few days ago, designed for the winter season, one intended for ordinary every-day wear, and the other for smart occasions. In the case of both these gowns, however, the coats are carried out on novel lines, and made very much longer than those which were worn this time last year, while the skirts remain exceedingly full and yet admirably short for perfect comfort when walking.

Fine navy suitings is the fabric chosen for making that novel coat and skirt which is trimmed with black silk military braid. The upper part of the coat fits closely to the figure, while the basques are very wide and full. Three straps of broad military braid, held in place by brochet silk buttons, adorn the front of the coat, while at the waist there are crossing straps of serge trimmed in the same way with braid. Three rows of braid in graduated widths, appear also on the lower part of the coat, and are repeated on the full skirt and also on the cuffs.

Recognizing this fault, some of the designers have arranged the collar so that from a high, close, velvet choker it may be unbuttoned and turned over into a lace faced, rolling collar.

There are quantities of three-piece velvet costumes with short coats reaching only a little way below the waist line and either belted or very loose and flaring; and there are, too, innumerable velvet frocks that have no accompanying coat. These frocks may be of the elaborate sort, part chiffon or lace or silk much trimmed, or almost untrimmed, save for mere touches of fur or embroidery and buttons, made, in fact, with almost exaggerated simplicity, but with careful attention to line.

It is curious to note the revival of fanciful velvet and silken fabrics, also the fine cloths in the shades of our grandmothers, either trimmed with ribbon bands, pinked-out ruffles, or fur edgings.

Velvet is the material used for the beautiful evening cloak. The luxurious folds of rose panne velvet that fall from the shoulders and form roomy sleeves are a distinctive feature of this elaborate evening wrap. Tassels in self-colored silk lend a finishing touch and the large gray fox collar combines beautifully with the rose velvet.