THE REALM FEMININE

Evening Wraps Claim Attention of Smart Women—Some New Points for Home Dressmakers.

WITH the holidays full upon us, little thought is given to practicable things like clothes—one's own clothes, especially—but the new evening wraps are so much in evidence, and are so beautiful, that they must be recognized. So great is the need for them at this busy season, too, that they are of all the garments most interesting to womankind.

In the long sweeping lines of the evening wrap and the opportunity for display of choice fabrics, the designer finds his best medium for expression.

Properly speaking the long evening wrap suggests luxury; it seems to carry an atmosphere of leisure and grace, removed from the ordinary work-a-day things of the world.

And yet we cannot all have a Callot or a Paquin evolve our best wrap, so it behooves the agile-brained woman who designs and makes her own clothes to look for the distinctive points in these "creations" and to clear the decks for action in the garment-making line.

If the home dressmaker has saved the special fall fashion number of The Journal she has before her a number of beautiful models in this line. Select one which especially pleases you and analyze it.

Then consider with what dress it will be most worn, and while it is not necessary that it should match the suit exactly, it must harmonize. The shades which harmonize best with everything else are either black (first choice for utility) white, only to be considered if the expense of dry cleaning is not an important matter, greys and the fawn to tan shades, which are equally beautiful with all light colors. One of the most practicable fashions in evening wraps is the cape, and this is in favor both with debutantes and elderly matrons. Anyone may wear a cape; and the latest made in these is that idea taken from the oriental bournous, the fulness at the back of the neck drooping in a hood, which is frequently finished with a silk tassel. Extra warmth is given in some of these long capes by the method of fastening them in the front. There are three buttons along the left shoulder seam, and three corresponding buttonholes at the bottom—the bottom, mind you—of the right front. Then when madame steps into the cold air, she throws the lower right front up to the left shoulder in charming manner, suggesting the old-time cavalier, and buttons herself in—or perhaps there is some careful attendant who finds this quite as easy to do and as full of opportunity for graceful gallantry, as the older method of stuffing obstreperous large sleeves into small outer sleeves.

If, in addition this long and convenient cape has a hood to be drawn up over the head, with a folded bit of lining softly framing hair and features, she is quite charmingly ready for the descent, whether it be to electric brougham or prosaic streetcar.

The matter of linings is, of course, an important one, but lining silks need not be expensive, and sufficient warmth can be given by introducing a layer of quilted wadding, or, if preferred, two thicknesses of flannel, caught together to prevent slipping after the outer covering is in place.

The black outer coat with a rich lining indeed affords one of the most attractive opportunities for effective contrast, and has quite a Parisian air when thrown back to display the white or pastel colored frock beneath.

Pretty evening hood of gray lined with pink tulle, with large tulle rose at the right side and strings of pink velvet.

Simple empire gown for a young girl. The guimpe and sleeves are of allover net, buttons are covered with the material and the band trimmings may be purchased entire or made at home with soutache and embroidery.

* * *

Fads and Fashions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The season is approaching its height and those in the social swim must devote their thoughts to the planning of gowns and costumes for all sorts of social functions. The planning of ball dresses is always a difficult problem, and it is particularly so this season, owing to the radical changes in lines and materials dictated by fashion. Practically all dancing frocks are long this season and, no matter how filmy may be their texture, the majority of them are clinging, although not to the extent of outlining the figure as in the typical directoire models.

While every imaginable delicate hue is now employed for ball costumes, none of them is garish, despite the unprecedented vogue of gold and silver trimmings. The craze for tinsels has resulted in the production of some charming weaves in the ultra-fashionable amethyst, orchid and opal shades. Among these is a silk gauze overlaid with gold and silver frosting which makes up into the most fascinating of dancing frocks. These tinsel weaves are worn alike by matrons, girls of several years' experience and blushing debutantes and are also used as a foundation for the lightest of nets, for tulles and for chiffons which look positively like clouds spread over rainbows and last about as long.

White is no longer first favorite as a ball gown color, although it is still considerably worn by girls in their first season. More fashionable are the dancing frocks showing some slight color relief in the form of delicately colored lace or tinseled medallions and motifs or band and hand embroideries. These are employed to outline the corsage, as neck and sleeve bands, and, to a limited extent, for decorating the skirt.

Painted chiffons and flowered messalines are the most practical of all dancing frock materials. It is true, they cost a trifle more, but they require no more trimming. Chiffon, notwithstanding its apparent delicacy of texture, will withstand a great deal of rough usage, while messaline, soft and fine as floss, may be drawn through a bracelet and look scarcely the worse for it.

Cloth dinner gowns are the dernier cri and to be thoroughly chic should be of satin cashmere or satin-finished broadcloth made on precisely the same lines as those of silk, satin and velvet. On these gowns appear many of the elaborate trimmings of gold, silver and jet, and the velvet leaf embroideries which also are used on silk, cashmere and broadcloth afternoon reception costumes, many of which are of so elaborate a character that, without their guimpes they may readily serve as dinner gowns.

Soutache has by no means given place to embroideries or applications, but more particularly is it used on the heavier fabrics such as are worn by "matrons of years" to the opera and to dinners, the intricate braiding being especially effective on the delicately colored broadcloths, which in every other detail are modeled after those of ottoman or satin. Cloth is frequently combined with velvet in much the same manner as is satin with lace in the tunic-draped costumes, the lighter fabric being employed for the skirt, in which event the soutache embroidery appears in disks and scrolls upon both drapery and bodice.

The climax has been reached in winter millinery and by Christmas less exaggerated effects will probably be in vogue. Women of really good taste have never taken up the monstrous flapjack hats with their gigantic flowers and wings with any great enthusiasm and wore those immense hats only on occasions when a carriage could be used. Much more modest styles have been adopted for wear on the street and in public conveyances.

Although filet, net and tulle are prime favorites for the transparent yokes and sleeves worn on nearly every frock, there is a growing tendency to substitute gold and silver lace. This is a pretty fashion in itself, but often is not becoming. It should be soft, with folds of tulle against the neck. Filet net or lace is used as a foundation, and the threads of silver or gold are worked out scantily in some kind of small design.

The girl who is tired of a turnover linen collar and who does not care to wear the high lingerie stock for every-day use, will be glad to know that the old fashion of tying a ribbon around the neck has been revived. Wide messaline satin ribbon is used, boned at the sides, with a ruching top and bottom. This is placed around the neck, the ends crossed at the back and tied in front in a short, stiff bow. These ribbons are easily adjusted and are becoming to most women.

At small evening affairs where slightly low gowns are worn, the pretty fashion has been introduced of wearing a band of colored velvet ribbon around the neck. It is tied in a small, flat bow directly under the chin. It is copied from the old Boucher pictures and was adopted by the women of that time. It is prettier when worn with a gown that is not very low and it goes well with a slightly square neck. It must be tied at the very top of the neck. If put at the base it destroys the lines from eartip to shoulder.

There is a groing tendency on the part of the young women to dress their hair quite simply and the single psyche coiffure is becoming extremely popular. It is really more of a single puff than anything else, and it is quite adroitly made. The hair is combed back from a small pompadour or a front parting to a point about three inches above the nape of the neck. There the hair is tied with a bit of silk ribbon the color of the hair. Then it is rolled over the finger into a long, loose, careless puff. This is secured invisibly at each end. There is no sign of a comb or other fastening or ornament.

Soft cordings are seen among the new indoor dress trimmings and are used to simulate buttonholes, finish panels and outline brassiers.

A variation of the usual pierot ruff is one composed of white and gray maline, from the collar of which spring minute tails of brown fur.

There is a growing tendency for the costume that is of one color from neck to hem, but hats do not necessarily either match or contrast.

A novelty in footwear that provides for the display of coquettish hosiery is found in the new suede boots, which are slashed from top to instep on either side of the front seam.

Shadow stripes and checks of the one tone kind remain as good as ever, although their downfall was predicted in the early fall.

FLORENCE FAIRBANKS.

* * *

Some Simple Puddings.

THE modern, up to date cook utilizes almost anything at hand which adds to the appearance of her productions. Thus it has come to pass that the old time pudding cloth has been superseded—if the kitchen boasts no pretty pudding molds—by such available substitutes as baking powder cans, cocoa boxes, lard pails, etc. These simple molds cost absolutely nothing, are pleasing in shape, make serving easy and lessen the danger of sogginess.

Butter the molds well and put in the mixture, leaving ample room for the pudding to rise. Cover with buttered paper before adjusting the lid to prevent the water from penetrating. Stand the mold in a larger saucepan with a close fitting lit, and to prevent the pudding from scorching on bottom, elevate the mold slightly with several thicknesses of paper, some nails or an old lid driven full of holes, if a trivet is not at hand. If several small molds are cooking in the same kettle, separate them with paper and put a weight on top to keep them down. Surround the molds with boiling water to about two thirds their height and continue the cooking steadily and at the same temperature until done. Keep closely covered to confine the steam, thus intensifying the heat. Replenish the supply of water as needed, using boiling water always for this purpose. Turn the puddings from the molds as soon as they are taken from the fire, else they become soggy and stick.

Steamed Apple Pudding.—Pare, core and thinly slice sufficient mellow tart apples to make a quart. Add a teaspoonful of cinnamon, sugar according to their tartness and one half a cupful of water. Cook until soft in a well buttered granite kettle on top of the range. Make a biscuit dough of two cupfuls of flour, one level tablespoonful of baking powder, a rounding tablespoonful of butter and sufficient sweet milk to mix. Roll the dough to fit the size of the kettle, put over the apples, cover tightly and cook about 15 minutes without lifting the lid. Invert on a deep, large plate for serving; the dough will be underneath and the apples on top. Serve with rich cream and sugar, or with vanilla sauce. This simple and inexpensive pudding may be varied at pleasure by using other fruits, as peaches, berries, plums, etc.

Steamed Fruit Pudding.—Sift together one and three quarters cupfuls of flour, half a level teaspoonful each of soda and cinnamon, and fourth of a teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg, add one and a half cupfuls fruit—raisins, currants and citron mixed—and mix thoroughly. Melt a fourth of a cupful of butter in half a cupful of hot molasses, add half a cupful of milk, and stir gradually into the flour mixture. Turn into well buttered half pound cocoa or baking powder cans, and steam about an hour and a half. Serve with hard sauce. Dates or firs chopped fine make an agreeable change in place of the fruits given.

Entire Wheat Pudding.—Sift together two cupfuls of entire wheat flour, a level teaspoonful each of soda and cinnamon and half a level teaspoonful of cloves; add a cupful of chopped apples and a cupful of raisins, citron and nuts mixed. Heat half a cupful of molasses, add a third of a cupful of butter and, when melted, a cupful of milk, then stir gradually into the first mixture. Mold and steam as in the preceding recipe. Serve with hard or lemon sauce. This very excellent pudding, like the two given before it, requires no eggs, which is a desirable advantage when eggs are scarce and high.

* * *

Some Simple Gifts.

"CHRISTMAS is coming and I will tell you how to make some simple presents.

Handkerchiefs—One yard of lawn will make several. Roll the edge and sew by hand, catching the stitch through, then go back and across the stitches.

Shaving Paper Case — Cover two pieces of cardboard with cloth or crepe paper, cut leaves to fit, hang by ribbon.

Needle Case—Take a piece of cloth about 8x3 inches and a thinner piece of lining; sew together all around, cut through the lining in the middle, slip a piece of cardboard in each side, turn and sew in leaves of flannel.

Bed slippers can be made of any heavy cloth or elder down.

Handkerchief Boxes — Small boxes can be covered with pretty wall paper, lined inside with white, with a layer of wadding sprinkled with sachet. The children will think they are fine.

Turn-over collars and cuffs can be made of embroidery that has been used for something else and is too good to throw away.

Stock collars can be made of the best part of silk waists that are past wearing. Ties can be made from them too.

Chair cushions can be made of pieces of heavy cloth. Tear newspapers into fine strips and stuff.

Picture frames can be made of pasteboard, covered with cloth and with glass over the opening. Put the two pieces of the frame together with blind stitches.

Sachets can be made from different colors and tied together.

Scenery pictures cut from magazines mounted on round, heart shaped or oval pieces of pasteboard may be made with loops for hanging, or strung together on cords.

Soiled handkerchief and collar and cuff bags may be made from your old crash skirts that are still good in the back.

Our correspondent writes, "Since we can't get what we want, let us make the best of what we have and try to make others happy for at least one day in the year. A merry Christmas to all."—Mrs. B. E.

For lack of space this communication had to be cut down, but it may give a hint to someone who has at hand materials that can be utilized for simple presents.

* * *

The Business Girl.

"IF you get a chance to sell that mine while I am away, go ahead and close the deal," said Lulu Thomas' boss to her, as he left his office to make a business trip, according to a news despatch from Denver.

"All right," said Lulu, 18, who had been in his office two years.

Two days later a lawyer and a couple of eastern capitalists came into the office.

"What can I do for you?" asked the girl.

"Nothing, I reckon," answered the lawyer. "We came here to see about the purchase of the Saugre De Christo mine, but as you say Mr. So-and-So won't be back for a week, we'll have to wait."

The three men started out. Lulu called after them. "Better not go. There are several other people after that mine. I've got authority to close the deal, if you've got the price, and it's quite likely to be sold before Mr. So-and-So gets back."

The men came back. They sat down. They talked the deal over with the girl for half an hour. Then they bought the mine for $200,000. The papers had previously been signed, ready for delivery.

Miss Thomas got a good-sized check as bonus for her part in the deal, and took a vacation on full pay.

* * *

A Traveler's Apron.

THIS is a simple article to make, yet one of the most useful of gifts. It is meant to tie around the waist when making a traveler's toilette, always a difficult proceeding in the narrow quarters of a Pullman. When traveling it is a difficult matter to keep the toilet accessories together. Take a piece of linen, the natural color, and bind with red tape. Then turn up a piece at the bottom and divide into pockets as in making shoe bags. Make pockets for pins, hair pins, comb, brush, manicure set, needle and thread, etc. Its special handiness consists in a tape run through the top to tie on when using. When not in use the apron can be rolled up tightly and put in a handy place. It will not make a bulky bundle for even the small hand satchel, and will be gladly appreciated by all who travel.

* * *

To Stop Hiccoughs.

DR. LOUIS KOLLIPINSKI reports the arrest of persistent hiccough by depressing the tongue. A patient was attacked by hiccough which had persisted for four days before being seen by the doctor. He complained of the fullness in his throat, a condition which he thought the result of the hiccough.

He was directed to sit up, and with a large spoon handle the tongue was pressed down and back with steady force to allow inspection of the fauces. Firm pressure on the tongue with the hope of further noting the action of the palatal muscles was continued, when to the doctor's surprise and the patient's astonishment and joy the hiccough ceased. When the hiccough returned the patient himself stopped it by using the spoon handle.

* * *

A Novel Lunch Cloth.

WHILE lunching with a friend I admired her beautiful cloth on the table. She laughed, said she did it herself, and let me into the secret. She had taken four fine linen napkins, large size, and joined them with a torchon insertion, 2½ inches wide, forming a cross down the middle. The edge she finished with a lace to match, three inches wide. The former cost six cents and the latter ten cents a yard, but both were of an effective pattern. Thus she had a beautiful cloth for very little expense and one easily made.—Mrs. B.

Water Board Asks $501,450.

Superintendent Dodge of the water department gives the estimate of the water board for the expenses of 1909. He asks for an appropriation of $501,450, this to include a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds amounting to $63,000.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Devil Cake.

INTO a small saucepan put yolk of one egg, half cup milk and two squares chocolate, shaved, or two heaping tablespoons cocoa. Cook until thick as cream, stirring all the time. Put in a piece of butter as large as an egg as you remove it from the fire and let it melt. Then pour it into the following mixture: White of one egg, one cup sugar, half cup milk, quarter teaspoon clove, one and a half cups flour, one teaspoon soda. There is no cream tartar in this recipe. Bake in a sheet and frost with a white frosting, one teaspoon butter, five teaspoons hot water, one teaspoon vanilla and enough confectioner's sugar to spread.

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Mother's Cookies.

One cup of molasses, half cup lard, teaspoon ginger, teaspoon soda, pinch salt, flour to roll.

* *

Foamy Pudding Sauce.

Have one cup of milk—boiling. Beat two eggs and one cup sugar until light, stir into boiling milk and set in steam of teakettle 15 or 20 minutes.

* *

Hermits.

One and one half cups sugar, one cup butter, or any kind of shortening preferred, three eggs, half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon each cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, one cup raisins, chopped. Flour to roll.

* *

Brown Bread Canapes.

Cut brown bread in circles, whip one gill of cream till very stiff, add mustard to make the cream yellow and tart. Spread this half inch thick on bread. Grate very fine some cold ham, and sprinkle on top of the cream. In center of each place a stuffed olive. Serve on individual plates.

* *

Simple Trimming.

A pretty, new, and inexpensive border for aprons, children's dresses, towels, scarfs, etc., is made by making two parallel rows of briar stitch just meeting, and running plain handstitching between these rows.

* *

Making Transfers.

By tracing the outline of tissue paper transfer fancy work patterns with crayon and then placing the right side of the pattern on the cloth and rubbing over the pattern with a moderate iron you can transfer it on the cloth. These patterns may be used over and over again by tracing with crayon, while otherwise you could use the patterns but once.

* *

Little Laundry Helps.

Cases of Stays—An easy and convenient way of putting collar stays in the collar without sewing them in each time the waist comes back from the laundry is to sew pieces of insertion at the top and bottom of collar, leaving the sides toward the center open. In the pockets thus formed the ends of stays can be inserted easily, or removed by bending the stays slightly in the center. The stays can be applied in gasoline when soiled, and cleansed without losing their shape or stiffness.

To Dry Sweater—After washing a sweater try drying it on a clothes hanger. It will keep its shape and stretch in length instead of at the neck and shoulders.

To Blue in Hard Water—Take the usual amount of bluing, mix it with two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk. Stir in the rinsing water until the desired shade. Then rinse the clothes as usual. They will never streak.

Ironing Tucks—When ironing baby's dresses or other garments that have both tucks and lace or embroidery trimming, iron the tucks on right side first, reverse and iron the trimming on the wrong side. Make the task of ironing handkerchiefs easier; as you dampen the clothes wrap the small articles in a handkerchief and iron as you finish the garment.

Ironing Shirt Bosoms—Boiled starch should be used in preference to the raw and should be applied hot to collars, shirt bosoms and cuffs. It should be about the consistency of cream and in order to prevent sticking to the iron a little borax may be added. Gather the part of the linen to be stiffened in the hand and dipping first into cold water, put into the hot starch. Rub the starch well into the shirt and then clap the stiffened portions between the hands. Remove with a rag any superfluous bits of starch and fold, taking care to keep all the starched parts together. The shirt is laid front uppermost, the cuffs straightened and laid on the bosom and the collar is folded down over the fronts. The fronts are doubled over one another, the shirt is folded again in front and then turned up from the bottom a few inches, after which it is tightly rolled. Leave for a couple of hours and in the meantime see that the irons are hot and very clean. Then lay the shirt on the bosom board and go over the starched parts with a clean wet rag wrung out of cold water. Next apply the hot iron, going backward and forward until the matrial is dry and shows a gloss. If blisters appear on the bosom, treat by ironing over a clean damp rag placed over the spot. In ironing cuffs and collars they should first be ironed wrong side out, after which they are treated the same way on the other side.

* *

Removable Buttons.

To fasten fancy buttons on a wash waist, instead of sewing, pin from the back with a small shield pin. This holds them securely, does not tear the goods or show, and can be removed when the waist is washed without the trouble of ripping them from the waist each time.

* *

To Sew Rickrack.

When sewing on rickrack braid, so popular for trimming children's clothes, be sure to catch only the edges of the braid and article you are sewing it to, or it will curl up and be hard to iron after washing.

THE MOTHERS' CORNER

Amusing the Child.

MAKE a ball of bright worsted, new, of the ends that have accumulated, knotted. Begin to wind, covering small playthings, balls, tiny animals, candy hearts, anything a child would fancy, in the winding. When finished cast on the stitches for two needle knitting and teach your little one, boy or girl, to knit. You will be surprised over the amount of pleasure this simple thing will afford.

thing a child would fancy, in the winding. When finished cast on the stitches for two needle knitting and teach your little one, boy or girl, to knit. You will be surprised over the amount of pleasure this simple thing will afford.

Child's Bib—An excellent way for making children's bibs and one that fully answers the purpose is made by using the regular yoke pattern, cutting the back deep enough so that a narrow piece of the goods comes under the arm. Instead of the same depth yoke in front, cut the material as long as the child's dress, rounding the goods at the side if you prefer. Join the back yoke to the front piece; cut the sleeves, and sew in; face the yoke, neck and sides with bias strips of the material. Two buttons will be sufficient for the back. When finished you will have a bib that not only entirely covers the front of the child's dress, but also protects the sleeves.

* *

Childish Imagination.

The majority of children are imaginative, and the mother must discriminate between a direct falsehood and a tale which is the result of a highly developed imagination. The child who is a dreamer often tells of some wonderful experience which it has imagined has happened and which it really has come to believe is true. Teaching the child to tell the truth absolutely and to begin all the imaginary tales with "Once upon a time" will teach it to discriminate between facts and fiction. It is unreasonable for a mother to expect a child to respect the truth if she is not perfectly truthful herself.

Something pretty for winter use is found in a baby carriage robe made of white angora. The arrangement, more than the material, is what I wish to bring to your attention. It is made very much like a pillow case, heavily lined with soft material, and Miss Baby is slipped into the little bag and all sorts of gyrations and gymnastic feats of the little kicker would not throw off the warm, comfortable robe. If one could not get the angora for a robe, double thicknesses of white elderdown would serve the purpose.

Do not deceive the child. Never send the child to the kitchen on some pretense and then slip out the front door, leaving it to come back and find you gone. Do not promise the child something unless you are sure you can fulfill the promise; and if this later becomes impossible, explain why it is so.

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Fels-Naptha has changed everything on washday.

Instead of a hot fire, little or no fire.

Instead of boiling, just a short soaking in cool or lukewarm water.

Instead of steam and smell through the house, no steam nor odor at all.

Instead of all day over the wash, a half day.

Instead of hard-rubbing, only a little rubbing.

Yes, Fels-Naptha has completely changed washday!

Fels-Naptha is imitated but not duplicated. You are sure of the genuine if you insist on the red and green wrapper.

STOMACH LIVER LUNGS

Each of the chief organs of the body is a link in the Chain of Life. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the body no stronger than its weakest organ. If there is weakness of stomach, liver or lungs, there is a weak link in the chain of life which may snap at any time. Often this so-called "weakness" is caused by lack of nutrition, the result of weakness or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases and weaknesses of the stomach and its allied organs are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the weak or diseased stomach is cured, diseases of other organs which *seem* remote from the stomach but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, are cured also.

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