

Contrast on the Bodice

Contrast is seen on the bodice of the next dress. Here there are two broad revers that form the front of the bodice. One is of blue-and-white striped silk edged with a pleating of white silk. The other rever is of heavy lace bound with the striped silk. A sash is a continuation of the straight rever, caught under a buckle and dropping at one side. This style is good for a linen or voile dress for any-aged wearer.

Look at the still trock. It is of light-weight henrietta and is trimmed with Irish lace and satin in a darker shade. There is no idea of matching the right side with the left. A wide piece is inserted on one rever, and just a suggestion of lace is shown on the other side. A tab crosses over and is trimmed with buttons of silk. On the skirt there is a line of buttons at one side and a panel is used only at the left. Surely, this is a departure from the rigid rule.

The sash is one of the important features of the season's trimmings. On the foulard silk dress it is shown at one side, dropping at the left of the hanging panel of silk. If you prefer, you may tie the sash at the front, either on the right or left side.

We are recognizing more and more the rule that there is no rule in dress designing. The one-sided effects are emphasizing the truth. But that doesn't mean that we are in the least unbalanced!



You have noticed the single rever? On the linen dress it is exploited as a "one-sided" feature. White linen is embroidered in delft-blue coinspots. The kimono sleeves are short, the bodice is collarless and a hem of plain blue linen is used on the skirt. A blue linen rever sweeps across the front in easy lines.

Another suggestion is used on the blue

satin gown with the tunic on one side. A

draped satin front is used with ecru lace.

One sleeve is of lace and one of satin, and

there is a lace butterfly on one shoulder. The tunic is of satin and is long at one side,



