

# THE WAY OF THE EVENING GOWN



**SIMPLICITY OF LINE**  
© Fashion Group Studio.



**IN BLACK and WHITE PAILLETES**  
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wear. If the clothing is instantly changed upon reaching home, it will not only save washing the goods, etc., but will teach the child to keep her "best clothes" looking well. Such habits grow with the child. It is also well to have one particular drawer and place for baby's clothes. One outfit should always be clean and in its place, at least.

## It's Soft---The Chapeau

**T**HE latest millinery offerings might be said to have but one thing in common, and that is a generally soft, unstudied effect, which is preserved, no matter what the material or the trimming. After that, it is safe to say that over 50 per cent of the newest hats are of velvet, of either Lyons or panne, some of both; that ribbon hats are almost as common and often more interesting than velvet, and that felt, leather and lace are generously represented. The duvetya displayed late in the Summer is scarcely noticeable now, except in combination or as trimming.

The hats displayed in the Paris openings are now beginning to leave their mark upon the American styles, and the combination of American workmanship which understands the American woman's needs with that dashing originality of the French results in some very beautiful specimens of the designer's art. Three things characterize the latest millinery shapes. One is that soft, draped effect which is particularly stressed; the second that trimmings droop, rather than spring upward, and, thirdly, the uneven brim, especially the Harlequin shape, which widens at the sides, turns up from the face and shows a narrow rim in back, is sure to be very popular.

### Ribbon Newness.

Speaking of ribbon hats, it is interesting to note the new ribbon manufactured for their use. The very wide ribbons running from five to ten inches, are better for the purpose of the puffed and draped hats than the narrower ribbons of the Spring. There are some fascinating new shaggy ribbons, "shredded wheat" ribbons they have been called, and others with frayed edges, which are used for an all-over shaggy appearance on smart toques and turbans. The crepe ribbons are also very good, especially the newer ones made to resemble leather. Among these latter two novelties have reached this side of the ocean—one is a snakeskin ribbon, and the other frogskin.

Imitations are not scorned by the fashionable milliner. She now descends to use some of the new plushes instead of fur, one in particular, in a taupe gray, realistically made to resemble squirrel. The imitation aigrette is a treasure mine for American milliners, who have been hampered in their art by the ban against these extremely smart feathers. There is a new "watchspring" feather trimming, sometimes imitated by such almost undreamed of things as elephants' whiskers and other strong, curled hairs or metal threads. Coq plumes are to be expected in a season when trimming is trained to droop, and even these are occasionally imitated by picoted strands of silk, or given a metallic touch by having their tips gilded or bronzed. Coq is not used in the natural color alone, but is found in fascinating jades and rusts. Cere satin and faille imitate the gloss of fine leather to the point of deceit.

### Trimmings Are Interesting.

The vogue for the droop is leading to many interesting trimmings. The cartabs, a residue from the Egyptian vogue of the Spring, fall quite frankly to the sides of some hats. Feathered quills of glycerine ostrich, or the newer owl quills, are thrust through the brim of the hat to brush the shoulder. Bunches of real ostrich plumes overflow to the shoulder or cling to the under brim. A curious by-product of the drooping trimming is the little curtain, or frill, of the hat velvet, or sometimes of lace, which falls below the brim in back and partly conceals the coiffure. This was particularly good on a small draped turban of sulphur-blue velvet, where the velvet was draped back from the face very high with the new Spanish comb effect of black cellophane rings across the front for trimming. One meets this new Spanish height of trimming, suggesting the comb, in many ways. Sometimes it is of velvet, draped high to the back of the hat; again of a large cellophane ornament, and in one instance of a shell comb itself, but always the high effect is softened by cascades of lace or drapings of the material.

The metallic touch is not by any means missing in the new millinery. Far from it. Very wonderful Hindu turbans are wound from lengths of the richest metal brocades and contrasting materials and left untrimmed. Whole feathers are made metallic, as witness two clipped ostrich quills entirely silvered on a large shape of black panne velvet. Silver ribbon binds brims and

## HELPS FOR YOUNG MOTHERS



**CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.** either afternoon or play garments. A SOMETIMES a child's clothing becomes faded and grimy long before the cloth is worn. A package of dye (there are several good makes which you can purchase at a small price at your drug store) if the directions are carefully followed and the clothing when dry is well ironed, will give them a bright, new appearance, and will serve quite well as

either afternoon or play garments. A bright red or "fadeless blue" are exceptionally pretty, and any other articles, such as stockings, slips, etc., may also be dyed to match the dresses. Thus a child with very little trouble may always appear her best and brightest in her oldest clothes. It is well that children learn at an early age the difference between everyday play clothes from the street



Deep border veil of dark blue hexagonal mesh shows new feature in white organdie flowers applied onto the net with gold thread.



**A FAIRY-LIKE GOWN OF SEQUINS AND OPAL COLORED TULLE OVER A FOUNDATION OF SATIN**  
© Underwood

## Beflowered Gowns

**T**WO kinds of flowers are being used at the moment for trimmings; they will also be worn during the Winter months, especially for evening dresses. There is natural type of garden flower, as well as the very fanciful one in velvet and satin, of extraordinary size and shades, such as belong to the realm of fairy tales. Many garlands fall from the waist-line, and are softly mounted to allow a supple and graceful movement when walking or dancing, and they will add a nice touch of color to our dresses. There are big flowers, or small nosegays, made with faded tones and mixed shades. Some flowers are made in two colors; for instance, pink taffeta and beige pongee, with each petal cut in the two materials and placed one over the other; the petals are not sewn, but curled and pressed together, in order to effect the same waves and folds which give a fairy lightness to the flowers.

A motif at the girdle has been very much favored for a considerable time now. It is sometimes a feather pouf or a cluster of fruit, or one or two velvet flowers of fresh hue. There are some gowns which are not only trimmed with beads, but are entirely made of them. Long fringes of beads entirely cover the slit underneath, being held by the girdle. An effect of contrasting shades is generally sought after. If, for instance, the slit is of black satin or crepe, the glass tubes are white. Talking of beads leads us to think of real pearls; they are no longer worn

ties in huge bows on some large black velvet hats, while even flowers are touched with metal or applied with metal thread.



Nobby little hat in dark blue velvet with sectional brim corded with black silk.



**HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE**  
**Cleaning Brass.**  
Take some whiting and ammonia, mix into a soft paste and use an old piece of flannel to put it on with and another piece to rub it with afterward. I have cleaned a number of brass articles with success when other things I have tried failed.

**A Serviceable Shopping Bag.**  
Buy black oilcloth, make exactly like the paper shopping bags now used; sew straps of the same material doubled, on either side of bag, for handles, you then have a secure weather-proof bag, which will last indefinitely.

Hydrangeas are able to be kept all Winter by cutting them from the bush and placing them in a vase which does not contain any water. After the hydrangeas are cut from the bush they become firm if not placed in water, therefore they may be kept for a very long time.