

CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

Linen Gowns in White and Pastels Will be All the Vogue

The woman of fashion this season who has not linen frocks, linen coat suits and linen shirtwaists will not be in the running. She will want, first of all, white ones, and then again white ones, and yet again white ones. Then she will cast her critical eye over the beautiful pastel shades that are to be had in this material, and these come in all the fascinating shades that the fancy of the artist can design.

For the entire forty days during the Lenten period the young woman and matron will devoutly venerate her way, prayerbook in hand, and on her eyelashes, she will leave the church (forseeing card parties, dances and all worldly amusements) and just as demurely wander into the exclusive shops and pass judgment on the "goods the fashion gods have provided."

A Linen Vogue Greater Than Ever. Indications from the fashion centers of the world point to a linen vogue exceeding that of last season. On the whole, a more pleasing edict could not be issued, for it is in gowns made of this pliable stuff that woman is most charming.

The tinted linens in light green, lavender, pink, raspberry, chrysanthemum, yellow, Danish blue and deeper shades of sulphur and tan will have a large following.

Many of the linen coat suits are made very simply, with a view to easy laundering. The sleeves of both costumes and coats are invariably short. The box and pony coats and the Eton are the principal types seen thus early in the season.

Guimpe and bretelle effects will be very popular in linens, as in many other fabrics. These models enable a woman to wear coats that might be trying, but for the effect obtained by the soft white lace around the throat.

A distinct novelty this season is the mantle, a circular cape, with military collar and vest of a contrasting color of pale green, yellow or blue. This comes in heavy linen, soft white cloth and soft silk.

Tendency to Broader Shoulders.

There is a noticeable tendency in the design of the new models to broaden the shoulders. This effect is obtained by caps and other motifs. Evidence is also seen that Parisian houses are trying to restore the drooping shoulder of the Second Empire models.

Every exhibit of gowns shows one or more costumes with the sleeve cut in one with the body of the coat. As this style is suitable to few figures only it will not claim many followers.

Many New York, London and Paris houses are showing boleros. Some of the Paris

houses, however, have none in their stocks. This little conceit is a peculiar favorite with the American woman, being suitable to the climate and moreover becoming.

Many smart models are seen in the new skirts. One is built in a most attractive manner, with half-inch tucks running to just below the hip line. Around the bottom runs four bias bands of the same width of the tucks. Another skirt has eight large box plaits, the placket in the back being under one of the plaits. At the knees a full plait box plait. Five deep folds of linen run around the bottom of the skirt and the entire effect is extremely full and graceful.

The inverted plaiting going all the way around the skirt and falling loose at the knees is seen again this spring. Numbers of the models have bias bands stitched down the seams; others are seen with tucks running in perpendicular lines to the bottom of the skirt. Bias bands, folds and tucks going around the skirt are in evidence on many of the trimmed garments.

The heavy linen skirts, whether plain or elaborately trimmed, are about four inches clear of the ground. The skirt to the lingerie gown is circular fashion with a slight train.

Popular Weaves and Trimmings. Many different weaves are seen, a coarse one in Irish linen being very popular for coat suits. This is shown in colors as well as in white. Flemish, French round thread and art linen are much used. Sheer handkerchief linen and other filmy weaves are made into the airy lingerie.

Mercedized batistes, mulis, organdies, white and flowered, and lavens will also be much used. Nothing launders so well as linen, and, while more expensive in the beginning, may in the long run cost you less.

Laces and embroideries are lavishly used in fashioning linen suits and gowns, schemes as shirtwaists. With this edict also comes the depressing news that these trimmings have advanced twenty per cent. in price.

Exquisite lingerie costumes show a combined lace and embroidery motif. Medallions and other lace and embroidery schemes are combined with lace insertion and hand tucks are run in a most bewildering fashion.

Valenciennes, Cluny and Irish laces, French embroidery and open work English embroidery are much used. The latter is seen principally in the heavy linens, while the French embroidery is used almost exclusively on the sheer, filmy fabrics. Cluny laces in new patterns are well adapted to the prevailing motifs in trimming, narrow insertions and edgings being popular.

All other embroideries are shown in the English eyelet, French and Irish designs.

The all-over baby Irish and Irish crochet lace coats will figure conspicuously among the season's fashions.

Raised hand embroidered designs in wheat, flowers and other motifs are seen principally in white, the only colored ones being in blue or white material.

Velvet even shows its face on linen models around collars and cuffs. A pink, green or lavender coat suit would have for its color velvet of a deeper shade in similar coloring or in black.

The Important Lingerie Gown.

The lingerie gown in white and pastel shades, with these trimmings, will play a large part in the trousseau of the fashionable woman. For people who have to consider cost, it will be good news to learn that these frocks need not necessarily be expensive. If of the models have bias bands or Empire lingerie toilet you will be able to get up a smart costume for \$15. The prices for the models run from \$85 to \$300. For the seashore, mountain resort or country place a lingerie gown is indispensable. Besides having a distinctive charm of their own, they are innocent and girlish looking and make a woman seem younger than her years.

The lingerie gown shown will take 5 yards of 44 inch goods for the skirt, 2½ yards for the blouse and 1½ yards of all-over lace or embroidery for the bolero. The skirt runs high in the back, forming the Empire effect, but retains the normal waist line in front. It is a seven gore pattern, and is arranged over a fitted girdle that keeps it perfectly in place and preserves the correct outline.

An Indispensable Morning Suit.

The coat suit is also indispensable for morning wear. A durable, chic and inexpensive coat suit may be made of the natural shade of linen, frequently called brown. It will cost you from 20 to 35 cents per yard, and will last longer than several suits made of cotton stuffs.

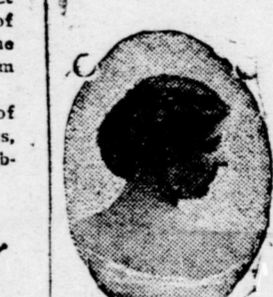
An English eyelet embroidered model is shown in the Russian blouse effect. The coat is three-quarter length. A smart combination costume has its skirt of English eyelet embroidery, with two rows of Irish crochet lace down the side front and five rows of inch deep hand run tucks going around the skirt. The skirt fullness is obtained from tiny hand run tucks at the hips.

This is a "hand-work" season. Myriads of tiny tucks are seen on the lingerie gowns, and the lace is interwoven in the most elaborate and artistic designs.

Mary Dean



The Fascination and Beauty of the Eye



THE window of the soul, the speaking eye! This feature is not only one of the most beautiful, but without the use of it, one is rendered helpless. More women have been written to all alone than to all other charms of woman.

Massaging the skin just under the eye, in cases of bagginess or puffiness, will prove very helpful, provided the conditions do not arise from an internal disorder. Take up tiny pinches of the skin with the forefinger and thumb with considerable pressure and work from the nose out toward the temples. A lotion composed of 20 grains of tannic acid to an ounce of glycerine, applied with a brush night and morning to these puffy places, is an effective means of restoring tonicity to the skin. This treatment also helps to make the dark circles disappear.

To Remove Foreign Bodies From Eye. The lower lid should be pulled down and the eye should look down towards the floor and slightly toward the nose. If not found, then turn the upper lid back. The foreign substance should be removed by a soft linen handkerchief.

In massaging the eyeballs, which may be done with benefit sometimes, the operation should be very delicately performed. Be careful not to press the eye, as this tends to flatten it. Begin at the temple and gently, with a circular motion of the tip of the forefinger rub toward the nose, never toward the temple.

Never form the pernicious habit of using belladonna to brighten the eye and enlarge pupils.

The same effect may be obtained by a solution of one grain of sulphate and an ounce of distilled water. Put three drops of this into the eyes. This lotion is an effective remedy for squinting.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Daily Reader.—The safest and best remedy for squinting is Sulphuric acid, 3 ounces; water, 12 ounces.

Mix into a paste by wetting cotton-wool with the solution and apply to the offending hairs. If the skin is irritated use the following ointment: One part of oxide of zinc, in very fine powder, to six parts of simple ointment.

School Girl.—For the removal of parasites from the hair coat oil is an effective remedy. Mercurial ointment, which may be obtained at the drug store for ten cents a small box, is also good.

Any questions that you wish to ask will be gladly answered, if you will send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Katherine Weston

HOW TO KEEP VEILS FRESH

With relentless spring winds at hand it behooves every woman who cares for appearance to look well to her stock of veils. Many a veil is cast aside which might do further service if it were properly cleaned and pressed. Also, it will pay to buy good veiling and clean it at home.

There is nothing more effective over a woman's face than a good quality of white chiffon, provided it is clean. And there is nothing which so quickly detracts from her appearance as a mussed, muddy looking veil.

Do not allow your white chiffon veil to become too soiled. As soon as it begins to look the least grimy or mussed wash it according to these directions:

Prepare in a deep porcelain bowl a hot soda

with pure white soap. Soak the veil without rubbing until this water cools. Rinse in tepid water. Have ready some hot iron and pieces of clean soft sheeting. Do not use heavy towels with pattern weaves. Place the veiling between the two pieces of sheeting, making sure that it is pulled straight, and iron, never allowing the iron to touch the veil itself. Be sure that the veil is wet and the sheeting dry.

In washing a pale blue veil, do not allow it to remain in the water long, and it is even better to put it in a large glass jar filled with warm soda, adjust the screw top and shake vigorously; then rinse and iron as described above. Use a little blueing, thoroughly dissolved, in the rinse water. If your veil is deep cream or delicate ecru, and you wish to preserve this tint, add just clear, perfectly strained coffee to the rinse water.

Divers Types of Spring Fashions in Millinery

With the first evidence of spring the new hat is sent. The spring hat, by the way, may be said to be an advance agent for spring days. The woman who gives the matter of headgear serious and early thought will be compensated in two ways. She will thereby obtain a smarter chapeau and one for less money than if she waits until the great rush of the season is on.

No decided novelty is so far evident in the season's millinery. The greater number of the improved styles of the winter are seen, the difference being that they are now in gowns instead of velvet and felt.

Trimming. Some of the smartest hats have for their only trimming wreaths of roses and other bright-hued flowers. There is much evidence of lilacs, lilies of the valley, poppies, corn-flowers, roses, tulips and in tiny buds for hat decoration. Many kinds of ribbons are brought into play in the building of chapeaus. Velvet in all shades, black satin, striped moire, shantung and etamine weaves in plaids and stripes and Dresden are some of the ribbons chosen by the maker of hats. Wings, birds, ostrich feathers, ostrich pompons also have a large part in the fashioning of feminine headgear. Lace is seen on the Parisian importations, but it does not find so much favor in America and it is predicted by those in "the know" that even the French models will displace lace with flowers later in the season.

Styles. This is the day of the small hat, which means money in the pocket of the hair dresser; for a synonym for "small hat" is elaborate coiffure. The picture hat always has a vogue. Some fashionable women who have found this

type particularly becoming cling to it without regard to the different changes as the seasons come and go. Mrs. Phil Lydig discovered several years ago that the picture hat was her style and has worn it continually since.

A few violet and foliage hats have made their appearance, as they do every spring. Neapolitan, Milan and Panama straws, leghorn and chip are popular. Little toques in panama, leghorn and maline show a unique mode of trimming—a single feather fastened at the right side and running across the top of the hat and drooping at the left. The one shown in the drawing is of a deep cream Milan, with a pale blue feather, and tiny knots of pink velvet ribbon going around the brim.

The bonnet promises to have a large following and the tricornet toque is assuming an unwonted popularity. The mushroom is still quite popular. The adjustment of the bandeau plays a large part in this shape, the hat having an entirely different effect with a different setting-in of the bandeau.

The picture hat in the design is of pale blue Neapolitan straw, the roses and ostrich feather are pink. Roses form the undertrimming also. The Panama walking hat has a trimming of aigrettes, a small tip and roses.

There is a simplicity about the hats for this spring that will prove one of their chief attractions. The types displayed even in the exclusive shops are easily followed by a clever person, and many a woman will be the proud possessor of several hats made by herself, whereas, when complicated trimmings and styles are the vogue she must leave her fate entirely in the hands of the milliner.

MARY DEAN.

A KITCHEN REVOLUTION

A housewife who had experienced great difficulty in training an otherwise capricious servant in small habits of neatness, finally solved the problem in a form of bribery that would appeal to any woman's innate love of pretty things.

Meals were always well cooked and served punctually, and never did a maid scrub floors more assiduously than this one, but just the same her kitchen always looked as if house-cleaning were under way.

Her mistress first attacked a particularly untidy corner, where on a small, unpainted bench which she seldom used, the maid had piled boxes holding wrapping paper, bags, string, dust rags and the other flotsam and jetsam of kitchen life. The useless flotsam was consigned to the cellar and in its place was set an inexpensive, low rocking chair. On the back of the door leading into the hall and inside the large closet door, were hung shoe bags each having six roomy pockets and made from denim stamped in Delft blue figures. In these pockets the maid deposited all sorts of trifles she had left lying around, from dust

rags and a handy old whisk broom, to a now idly string ball.

Her mistress was not surprised when the girl asked for some of the denim to make a cushion for her 98 cent rocking chair. Next she wanted some Delft figured oil cloth for two shelves over her gas stove. Today, that kitchen is a model of Dutch colors and cleanliness. Whenever a new cooking utensil is required, it is chosen in blue and white enamel. All the cupboard shelves are now covered with oil cloth.

"I consider it money well invested, for now Maggie is so jealous of her domain that even the water bugs which gathered because of corners she never dug out, have disappeared. I might have lectured for weeks and never secured such results as followed the institution of a comfortable rocking chair and a pair of denim bags. We make our parlors, in which we sit a few hours each evening, as pretty as the purse affords, but we relegate to the kitchen where many of us must spend the greater part of a housekeeping day, every dispirited or shabby article we possess. No wonder most of us just hate house work!"

NOODLES IN VARIOUS WAYS

The noodle is to the German wife what spaghetti and macaroni represent to the Italian, backbone of daily diet. The American housewife, usually quick to seize upon all good points of foreign cookery, is just waking up to the economical possibilities of noodles, which now come ready prepared like macaroni and spaghetti, in packages and in three different sizes of golden strips, fine, medium and broad.

Noodle factories bear investigation, and their manufacture is so rapid a process that they are clipped into boxes before dust germs have time to settle upon them. For the busy housewife the ready-to-use noodle is a boon, but if you have time to prepare them yourself here is a reliable recipe:

One pound sifted flour, five raw eggs, two tablespoons salt, two tablespoons cold milk. Heap the sifted flour on your bread board and make a well in the center of the flour. Into this turn the raw eggs, then add milk and salt and with your hand work the whole into a fine paste. Roll into a ball, then flatten with your

hands until it looks like a thick, flat cake. Allow it to stand thus for ten minutes. Roll with floured rolling pin until it is half an inch thick. Leave it thus for five minutes, then roll again until it is no thicker than a sheet of wrapping paper. After leaving it thus for five minutes divide the paste into two sections and roll each until water-like thin. Slice very thin and allow them to stand fifteen minutes to dry thoroughly before using. If packed in dry cool, dry place they will keep several days.

In frying noodles do not use too much fat and drain thoroughly before serving.

In using prepared noodles boil alone a few minutes before adding other ingredients. Drop into boiling salted water, cook briskly for ten minutes, then drain in colander.

NOODLES WITH HAM.

Cut raw sliced ham into narrow strips. Fry in sautepan until crisp; add an equal quantity of noodles which have been boiled and fry until the latter are browned. Serve very hot on squares of toast.



MARY DEAN.

Just What is Good Form for the Wedding Guest

WHAT social novice has not felt the agony of a wedding feast spoiled by his own trifling blunder? No one else may have noted his mistake, nor witnessed his embarrassment, but the moment of realization left a bad taste in his mouth which not even the bride's cake could remove. For a guest, wedding etiquette is comparatively simple.

What to Give the Bride. Gifts are sent to the bride from one to two weeks before the time appointed for her marriage. No person will disappoint her after the receipt of cards, as such action might be taken as a demand for a wedding card.

If the guest is invited to the church only, there is no obligation to send a gift. Mere acquaintances favored with invitations to the church often send flowers on the day of the wedding. Every one receiving an invitation to the reception or breakfast should promptly send an appropriate present accompanied by his or her card.

Friends should avoid duplicating gifts. Consultation on the subject would prevent such duplication. It is a common occurrence for a bride to receive a dozen cut glass bowls or salad spoons. In large cities, where space is at a premium in apartments, a young housekeeper seldom has room or use for a dozen cut glass bowls. When the giver is intimate enough, as an uncle or aunt, a check is a welcome gift. Select a useful article if the bride is not wealthy.

The best man sometimes sets aside the rule of etiquette that requires all wedding presents to be given to the bride, and bestows some token of personal regard upon the groom. In this case he selects a silver toilet article, a smoking set or some similar gift, and sends it to the groom's home.

At the Church. Upon arriving at the church the guest, married or single, should always wait for the usher to assign him to a seat, thus avoiding embarrassment for himself and the usher. The first five or six pews nearest the chancel are reserved for the families of bride and groom, and whether a white ribbon is used or not, ushers are instructed to save these places for relatives.

Substitute for Potatoes. In an emergency hot noodles ten minutes, drain, pour into hot dish and add melted butter. Then sprinkle with ground matzo or crackers, pulverized and browned in a pan with a little butter.

NOODLES AU GRATIN. Boil and drain the noodles and stir into them a liberal quantity of grated Parmesan or American cheese. Turn into a baking dish, pour over them a thick cream sauce made with milk, add a dash of paprika, cover the top of the dish with grated cheese and bake in hot oven. Bake until a golden brown.

NOODLES BAKED IN GRAVY. An excellent way to use the bowlful of gravy left from yesterday's dinner. Remove the grease which has gathered on top of the cold gravy, turn the boiled noodles into a baking dish, add a dash of paprika, pour the gravy over the noodles and bake until top is brown and crisp.

EGGS SCRAMBLED WITH NOODLES. Boil fine noodles and after draining cut into short pieces. Have ready an equal quantity of raw eggs just broken, not beaten to a froth. Turn the noodles into a sautepan with a bit of butter, toss until golden brown and then add

ribbons for separating guests have come into fashion, owing to the many misunderstandings and unnecessary heartaches occasioned by thus dividing one's friends. However, if ribbons are used, the ushers should be furnished with a list of those who are to occupy these seats of honor.

Women in deep mourning, even though close relatives of the contracting parties, should not occupy a conspicuous place in the church.

An invited guest to a church wedding should be at the church at least five minutes before the time appointed for the ceremony, in order to obtain a better view of the bridal procession.

A tardy guest should enter at a side door, with as little display and as little inconvenience to himself and the other guests as may be possible.

Leaving the Church. Do not leave the church until after the bridal party has departed.

If invited to the reception or breakfast go directly from the church to the home of the bride or club where the function is given.

Wraps are laid aside. Men leave hats, coats and canes in the dressing room or hall, and, drawing off the right hand glove, enter the room where the reception is in progress.

At a wedding breakfast the men do not give the women their arms as at a dinner, but the hostess sees to it that no woman is without an escort.

Congratulations. Never congratulate a bride; good wishes and happiness are extended to her; congratulations are offered to the groom. Be brief.

A woman may say to a bride, "Let me wish you every happiness in your married life," and to the groom, "I sincerely congratulate you on your good fortune."

A man would say to the bride, "Please accept my best wishes for your happiness," and to the groom, "Heartiest congratulations." The bride and groom have no time to listen to anything beyond the usual formalities of the occasion.

At a large wedding reception, on leaving, do not seek the bride couple or bid adieu to the bride's mother. Call on the latter within a week or ten days after the wedding, and upon the bride and groom as soon as they are re-established in their new home after returning from the wedding journey.

The guest may consult his own wishes with regard to the length of his stay at a wedding reception.

If a formal breakfast or tea is served the guests speak to the bride and groom, then follow the bridal party to the dining room, never entering before them.

A guest should take only one package of the wedding cake that is done up in small packages. It is usually left in the hallway.

Women Wear. To a morning or afternoon wedding a woman wears an elaborate reception toilet, with a high neck. Bonnets are not taken on during a reception or breakfast; gloves are not removed at a reception, and are turned back while eating.

At an evening wedding décolleté gowns, jewels, etc., are worn.

Men's Attire. To an afternoon or morning wedding the masculine guest wears a black frock coat, gray trousers, a waistcoat of white pique or one that matches his coat, patent leather shoes, gray gloves, white linen, an Ascot tie and a silk hat.

At an evening wedding he wears full dress. The best man dresses as nearly as possible like the groom.

Ushers usually agree to dress as nearly alike as possible. For morning or afternoon the proper dress is a black frock coat, gray trousers, white pique waistcoat, gray gloves, folded neckties, the buttons of the vest, by the bride and also the gift of the groom.

Ushers do not discard their gloves during the ceremony. They give their hats and canes to some responsible person in the church vestibule.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A T.—A bride should wear white kid gloves, long enough to meet the short sleeves of her gown. She should wear a white silk or satin high neck gown for an afternoon wedding. When the ring ceremony is used, she should give her glove and her bouquet to her maid of honor when the minister asks the question "Who giveth this woman in marriage?"

C. W. C.—Answer a formal invitation to bridge whilst by mailing your card, with the following words written thereon: "Accepts with pleasure Mrs. Blank's invitation to bridge at two o'clock, Tuesday."

Prudence Standish

the eggs, cooking until the latter are firm. For those who like cheese the addition of a teaspoonful of Parmesan or grated American cheese to a cupful of boiled noodles and three eggs makes an acceptable dish. With eggs scolding in price, this furnishes an economical breakfast dish.

A Dainty Luncheon Dish. Fry fine noodles to a delicate golden brown in very little butter. Cover the bottom of a pretty serving dish which has been heated with the noodles. Add a layer of preserves, strawberries, peach or cherry jelly, cover with another layer of the noodles, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot.