

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

The Brides of June

Just now the June bride is the most interesting figure in the dressmaking world, for her trousseau is uppermost in the minds of professional and home sewers. How to stretch the amount paid aside for bridal finery is the question which agitates the bride-to-be and her mother. How to secure the most bride-like results from the fabrics and trimmings provided is the problem of the dressmaker. For in a day of garment-luxury the bride must stand out prominently.

To accomplish this feat on a limited amount of money, rare discretion must be shown in the selection of weaves and colors. Often the very shade selected may deaden a costume, while it is unsuitable for the trousseau, while clinging weaves, with a satin-finished surface should be given the preference for all but the most practical utility dresses. Also, bits of lace, a dash of colored embroidery or French applique, fancy buttons, and a ribbon which will go far to redeem a frock made from simple, inexpensive fabric. Daintiness, dressiness, and a touch of festivity must emanate from most of the gowns.

Naturally the most important gown under consideration is the bridal robe, which, while it need not be very expensive, should live up to certain wedding day traditions. It should have a train, a veil, white kid or satin slippers and long, glass like gloves. The best of all for the bride is a small spray of artificial orange blossoms, which is preferred to a coronet for attaching the veil to the collar.

The Vogue of the princess gown in sheer materials like mull and batiste reduces the problem of the bride to a beautiful bride. The gown can be made from sheer batiste, with panels of tucking and German Val embroidery. The high collar and yoke should be made of many rows of over-lapping lace insertion and edging. Another pretty fancy is to buy all-over embroidery and edging to match for trimming batiste and then, if the pattern is scattered, insert it with medallions of lace, or diamonds of squares formed of insertion, surrounded by fine pleatings or frills of narrow lace edging. The combination of lace with embroidery is one of the season's fads.

Soft silks and fine velvets are much used for wedding frocks. The gown must be made over silk, but it affords the most useful of gowns later on. It can be trimmed with silk, or lace, or lace, with straps of silk or embroidered pieces done on the velvet or silk, if the bride is to be decked with her embroidery needle.

There has been shown an admirable pattern for the wedding gown. The gown must be made over silk, but it affords the most useful of gowns later on. It can be trimmed with silk, or lace, or lace, with straps of silk or embroidered pieces done on the velvet or silk, if the bride is to be decked with her embroidery needle.

The skirt pattern admits of a train of lesser length, so becoming to the many other uses, also it is adapted to all the fashionable soft materials, while the front panel can be either the same or of any contrasting material that may be liked. Little ruffles of lace on the belt or its knotted ends are seen and various other suggestions might be made.

The skirt is cut in seven gored, the front gore being plain while those at the side and back can be shirred to form the points or tucked as best liked. The box pleats are separate and applied over the front seams. The waist is made with a foundation in blouse style and this foundation is faced with all-over lace to form the gulle portions while over it are arranged the pleated portions. The lower edge of the foundation waist is joined to a fitted girde, which does away with bulk at the waist line and over this fitted girde the draped one is arranged. The sleeves also are arranged over fitted blouses and can be cut off at three-quarter length or faced to form deep cuffs if liked. If a transparent effect is desired the linings for the sleeves can be omitted and the shirring, stayed with straight bands of the material. These portions extend over the shoulders and give a broad drooping effect that makes the latest decree of Madame la Mode.

If silk or any 21-inch-width goods is used, 15 yards will be required for the gown with like veil is selected, then only 9 yards will be needed. If an all-over lace panel is introduced down the front of the skirt, this will require 1-3/8 of a yard. For the lace blouse 2-1/2 of 18-inch-all-over lace, but sleeves are used, and 2-3/4 if long sleeves are selected. 2-1/4 yards of soft silk will be required for the gown and bolero if the latter is made of silk; on the skirt, if insertion, galloon or ruffling is used for a trimming, twelve yards or more will be required according to the number of rows applied. For a voile robe, the skirt trimming may be of bias bands of silk, stitched flat.

An exquisite and comparatively inexpensive wedding gown recently turned out for a June bride was of chiffon cloth, which is more durable, cleans better and is very little higher in price than plain chiffon. It costs about \$125 a yard, and being 45 inches wide, only 12 yards are needed for the gown. The design was of the simplest of princess effects, with a tiny bolero of baby's breath lace. The latter was finished around the edge with double ruffling of the chiffon cloth and tucked in at the waist. The bolero was made of French Val lace, in narrow, over-lapping rows. The turn-back cuffs on the elbow sleeves and cuffs to match the lace edged away with tiny ruchings of the chiffon cloth. At the wedding, the bride will remove the Val lace and utilize her wedding gown for a dinner and evening dress, cut décolleté. If the bolero is made of lace, it can be worn as seen for dress or evening wear. It will be laid hidden by ruchings or other forms of applied trimming.

Another lovely design in chiffon cloth showed a two-piece frock relieved by a girde, shaped bertha and cuffs of white satin embroidered in a lightly scattered daisy pattern, the embroidery of course, being entirely in silk. This frock is a removable yoke of the German Val lace.

A word about the June bride's gown. She must avoid any sort of heavy gown in this season of the year, both for appearance and comfort. A chiffon panama cloth in a fine-stripe or check, with cream or white predominating, a voile made with a small cape Eton in some light color, such as blue, mignonette green, biscuit or grey, of a smartly tailored silk is best for June traveling. A very smart little going-away suit shown by an exclusive modiste was built on tailored lines from rough pongee silk in the natural color. The skirt was pleated and finished with five rows of solid stitching in very heavy silk. The coat was a cut-away, fastened with bone buttons that matched the silk. With this was worn a shirt waist of the same material, with a high, turned-over collar and a small rosette tie of golden brown chiffon, edged with ribbon, a hat of natural-colored Tuscan straw trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and stunning brown wings, dark tan shoes and mode gloves. The same color scheme in a more fussy traveling suit could be carried out in smooth finished pongee with a cap or cape Eton, trimmed with lace, a blouse of tucked natural colored net, insert with lace medallions and finished with knots of golden brown velvet ribbon. In this case the hat may be trimmed with golden brown feathers and silver ribbon, but with the tailored design the wings or quills must be used. Such a frock will clean easily and last throughout the summer and well into the fall.

Health

Right Breathing.—A writer in The British Medical Journal complains that so few medical writers give serious attention to nature's method of preventing tuberculosis. Two factors, he explains, are required to give rise to this disease—the lowered vitality of the

lung tissue itself and the introduction of the tubercle bacillus. Neither will produce the disease without the presence of the other. "Now, the vitality of the blood and lymph therein, and in lungs this is governed by the respiratory movements. Attention is then called to the fact that M. Inanodon of the Paris Conservatoire declares that the immunity of singers from lung consumption is accounted for by the fact that they know how to breathe properly. "Proper or physiological breathing neither more nor less than silent, controlled nasal respiration, and is indiscreet indulgence for the lungs. Some years ago the author restricted his protein intake to one-third of his former allowance, and found himself greatly benefited in every way. Protein restriction has a most beneficial effect on the peripheral circulation, in the sense of a feeling of warmth and general well being. Some of the so-called 'nervousness' of the present day is merely the result of auto-intoxication from too great protein indulgence.

Children's Teeth.—Dr. Kats believes that one great cause of the tooth decay which now so common begins in infancy, and is due to the feeding of so many children with cow's milk and cream. Cooking robs the milk of the nutritive salts which are so useful to the baby's teeth. Hence there is not a sufficient supply for the teeth and the bones, and the result is decay and defective teeth. A second cause is found in the fact that the cooked foods need not be used deteriorate. During the first two years of its life an infant should be fed on uncooked milk, and after the completion of the second year the child should have some good food which to work its coming teeth. This food should either be uncooked or so

for a time abandoned the use of meat at breakfast and lunch, and who confine their indulgence in it to once a day, find that what they were disposed to regard as a mere apology for a meal sustains them better and for a longer time than what they wrongly thought was the more substantial and valuable material. Cookery has altered to the extent that solid foods are made mechanically more digestible, not an unmixing gain, as excesses are simplified, and indiscreet indulgence is not warned by the epigastric storm signals which formerly brought them to account. Some years ago the author restricted his protein intake to one-third of his former allowance, and found himself greatly benefited in every way. Protein restriction has a most beneficial effect on the peripheral circulation, in the sense of a feeling of warmth and general well being. Some of the so-called 'nervousness' of the present day is merely the result of auto-intoxication from too great protein indulgence.

A Thing Unknown.—When Dugald Buchanan was schoolmaster at Kinloch-Rannoch, the woman who kept the distillery in the district who could read in her little bookcase the "Practice of Piety," by Dr. Bayly, Bishop of Worcester, which was very much worn and missing, and the hostess having met a question to him: "Was it that you took away the 'Practice of Piety' out of my house?"

"I was not aware," retorted Dugald, "that there was any such thing in your house."

A dark blue chiffon voile was made as shown in the picture, trimmed with insertion and Yandyke points. The girde is of finely folded liberty silk and the blouse droops over it slightly. A pleating of this silk with one of lace inside it, finishes the sleeves. The dress is worn over white.

A coat of grey rayon silk, with pipings a shade darker, has an odd arrangement of the tabs on the front and sleeves. These are in one piece with the garment and are fastened by large silver buttons. Ruffles of grey lace finish the sleeves.

For wearing with corset skirts or any of the new forms of frilled brays in silk or chine ribbon, these lace blouses are charming, and one can scarcely be surprised to hear that they are being very generally worn already in the south of France, where they are frequently seen in company with the white or cream crepe de chine, or soft taffetas mouseline.

The whole effect is considerably improved by the introduction of the frilled braces already mentioned, which are sometimes crossed both back and front, and fastened to the upper part of the corset bodices with flower like rosettes of silk or chine ribbon, centered with diamond buttons of antique design.

Blouses in Chantilly lace and in rignospet, tinted so that they match exactly the pale pasted colorings of the gowns, draped couple or in crepe de chine, with which they will be worn, have also a very dainty and charming effect. They look particularly well in some of the new tones of lavender and lilac, delicate forget-me-not blue and pale jade green, which are among the favorite tints of the moment. Very artistic results are being obtained, too, in the case of blouses for afternoon wear, by arranging them in fine silk, with a dash of blue or green, and plentifully adorned with lace insertions and lined with Pompadour chine silk, net and lace, the Pompadour colorings have a wonderfully pretty effect.

The most unusual method of delivering mail doubtless is that employed by steamship in the Pacific. On account of many reefs, the few letters to be delivered are attached to large akrocks which are fired and reach the shores in safety.

Health Hints

Value of Honey.—According to Dr. Pol Demade, honey should occupy an honorable place in therapeutics. He relates that the lady superior of a certain convent asked his advice about a tiny, emaciated baby. The child, which lay in its mother's arms, was scarcely three months old and gave one the feeling that it had but to close its little eyes for death to assert itself. The infant was suffering from diarrhoea, which had refused to yield to all remedies tried; the poor little creature was emaciated to an extreme degree, with black rings under the eyes and the lower stomach fearful in size. The poor sufferer had no appetite whatever, but was in its place played with almost incessant vomiting and diarrhoea. He ordered her to feed the infant on honey and water, nothing else absolutely for eight days, and if the child were still living at the end of that time, to give goat's milk and water in the proportion of one to two parts respectively. "I dismissed the case from my mind, since I did not hope for anything better than death as a release," says the doctor. "What was my astonishment when, at the end of three months, I was shown a healthy looking, well nourished baby, with an excellent appetite and regular habits, and its stomach reduced to normal proportions, may be easily guessed. Here was my little wretched amount of bowel disease of the present day, which I had treated with honey."

Too Much Meat.—Dr. G. J. Sealy calls attention to the increased amount of bowel disease of the present day. He attributes it largely to the increased consumption of meat. Those who eat meat are those who want the most meat. The stimulating property of meat is largely responsible for the fact that those who have

an excellent white cake for the bride to eat. Take the whites of eight eggs stiffly beaten, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of flour, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1-2 teaspoonful of butter, 1-2 teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonful of cream tartar. Cream the butter and sugar and add slowly the milk and soda, then sift the soda in tepid water. Sift the cream of tartar with the flour and add to the mixture. Bake in a square loaf, or a round tube tin.

Wedding Day Hints.—At a church wedding, the groom is seated first, and the bride next. The bridesmaids in double file as before or with the ushers. The best man goes out with the maid of honor. The father or male relative joins the mother and other relatives. In leaving the church, the bride and groom go first, followed by the bridesmaids and the maid of honor. The best man goes out with the maid of honor. The father or male relative joins the mother and other relatives. In leaving the church, the bride and groom go first, followed by the bridesmaids and the maid of honor.

At a home wedding, the bride and groom may enter the parlor together, preceded by the ushers and bridesmaids, or the groom may enter with the minister and the bride with her father or male relative. Guests invited to the reception go in leisurely fashion from church to residence, arriving at the bride's home. The bride and groom are seated first and guests are grouped at small tables.

Wedding gifts may be sent to the bride at any time after invitations are received. They must be acknowledged immediately upon receipt by the bride-to-be, in a friendly, personal note. The family pays all the expenses of the wedding, including cards, the bride's bouquet, the minister's fee and the carriage which takes him and his best man to the house or the church and himself and his bride from the house to the depot.

When the bride retires to change from wedding gown to traveling suit, she shows her bouquet back among the guests and the girl who catches it is supposed to be the next bride in the party.

Guests at a wedding must call on the bride promptly after the latter's first day at home is announced. If evenings are at home are announced, married couples and men are supposed to call on the evenings named. Single girls can call during the day.

The groom gives a gift to his best man and the ushers, if he so desires. The bride performs a similar duty to her bridesmaids. The groom's gift to the bride is generally some good piece of jewelry, which is the only or chief gift at a wedding.

The glove on the finger which is to receive the ring may be split open before the ceremony, thus saving confusion.

The bride may carry a white prayer book instead of flowers if she so desires. The groom should carry a book of hymns or a book of devotion.

The groom at a day-time wedding must wear a frock coat and grey trousers, and a white shirt and bow tie, which they look better in sack suits than in the frock suits.

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Motor Head-Gear

Finding an appropriate and becoming hat for motor use should be an easier task this season than it has been in the past, for there are innumerable small hat shapes which would be practical for motoring, without being freakish or unbecoming. To enjoy motoring thoroughly, one must wear the right clothes for it and a hat that must be held on will practically spoil automobile driving for any woman. The hat must be of a shape to fit snugly under a motor veil.

A continental hat of brown straw, with the left side brim caught up with roses, is one of the charming models shown for motoring wear. The roses shade from brown to ecru. A soft fold of brown silk encircles the crown. The small sailor is conspicuous among motor hats.

All of the quaint little poke shapes and mushroom shapes are shown among the trimmed motor hats. These shapes are made of fine straw braid and are really ideal for motoring, being of feather weight, most becoming, and so closely fitted to the head that the wind bothers them but little, and veils can be comfortably and attractively adjusted over them. Milliners are showing close-fitting turbans in all shades to harmonize with the color of the motor coats, and with the hat goes a motor veil of chiffon, shirred around the sides and back of the turban, and usually the shade of the straw, and sometimes a very sheer silk is used instead of the chiffon, the shirring having the purpose of protecting the hair and neck and wearing much better than the old-fashioned motor veil.

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Old Time Wedding Cake

Fruit for this should be prepared in advance as follows: Six cups of currants, washed, dried and picked. Three cups sultana raisins; three cups of currants; three cups of raisins; candied lemon peel, two cups of almonds, blanched and cut in shreds. In a warm bowl mix four cups of butter and four cups of sugar, granulated or confectioner's, beat these together until very light. Break ten eggs into another bowl, but do not beat them. Cover a water with a big sheet of paper, set four pints of fruit over this, add the fruit and the following spices: two teaspoons each of nutmeg, mace and cinnamon, one tablespoon each of cloves and allspice. Mix these together and stand aside ready for use. Have ready in a little pitcher one-half pint best brandy. Select a deep cake tin and grease with butter, line it with white paper and brush with the brandy. Beat the mixture with four or five thicknesses of very coarse wrapping paper, which you must tie on. Have your oven hot and the fire banked so it will not burn out quickly. Now beat the butter and sugar once more, add the eggs two at a time, beating the mixture after each addition. When the eggs are all used, turn in the fruit and mix thoroughly, pour into the prepared cake tin, cover with several thicknesses of brown paper, and bake eight hours, keeping the oven steady and clear. Remove from the oven and allow to stand on tin sheet until quite cold. Ice with a thin coat of white icing top and sides and stand in a cool oven to dry. Give it a second coat of thick icing and ornament according to fancy. An icing made of white egg, a few drops of red color and a dash of sugar is the best for thick icing.

An excellent white cake for the bride to eat. Take the whites of eight eggs stiffly beaten, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of flour, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1-2 teaspoonful of butter, 1-2 teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonful of cream tartar. Cream the butter and sugar and add slowly the milk and soda, then sift the soda in tepid water. Sift the cream of tartar with the flour and add to the mixture. Bake in a square loaf, or a round tube tin.

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a sort of liquid court plaster. Another method is to procure an ounce bottle and fill it three-fourths full of flexible collodion, and fill up with ether. If the ether evaporates, leaving it too thick for use, have more ether put in to liquefy it. Apply to cuts, bruises, etc., as it protects them and will not wash off. It is a good thing to have in the house, and in the tool chest.

Good Cookery

A distinguished instance of the influence of good cookery in prolonging life was found in the case of the Marquis and Marchioness de Beuchamp, famous epicures in the days of the old monarchy in France.

Beuchamp achieved the distinction of having a sauce, which survives to this day, named after him. He married a young woman named Valentine de Rochemont, who is said to have attracted him purely because she was a wonderfully good cook, and had a remarkable appetite.

Though this may seem to be an insufficient basis for a happy marriage, it proved quite enough in this case. The marquis and marchioness cooked and ate together for fifty years, in perfect accord and perfect health. They were said to have almost passed their lives at the table, and when they were not at the table together they were generally in the kitchen together. That their cookery was wholesome, their long lives testified, and that it was delicious, all the famous eaters of their epoch were absolutely agreed.

They had a famous feast at their golden wedding. For many years the marquis had been saving for this occasion a bottle of priceless Constance wine, from the Cape of Good Hope; and every guest was to have a part of two of it.

Just as the bottle was being brought out the Marchioness de Beuchamp said: "Select the red-skinned, tender variety of rhubarb and cut into inch pieces. The plant is tender and young the stalks will not need to be peeled. Place the plant in a granite iron basin and add one and half generous cupfuls of sugar to each pint of the stalk cut up; then add one-fourth cupful of cooking wine, cover and where the contents will gently stew until tender. Now add one-fourth package of gelatine, twist the stalks until soft, in enough cold water or to cover and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Have ready a pan mould or round bottomed bowl; rinse it in cold water. Press the rhubarb through a sieve and mix with the dish in cold water and slowly stir back and forth until the contents thicken, then rinse the bowl with cold water and arrange alternate layers of large ripe strawberries and the jelly in the bowl. Set on ice until it stiffens. When ready to use dip the dish into hot water for a moment and invert on a chilled dish, when the contents will slip out unbroken. With a spoon dipped into hot water until heated, score a cavity in the top of the bombe and fill this with whipped cream and decorate with a few large berries, using the cream and berries for the plate decoration.

Potatoes Hashed and Browned. Chop five seven cold boiled potatoes, fry two tablespoonfuls of finely minced onions and one of parsley in a very hot fat; when the onion is beginning to brown add the potatoes, stirring all up together and then pressing down in the pan. Let it brown; then stir well to mix the crust with the rest of the potatoes. When they are a nice golden brown turn out on the platter crust side up.

Fashion Blouses. When we come to consider the always interesting question of new blouses, we find that here again real lace plays an all important part. The finer kinds of Irish crochet leading the way in the good company of those decorative Valenciennes and Alencon nets, which make so excellent a foundation for yokes and long cuffs, with attached medallion motifs of some contrasting lace.

Blouses arranged in this way and carried out in two or three totally different kinds of lace look very pretty in pale tones of ecru or biscuit color, with dainty chemisettes and high collar bands of finely-tufted chiffon or mouseline de soie, in the same soft shade, and possibly a touch of color at the throat and again on the sleeves in the shape of a choux of velours chiffon in some vivid tone of turquoise blue or deep cerise emerald green or sapphire.

For wearing with corset skirts or any of the new forms of frilled brays in silk or chine ribbon, these lace blouses are charming, and one can scarcely be surprised to hear that they are being very generally worn already in the south of France, where they are frequently seen in company with the white or cream crepe de chine, or soft taffetas mouseline.

The whole effect is considerably improved by the introduction of the frilled braces already mentioned, which are sometimes crossed both back and front, and fastened to the upper part of the corset bodices with flower like rosettes of silk or chine ribbon, centered with diamond buttons of antique design.

Blouses in Chantilly lace and in rignospet, tinted so that they match exactly the pale pasted colorings of the gowns, draped couple or in crepe de chine, with which they will be worn, have also a very dainty and charming effect. They look particularly well in some of the new tones of lavender and lilac, delicate forget-me-not blue and pale jade green, which are among the favorite tints of the moment. Very artistic results are being obtained, too, in the case of blouses for afternoon wear, by arranging them in fine silk, with a dash of blue or green, and plentifully adorned with lace insertions and lined with Pompadour chine silk, net and lace, the Pompadour colorings have a wonderfully pretty effect.

The most unusual method of delivering mail doubtless is that employed by steamship in the Pacific. On account of many reefs, the few letters to be delivered are attached to large akrocks which are fired and reach the shores in safety.

Blouses arranged in this way and carried out in two or three totally different kinds of lace look very pretty in pale tones of ecru or biscuit color, with dainty chemisettes and high collar bands of finely-tufted chiffon or mouseline de soie, in the same soft shade, and possibly a touch of color at the throat and again on the sleeves in the shape of a choux of velours chiffon in some vivid tone of turquoise blue or deep cerise emerald green or sapphire.

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ARM AND YARD

THE APIARY

Facts About Bees

ing bee, as she issues from a babylike creature, but in a few days she is at the height of her usefulness. She stays at her rule, for about two weeks to do the housework of the winged bees and foreign