

# A PAGE OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN



### A DRAPED COLLAR AND AN EFFECTIVE RUSSIAN BLOUSE

The draped collar standing out a trifle from the neck in back is one of the novel features that the new frocks. In some instances it has a slight suggestion of the fichu, but ordinarily it is strictly Japanese. A most attractive costume of Ralline is illustrated in No. 8193. This material shows a silk corduroy stripe on a foundation of voile. Here the color is dull green combined with plain black satin. This costume shows a novel skirt and an attractive blouse with a draped collar.

In size 36 this dress may be copied with 4 yards of 42 inch material.

In 8192-8193 we have another Japanese collar which is highly attractive. The blouse itself is kimono in effect. It has a chemisette of net and a small in-set vest. A band at the bottom of the peplum gives a new and pleasing effect.

To copy this design in size 36 it requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the blouse (8192) and 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the skirt (8193).

No. 8189—sizes 34 to 44.  
No. 8192—sizes 34 to 42.  
No. 8193—sizes 22 to 32.  
Each pattern 15 cents.

#### Spring Hues Are Mellow

Spring colors have the mellowness of autumn.

Rich, deep shades they are, not the intense, bright tint of spring foliage and flowers.

A lovely new green is glow-worm green.

Chartreuse and myrtle are also attractive shades among the new greens.

Petrol is a new blue that is almost black.

Blue promises to be especially

popular, and there is a lavender tinted blue which is like the tints on old china.

Scheideerazee pinks range from pale salmon to deep coral, the yellow tone prevailing all through the range.

A Lansdowne frock in the last named shade was accompanied by a coat lined with pale yellow and the combination was most pleasing.

Long gloves of pale yellow embroidered silk also accompanied this Chamberlain costume for the afternoon.



### A MOST ECONOMICAL FAD THAT OF COMBINING CONTRASTING MATERIALS

It is attractive and pleasing to combine a figured material with a plain fabric and vice versa in a gown or suit. Several gowns shown at a recent opening were pleasing examples of the richness and harmony of this innovation. Brocades and figured silks were combined with plain materials in a color that harmonized with or cleverly repeated the predominating color of the figured material.

In No. 8229 ripple silk in lozenge squares is happily combined with plain charmeuse in the same shade. It brings out to advantage the grace of the shoulder and smartly cut collar. A band of material over each shoulder is the only trimming aside from the material.

Ripple silk is wide and may be purchased from about \$1.50 a yard and up.

To copy this frock in size 36 it requires 6 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 8198-8199 is a costume that also displays the effectiveness of contrasting materials. The coat is of faille silk, and the skirt is of faille with a broad striped tunic. The skirt has a slightly raised waist-line, and the kimono coat shows a full length sleeve.

This costume requires for size 36 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the coat (8198) and 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the skirt (8199).

No. 8229—sizes 34 to 42.  
No. 8198—sizes 34 to 42.  
No. 8199—sizes 22 to 32.  
Each pattern 15 cents.

## THE SOCIETY GIRL

The theatre was beginning to buzz with the laughter and chatter of the early comers who realized they had 15 minutes to wait before the curtain rose. It was the first night of Grand Opera and "Lohengrin" was the offering. My bachelor friend had secured our favorite seats—10th row front—and we, together with the early comers, were passing the time discussing the people about us.

"Ethel Tucker is positively beautiful this evening!" I exclaimed, as a young girl, followed by an elderly woman and two young men, entered one of the lower boxes.

"Ethel is a pretty girl, very pretty," said Eleanor Russell. "Take a look at her, lass. Did you ever see a girl with finer poise or a more sparkling face than Eleanor's?"

"Just to look at them it would be very hard to decide whether Ethel or Eleanor was the more beautiful," I added discreetly, trying to express myself honestly.

"It is well you put in that clause, 'just to look at them,' lastly, for the secret of Eleanor's attraction goes deeper than mere looks. Perhaps that is the reason she takes on an aura of beauty which Ethel does not have," answered my bachelor friend, seriously.

"Ethel and Eleanor are both typical society girls, representing as they do the two types existing in every group of social life. Some men enjoy Ethel's kind, others follow Eleanor. As a rule, I have noticed the men who marry an Ethel girl are young men who never had a serious thought in their lives and never did a serious piece of work, generally they are dissipated to boot. More serious minded men like Eleanor best and in the end her kind of a girl marries a pretty decent fellow. He may not be deliriously wealthy, but he will have convictions of his own—convictions and the strength to live up to them. Yet, on the surface, Ethel and Eleanor apparently attract the men who visit them for the self-same reason. They are both vivacious, carefree, fond of flowers and chocolates—in fact, are what is generally meant by the term 'society girl.' Men like society girls because their very frivolity is a refuge from the business or professional life followed by the men. They accept her society as a pastime—she is a toy, delightful and refreshing, with which to pass the evening.

"Naturally these girls marry in time—the Ethel girl to her kind of

man, the Eleanor girl to hers. And between them there is all the difference in the world, for Ethel is on the surface, while Eleanor has a depth of her own, a certain fineness of purpose, a vision, an ideal. She may laugh with you and dance with you, and even go so far as to flirt with the man who is caught in her meshes; but in the end she comes up true blue. Her ideals are not warped, and are Ethel's. She believes in the sacredness of marriage and true romance.

"The society girl has her place in the great scheme of life, and it's all with the individual how great a place it shall be. She may be satisfied at being an Ethel, but I from a more man's view point, thank God for the Eleanor scattered her and there in the collection."

I glanced at Ethel. Gayly she continued to chat with the somewhat shallow youth behind her, now and then nodding to her friends, perfectly conscious of the attention she was attracting. Then my eyes wandered to Eleanor, leaning slightly forward, her hands idly folded in her lap, a dreamy expression in her big eyes. She was totally unconscious of her surroundings. Truly she was the girl who could see visions and dream dreams.

## YOUR MAID

It depends after all to a great extent on the woman in the home whether the service is excellent or a mere excuse for service. These suggestions are on the subject of training a maid into better service and along lines that will bring satisfaction to both you and herself.

First of all, remember that servants are human and that they are tired out with work as frequently as other workers are. They need a rest, and after a respite from work a better attitude towards it will result and better service will be given.

Secondly, in order to have work well performed and decidedly efficient you must know what you want, and without indecision, which destroys all confidence and respect in your servants, you must give clear directions and orders.

Remember that dignity in treating servants can always be combined with consideration. It is the woman

who has not been used to ordering, and who has not the innate refinement and good manners, that maintains the superior air and the "high hand." A real lady—that term to be taken in the full meaning of the word—never forgets to be kind.

Insist on neatness in the attire of the maid who is under your instruction. Another qualification is the quietness of service and the quick eye. Without being obtrusive, a maid in the dining room must know that more bread is required, that the water glasses must be filled, that it is time to remove the dishes. This ability is acquired by practice and by frequent insistence on the fact that it must be given with good service.

The water glasses must be kept filled, and this is done at the right of each plate. Impress this on the maid. Serving of all other food should be done from the left. This gives the person a freedom to use

his right hand in helping himself to the food which is held for him by the maid. If separate dishes are to be used, they can be supplied by the maid just before the main serving dish is offered. Spoons should be placed in the large dish, and if any difficulty is experienced in the help-diner, and the sugar and cream on a little tray, are held at the left while the diner helps himself to them.

Between the courses, before the dessert, the tables should be cleaned of the crumbs by the maid. This can be done with a "crumbler," which consists of a knife and a small flat-handled tray. It can also be done with a plate and a napkin. After the dessert, the finger bowls should be filled with fresh water and placed before each one, and the maid can then withdraw until the dining room is cleared. The table should then be entirely cleared and the centre-piece and flowers placed upon it.

## THE GIRLS' ROOM

Writing of the increasing tendency on the part of the country-bred boys and girls to flock into the cities and desert the farms, a thoughtful woman has suggested that to some extent the remedy may lie in the hands of the parents themselves. They are too apt to let life degenerate into a round of "chores" and to neglect any attempt to bring color and brightness and relaxation into the home. Consequently the young people as they grow up become discouraged and desirous of seeking variety and excitement elsewhere, and they crave for a chance to make friends of their own and to have a corner in which to entertain them. There is no doubt but that there is a great deal of truth in this. I know of a farm, writes Katherine Leslie, where no papers or books, except the children's school books, find their way from year's end to year's end

and the farmer, if asked if he does not find it dull, says that he has got on so far without books and papers, and does not see any reason to begin reading now. But he has a numerous and healthy family of boys and girls, and it is not likely that they will long be satisfied with the present state of things; the haphazard though plentiful meals, the shabby, uncleaned rooms, and the mother who has ceased to take an interest in anything outside the farm. And so another prosperous farm will be broken up, for it is not lack of money, but lack of enterprise and sympathy which is the cause of the parent's attitude. Unfortunately it is not only on the farms that such a state of affairs can be found. I know of a girl at the present moment, a girl of fifteen who is studying to be a kindergarten teacher. Her parents are comfortably off and

have a good sized house; she does not lack food or clothes or even amusements, but she has not one corner in her own home which she can call her own, not even a bed. Sometimes she shares one, sometimes she sleeps on a couch in the dining room, sometimes on a cot in the kitchen; sometimes she occupies a spare room to keep it aired. But she has no place for her clothes, for her books, for hundred; and one thing that girls like to collect and which they ought to be encouraged to collect. What is more she has no place to study, and must bring her books into the general family sitting room where her parents and brothers and their friends collect to read or play cards or sing every evening. Is it to be wondered at if the girl is drifting apart and seeking outside her home what she should find in it?



### SOME EFFECTIVE STENCILLED DESIGNS IN NEW DRESS FABRICS

Exaggeration is more or less necessary at the beginning of a season; it brightens us up and gives us new interest in clothes.

Awning stripes, large dots, lozenge squares, small shepherd's checks and soft, rich Scotch plaids are among the unusual designs that mark the new materials. There are crepes showing the Chinese influence, and taffetas, which seem to take the lead, showing Roman stripes and plaids. Ripple cloth and Ralline are two of the newest and most novel of the materials.

The costume shown in No. 8220 effectively displays the mode of combining contrasting materials which has taken such a hold upon the fancy. Taffetas is used; a plain bordered design forms the tunic, and the skirt itself shows a stencilled dot in light blue on a darker ground; the blouse is in a solid blue.

To copy this costume in size 36, it requires 6 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. Taffetas averages \$1.50 a yard and comes from 36 to 45 inches in width.

No. 8219 shows a one-piece Peasant dress for a small girl. It is developed in plain blue serge with a striped silk forming the trimming bands, collar and cuffs.

For a child of 8 this dress requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 8220—sizes 34 to 44.  
No. 8219—sizes 6 to 12.  
Each pattern 15 cents.

### A Joke on the Marquis

Full Mail Gazette.

The name of the popular heir to the Dukedom of Atholl, sonorous though it is, was not taken seriously by a sentry during the South African war. The Marquis is said, returning to the lines one night and having forgotten the countersign thought he might only say, "Oh it's all right; I'm 'Kullibarbone.'" But the sentry was not to be cajoled. His crushing rejoinder was: "No, of your fancy Zulu names here."

Soldier pink reproduces the bright red tones of English army uniforms and Chamberlain is a lovely, magenta-like shade such as might be produced by diluting red wine.



### STRIPES AND PLAIDS ARE GREATLY FAVORED FOR SPRING

Awning stripes they call them, and although somewhat startling, they are very smart and new. Every season dressmakers and tailors go to meet the spring with bright, boldly figured materials, as a relief, no doubt, for gray skies and chilly winds. It seems to be natural reaction. The new coating materials show these stripes and plaids, and cottons and silks are even more decorative. As usual, no doubt these will give place to more sober, duller effects as the season advances. An extremely effective coat is shown in No. 8227. It is a kimono design in rusian effect and is fashioned of striped goline; this material closely resembles duvety. As duvetyn mantles and coats were so popular for beach and sports wear last summer and as there was rarely a golf player who did not have a coat of this material, the custom arose of calling them "golfiness;" the name was passed on to this velvet striped cotton which promises to be so much favored for coats, suits, skirts, etc., the coming spring and summer.

This coat (8227) may be copied in size 36 with 3 yards of 42 inch material. Goline and the Rodier cottons come from 35 to 45 inches in width and may be purchased from 45 cents a yard up.

Small boys' things have taken on very quaint, pretty lines lately; Dick-ens suits and short waisted Dutch effects vie for favor with the belted Russian blouses and sailor suits.

No. 8155 is made of striped blue and white striped linen with collar and cuffs of plain white linen. The blouse closes on the right side, and the suit is completed with a pair of short, straight trousers.

No. 8227—sizes 32 to 44.  
No. 8155—sizes 2 to 8.  
Each pattern 15 cents.

## CARE OF THE LIPS IN COLD WEATHER

Beauty in lips is dependent upon condition not less than upon form. The skin must be firm, smooth and free from wrinkles or blisters. Gladys Breton, the actress, known as the possessor of exceptionally beautiful lips, offers the following cold weather suggestions:

"Bear in mind that my irregularity of the stomach is registered by the lips. There may be at times a flow of poisonous saliva at the corners of the mouth. This, if not checked by removal of the cause, brings first irritation, then sores. A half-teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda taken in half a glass of water will settle the stomach by correcting a condition of acidity. The same

amount of soda, with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, taken in water before breakfast three mornings in succession, will help materially.

"Frequent moistening of the lips with the tongue when a cold has caused them to become parched is injurious. The saliva, besides being poisonous, is an astringent and increases the irritation until the skin cracks. It is much easier to prevent the lips chapping and cracking than it is to cure them.

"The skin here is extremely sensitive and needs much care. It should be kept soft and pliable by regular applications of cold cream. At the first sign of chapping a healing cream should be rubbed in after

bathing the lips in hot water. Benzoin and glycerine are efficacious, and powdered alum will dry up cold sores provided they have not been properly bathed in very hot water upon appearance.

"Pale lips betoken languid circulation. It is better to stimulate the circulation than to resort to rouge for color. Few rouges are entirely harmless and painted lips add nothing to beauty. Continued use of glycerine and rosewater will aid in bringing back color.

"Here is a formula for a healing cream: Twelve grams cocoa butter, two grams white wax, one-half gram white cerium, one-half gram benzoin."

## NOURISH THE HAIR

People who are distressed by signs of insipient baldness, or those equally vexed by the coming of gray hairs while they are comparatively young, may effect a cure by partaking of foods which contain special nourishment for the hair-shaft. In order to know what foods to take, one must be acquainted with the actual composition of the hair rod.

Although the hair is alive, it is not supplied with nerves of sensation, being insensible, so that it may be cut without pain.

Some have called it a vegetable,

because the shaft begins as a sort of bulb and when it has reached its full length falls like a leaf.

This, by the way, is one test of falling hair; if the hairs that come out are long, with a good length of so-called root, the fall is natural, for the hair has been pushed out by the forming of a new one in the sac.

But, if the hairs are short when they fall, something is wrong; the hair is ill-fed, and weak and needs attention.

Of the gases which are found in the composition of human hair, two—oxygen and nitrogen—are sup-

plied by the air which we breathe; therefore an abundance of fresh air is necessary for the well-being of the hair. The third gas, hydrogen, is found in water, in company with oxygen. So water is beneficial.

Besides these three gases there are found such salts as calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, also carbon and a small amount of iron. Therefore foods which supply these substances should be eaten. They are butter, cream, fat meats, bread, berries, apples, oranges, lemons, onions, oatmeal and other cereal foods and carrots.

## IF YOU WOULD BE CHIC

The art of being chic is entirely summed up in the few words, "Attention to detail."

It is here that the French woman excels.

The Canadian woman who has acquired it will tell you that she will take longer, perhaps, to settle a collar or fasten a tie than another woman will to put on a whole gown.

There is only one way of wearing a thing—the right way.

Womankind can definitely be divided into two classes—women who

dress and the women who merely clothe themselves.

The former are those who have the happy knack of putting on their clothes with just the small finishing touch that makes for perfection.

Costly or wonderful of style or materials their garments need not be, for whatever it is, plain or elaborate, high priced or inexpensive, they always succeed in looking well turned out well finished and "chic" to the least little item.

The average Canadian woman to-day most certainly dresses well.

One realizes that the subtle art of "finish" is far more widespread than formerly, and that to-day there are few women who do not achieve an attractive appearance.

Some women still make the mistake of thinking that elaborateness of construction and a general "fussy" effect stand for good dress-making, but most now fully understand the value of simplicity—that chic simplicity that is the most effective of all qualities to obtain, and that is in itself a guarantee of good taste and perfection.