

The Higher the Waist the More Fashionable the Frock



At the front, just where the V-shaped neck merges with the fastening there appear two smart little bows of Burgundy red satin, giving a startling touch of color to the design.

Tucks are quite as fashionable as flounces, being used by women who cannot stand so much of the bouffant below the waist-line. They are graduated in width, the widest being at the bottom of the skirt. Frequently there is a deep flounce of embroidery forming the overskirt of a summer dress; the foundation is trimmed with two or three tiny frills of similar design. White dresses, regardless of material, are trimmed to a great extent with black. This is particularly true of the designs which were created abroad. Although some of the countries at war have requested that the women refrain from wearing mourning, black and white are being used more than ever, and artistic dressmakers are making the most of the opportunity to produce clever effects with the combination.

In many instances what little there is of a bodice at the waistband and arm-holes cut out in very decided fashion, the edges finished with embroidered scallops. This is worn over a guimpe of some soft, filmy stuff, preferably batistes or handkerchief linen, because these two materials launder so perfectly.

The old-time fan pleats are again to be found at the side seams of plain but full skirts—one might whisper "gored." Yokes are not new, but they are being emphasized with the latest of the modes, so that they continue to demand fashionable attention.

Given abundance of lovely materials in refined but not gloomy colorings and modes capable of conservative adaptation we should have a season of charming summer dress for women. The early models in simple summer frocks show considerable reliance upon a development of the combination of materials idea which has found popularity during the autumn and winter. Many of the prettiest frocks combine a heavy material with a thin one in one tone or in contrasting color effects, and two sheer stuffs of contrasting color or design are also frequently combined.

One of the simplest and most effective skirts for soft sheer cotton of linen is shirred at the waistband and falls in straight full folds, trimmed merely by some arrangement of bands or folds. The folds give opportunity for effective introduction of contrasting material with little effort, and, particularly when an overblouse of the gold or band material is used, the idea is a happy one. Voile and linen are combined in this way with good results. So are plain and figured stuffs, velvet and silk, silk and wool, sheer linen and heavy linen, fine cotton crepe or cotton voile and silk—the combinations are endless.

There may be a wide band or hem at the skirt bottom and narrower or graduated bands above. Or the bands or folds may all be of the same width. A fine creamy batiste skirt, with five four-inch folds, like tucks, or rose pink batiste, set upon the full skirt, each beading by a narrow line of lace beading, and the blouse of white batiste is trimmed in bands and hems of the pink set on with beading.

There is a new silk out, by the way, in deep dark blue, on which is

printed border in deep red and a bright tone of blue. This aids the dressmaker in a most gratifying way to solve the problem of trimming.

If we are to wear simple lines, and to depend on our original material for our effects, then we may often be in despair as to how to get in our color.

Parasols are among the charming accessories of dress. Van Dykes are new on parasols. On one stunning model of old blue taffeta, a sharp point in black velvet, piped and embroidered with white, runs half way up each rib from a deep bordering of similarly treated black velvet. That always modish combination, the magpie, appears at its happiest in a sun-

shade of stripped black and white silk, whose black velvet border is so sharply Van Dyked that it seems to be pointed along both sides. This marked canopy effect has appeared intermittently during the last two decades. Its shape seems a bit extreme because of the elaborate treatment of its spread.

Less saliently oriental than the Van Dyke trimmed shape is another sharply depressed frame quoted as a Japanese effect, whose spread is trimmed to simulate a double row of interlacing shallow points. These points are defined with rows of shirring in a contrasting color. The model is fetching in two shades of blue, rose or yellow, and it is particularly

good in white chiffon, edged and center-trimmed with black chiffon ruchings.

Charming to carry with a garden party costume is a fern sunshade. Of course it would be impossible for any one, however clever, to fashion from silk and steel a parasol in the shape of a fern, but the sections of the spread coming between each rib may be made to resemble a fern by shirring the silk under a stem of narrow velvet ribbon, and at intervals making simulated veins of velvet. To carry above a white frock and hat nothing could be prettier than a fern sunshade in all green.

When we speak of the woman whose "waist is almost up to her neck," no derision is implied. In fact, we are paying the lady the compliment of being in the height of fashion; for, indeed, the waist-lines of the newest frocks are so high, in many instances, that the arms are the only safeguard against their merging into the neck-line and becoming lost altogether.

Not in many years has there been such a radical change in fashion. The Empire waist-line has returned to favor, with all the glory of some startlingly new idea. The occasional flashes of news that reach this side of the water from Paris are interesting.

The report that the great dressmakers of the French capital have come out in favor of frilled skirts has occasioned some surprise, but it is absolutely true. Everything, from the deep tunic flounce to the tiny little ruffle that spirals itself about the skirt from hem to belt, is used. The great aim is to produce fullness combined with exquisite grace. The fashionable materials for spring and summer help toward this end most loyally. Sheer linens, batistes and lawns which can be hemstitched quickly or trimmed in beadings that produce a hemstitched effect are in great demand for formal frocks. Frilled skirts display the most de-

lightful variety. Some of the ruffles are straight and put on very close together; others are arranged at distances marked by their own width, while still others go across the figure on the bias. The latter give the dipping line which is so generally becoming to the majority of American figures, with their suggestion of squareness.

One of the novelties of the season is a frock of silver grey crepe de Chine, the skirt having five hem-stitched frills. There is a soft belt of satin in the same shade of grey, and the bodice has a heading of chiffon finished with lace edging of butter colored



What Man Likes in Woman

She Must Talk Well, But Not Too Much; She Must Be Modest and Have Wit and Charm.

That a man likes beauty goes without saying, as that a bee likes flowers. But as the bee only flutters about a flower which contains no honey-yielding property, so man only lingers a brief time about the beauty without wit or charm, writes Elie Wheeler Wilcox.

A man likes a woman to be capable of talking well at times, but he does not care for the garrulous girl. He likes to be listened to himself and objects to the girl who monopolizes the conversation almost as much as to the one who does not talk at all.

A man likes modesty, but he is disgusted with mock prudery.

He secretly likes a slightly unconventional girl, but he is so sensitive to public comment that he is afraid to openly show his liking for her unless she is well grounded socially. And he is quick to censure if she defies the proprieties or violates absolute good form.

A man is utterly lacking in independence regarding these matters, and far more sensitive to public opinion than the weaker sex. However much he might enjoy the society of a woman who defied conventional rules of dress or deportment, he would not be seen in public with her if he could avoid it. And a lapse from good morals does not offend him as quickly as a lapse from good manners. A man likes discretion, but he invites indiscretion from women. In order to please him in the matter of conduct and morals, she must do exactly the opposite to his either bold or subtle suggestions. He will advise her to be discreet with others, but himself tempt her to follow merely to flatter his own vanity. But he is disappointed and disillusioned if she yields. There are few exceptions to this rule. All men are alike in this instinct, and in their secret hearts hope that virtue will withstand temptation. A man likes an enthusiastic woman, but he abhors gush. The girl who enjoys herself thoroughly and is not afraid to show her enjoyment always wins more admirers than the languid beauty who is forever "bored."

Man is afraid of the woman who boasts of her conquests. The woman who tells a man how many proposals

she has received and rejected from his disappointed fellow man destroys his respect for and confidence in her discretion, and he is very sure to add one more proposal to her list.

He likes a hint of daring in a woman's nature, but he wants it hidden and controlled. Then he enjoys thinking how he can develop this dangerous trait, and congratulates himself on being an excellent fellow when he does not attempt it.

A man likes a woman of sympathetic feeling and affectionate nature, but he is afraid of the intensely emotional one. She tires and fatigues him and he is liable to be exacting in her demands, or at least he fears that she might be. The highly emotional woman needs to wear an armor of control and reserve, no matter what it costs her to do so, if she would be pleasing to man. Let her nature be suspected and it fascinates; let it be discovered, and it ennuis.

A man likes a cheerful and optimistic woman, though he may strive with all his might to convert her to pessimism. Yet the ready-made cynic in woman's form shocks him. However erroneous the idea, man regards woman as the sunlight and the life, and expects her to drive away malarial mists from his mind and shadows from his heart by her warmth and light.

Though she be accomplished, beautiful and talented, she will lose ground with the opposite sex if she is cynical or sad. Every man likes to create his own pessimist. He does not wish to find one.

Englishwoman's Chins.

Englishwomen's chins are growing more prominent, says a French artist. This artist has been round the world—three times—has studied the profiles of all the white races that inhabit it. His experience is that the variations of profiles are extremely slight; that snub-noses are just as common in Paris as in London; that heads are as round in Germany as in Canada; that foreheads are as lofty amongst the Austrians as amongst the Portuguese; that necks are no thicker and no thinner in Chicago than they are in Cape-town. In wine-drinking countries noses are always large, though not necessarily through over-indulgence,

MAKING OF A GOOD HOUSEWIFE

How The English Government Is Educating Its Women.

In Pictorial Review for March, Mabel Potter Daggett tells about the school for mothers in England. The following is quoted—

The "pudding lady" had looked on in smiling approval at the success of the undertaking. She is very ingenious, this lady. She can do the most wonderful things with a saucepan. She tells you how to spread a tea cloth on the table for your passengers, when you have a single table, and how to use a glass bottle for a rolling pin. She goes out to market with you and makes certain that you know how to select the most nourishing "meat pieces" at little prices, and what vegetables to get for savory stews that cost only a stipple. Mrs. Gordon's education at last compassed all this knowledge. She had by heart the motto hung up at the school for the class in housewifery: "A good housewife is known by the cleanliness of her hearth, her doorstep, her scullery and her sink." Her little home of three rooms reflected that teaching. Her floors were swept every day and washed every week. The bed clothes were always aired, and the windows were kept open at night. The fresh curtains were drawn back to admit the sunlight. They are casement curtains, because the school teaches that this kind last twice as long as hanging muslin curtains.

Then Mrs. Gordon joined another class. It was the class in prenatal instruction. Thirty women as they knitted baby vests were given simple directions about the care of themselves and the child that was coming. On Wednesday afternoons, they each made a deposit with the President Maternity Club. In this club the mothers lay by their money for four distinct purposes: (1) doctor or midwife; (2) baby clothes; (3) extra help during confinement; (4) extra help during the first year.

And to every shilling that they themselves save, the school adds three pence. The money may be drawn in advance for baby clothes. The materials for these, the school furnishes at wholesale prices while the sewing class in given instructions in the making of the garments.

"To cure a felon taken equal quantities of castile soap and coarse salt; put the salt in a covered iron pan and heat until dry enough to pulverize in a mortar. Chop the soap. Mix with enough turpentine to make salve.

Worth Remembering.

When frying onions dip them in milk after slicing, and they will fry more readily.

Always butter the saucepan macaroni is to be cooked in. This will prevent its sticking and burning.

After cleaning lettuce and celery, wrap them in a cloth and place them directly on the ice for half an hour and they will become crisp. Cheese-cloth is the nicest thing for the purpose.

A great comfort to a housewife is a white oilcloth apron. Get the wide kind and cut out an apron that goes over the shoulders and well around the body and then bind the edge all around with white tape. When doing dirty work this apron is a wonderful protection, is sanitary, and may be easily cleaned. Try one.

Castor oil applied to a wart two or three times a day for a week will cause it to disappear.

When putting the paper or oilcloth on pantry shelves, use thumb tacks instead of the ordinary tacks and you will make a better job of your work.

When using stale bread for stuffing puddings, always soak it in cold water, not hot, and squeeze it dry as possible.

Half a pound each of soft soap, sand and whiteness, simmered gently in a pint of water for half an hour and kept in a jar, is handy for scrubbing boards and pans.

Dr. Tingle's Wit.

Dr. Tingle, professor of chemistry at McMaster University, Toronto, is noted, among other things, for a very quick wit of a decidedly caustic vein. Not long ago while lecturing to a class of freshmen he referred to the formation of hail, and mentioned particularly the varying size of the stones. The number of times they pass through these different strata of the atmosphere," he said, "determines the size of the stone, which may be that of a pea, a thumb-nail, a hand, or even as large as a man's head."

Here a big green fellow at the back let out an incredulous "Haw! Haw!"

"Depending, of course," continued the professor without a pause, "on the size of the gentleman's head."

WHY NOT KNIT AFTER THE WAR

When the war stops, will the knitting stop?

That is what many observers of woman's wartime industry wonder. To be sure, knitting for the soldiers of Europe, and for the thousands and millions of women and children that their fighting makes destitute, will no longer be necessary. That probably will stop.

But why stop knitting altogether. There are thousands of worthy causes to knit for in this country.

Perhaps you know some poor family for which you could knit, if you do, knit useful and attractive garments for its members. A sweater and cap for each child would prove a real boon. Perhaps a shawl for the mother, or even an afghan which could be used as a bed covering, would not be beyond your capabilities.

If you know of no individual family for which your knitting is needed, look up a hospital that deals with the poor. Many of them would welcome well-made and practical garments. Especially those convalescent hospitals wherein patients spend much time out of doors, are in need of warm woolen garments. Find out from one of them exactly what garments are needed, and pledge yourself to make a certain number in a specified time. Your help will be welcomed.

Crocheting, of course, is as useful as knitting, and almost anything save socks and stockings, that can be knitted can be satisfactorily crocheted. So whether you know how to handle a crochet needle or knitting needles your work will be needed.

Don't drop the commendable habit of industry you have acquired because the war's great sorrow has touched your heart. Remember that thousands of persons in times of peace would be the happier and the healthier if your fingers retained their busy habit.

To Clean Ribbons.

Ribbon or silks may be cleaned by washing them in the following manner:—A very thick lather of castile soap and lukewarm water is made and the ribbon or silk dipped in this. This should be thrust in and drawn out of the water until clean, smoothing it all the while through the hand.

Rinse well in several supplies of tepid water. The last rinsing water should have a tablespoonful of methylated spirit to a quart of water. If a slight stiffening is required a

A Dinner Invitation.

It is not considered necessary to wait dinner longer than 15 minutes for a tardy guest. A longer wait spoils the dinner and greatly inconveniences the other guests who have had the courtesy to be on time. Neither is it a kindness to the late arrival who will simply feel more embarrassed if he finds that his delay has inconvenienced every one and ruined the dinner. To be late to a dinner is a breach of etiquette, and when this occurs you should assume that your guest has been unavoidably detained, and as he has not let you know that the delay may be indefinite you should therefore proceed with your dinner.

"A Perfect Lady."

No woman who is rude to her servants, or those in a lower station than herself; who gets into a rage and abuses people, will ever win the lustrous and beautiful title.

Again, no woman who is self-fellows-well-met with her servants, can obtain it. That sort of lady may be liked, maybe even loved, but she will not be called "a perfect lady" by her help.

A perfect lady means, then, a woman who keeps to her own place—or what is considered to be her place by those who serve; she is a woman who lets it be plainly seen, that she always dresses well; who always remains perfectly calm and self-possessed, whatever happens; who is always polite, yet, never familiar. She may not be interesting or amiable at heart, but she will be considered by her inferiors "a perfect lady."

Usually it is the minor tribulations that give us the most bother. Sometimes a genuine lie is softened down by calling it an evasion. Even if you do not wish to borrow good credit is always desirable.