

# Told In Twilight -- In the Realm of Woman



(Continued from Page 3.)

Mrs. Philip Prudeaux, Kingston is now in England, with Mrs. Neill, wife of Col. Neill, who also went across a couple of months ago. Recently Miss Lydia Smith, one of the Ottawa nurses who went with the First Contingent, and has been stationed at Le Treport in France, where she has charge of a district, was their guest for her fortnight's furlough. Capt. Prudeaux is still in Kingston but will leave for overseas later.

Mrs. G. S. Bowerbank and her baby girl have gone to "Travoncore," the home of Mr. Bowerbank's people in Exmouth, and may remain there for some little time. At present Mrs. Bowerbank's mother, Mrs. Hemming, intends coming home to Kingston before Christmas, and will bring Miss Margaret Hemming with her.

Mrs. Tremain Sheppard, Ottawa, entertained on Saturday evening at an informal dinner dance in honor of Lieut. Aikens, of Victoria, B.C., who is on his way to Kingston.

Mrs. Carter, Calgary, is spending the autumn and winter in Kingston, while her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Carter, is attending Queen's University. Mrs. Carter is a sister of Dr. Adam Shortt, Ottawa.

Dr. D. Strachan, Toronto, in town this week for the Alumni meetings at Queen's is the guest of Principal and Miss Gordon.

Mrs. James McLaren, West street, returned from Toronto to-day.

Rev. Harper Gray, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. William Morgan, Barrie street, this week.

Bishop Bidwell was in Newburgh over the week-end.

Chancellor McCrimmon, Toronto, was Mrs. H. A. Calvin's guest during his stay in town.

Mrs. R. C. Carter, West street, is visiting her son, Arthur Carter, Montreal, and will arrive in town on Saturday.

Rev. W. T. Wilkins, Trenton, is the guest of Mrs. W. G. Craig, Barrie street.

Mrs. George McLeod, the guest of the Principal and Miss Gordon, left on Monday for Halifax, N.S.

Professor L. W. R. Mulloy, Bagot

street has returned from Enterprise.

Rev. D. L. McCrea, London, is spending this week with his son, James McCrea, at the Queen's.

Misses Elsie and Marjorie Pense arrived in town yesterday.

Mrs. R. F. Segsworth, Toronto, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dalton, Johnson street, for the week-end.

Mrs. J. R. Henderson, Clergy street, has gone to Ottawa to visit her sister, Mrs. Robertson.

Mrs. Henry Skinner expects to return to Toronto on Saturday after visiting Miss Nan Skinner, King street.

Mrs. Walter Macnee, staying with Mrs. Frank Botterell, in Montreal, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Beemer, Berlin, visiting Professor and Mrs. W. Nicol, Albert street, left on Tuesday to visit friends in Brockville.

Mrs. Thomas Muir and her two children arrived from Paisley on Monday to be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Mundell.

Mrs. W. S. Ellis, Albert street, left on Monday for St. Anne de Bellevue to visit Professor and Mrs. Sinclair Laird.

Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Emily street, is in New York visiting her daughter, Miss Marjorie Campbell.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Edna, to Capt. Charles Lionel Edwards, of the Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column, France.

**New Silks For Early Fall.**

For early fall wear the finest of Italian silks are grouped on the counters of one of the exclusive shops. They are in very large striped and plaid effects and the coloring is so gorgeous that were it not for its perfect blending and combinations the thought of appearing in a gown made from one of them would be startling to the conservative woman. The brilliant colors include many of the so-called tango yellows, shading to burnt orange, combined with greens, blues and some shades with enough black to make them distinctive.

One especially notable combination is of chrysanthemum colors, painted upon a white ground. The silks are

in double width and of exquisitely fine and soft weave. They are designed for plaited skirts with dainty blouses, over which fancy silk coats made of a dominant color in the plaid are to be worn.

Some beautiful French silks are shown in solid colors with gold and silver medallions scattered over the surface. They are unusual. Some American silks have followed them in designs, and while the quality is excellent the designs are not so carefully or perfectly wrought as those in the French silks. This fact is attributed by experienced buyers to American haste, which wishes to produce quickly and in quantity, to capture ready dollars, rather than to proceed slowly turning out fewer yards a day and working for perfection in design. When the American and French silks are spread out side by side even the uninitiated can see where the fault lies.

As American manufacturers have proven that they can equal any fourth or printed silk made in the world, it should not be only a short time to secure and create as beautiful novelty silks as have ever been manufactured in France. This is certainly going to be a brilliantly colored fashion winter, and one cannot go amiss in selecting any of the new fabrics. They are a bit striking on first acquaintance, but the wearer will not be alone in her glory for they are already popular.

**VELVET EVERYWHERE**

Velvet, velvet, everywhere. Cotton or silk back, colored and black, with or without fur, for coats, for hats, for evening gowns, for street suits, it is used. It is the ace of trumps in the game of fabrics and fashions. Each French designer has worked out some pet idea through this material. This is not cheerful news, especially when velvet or cotton-backed velvet is fashionable. Unless it is unusually good, it is a fabric that shows its cheapness quickly, and there are few women who will give it up the moment it begins to show its cotton threads. They have put so much money into it as a worsted suit would have cost them, and they feel it is too much to ask to discard it before it has given half its value in service. Therefore, we are greeted by the sight of dozens of wrinkled and shabby coat suits from which no spotless finery of blouse and hat will take "the curse."

So be warned in time. Think more than twice before buying a suit or one-piece frock that is not made of the best velvet.

The revival of duvetyne and its sister, velour, will save us, probably, from an avalanche of inferior velvet, as both of these materials are now serviceable, although each has had its bad days. Recently they have been improved, and the dressmakers insist that their wearing qualities are of the best.

It is said that the French designers brought out velvet as the leading fabric for this season because it gave them an excuse to use more fur, but the real reason is that all the materials we will use this winter lies with France's dearth of fabrics and her snatching the kind which she could get in the largest quantity.

It is said over here that our dressmakers are quite enchanted over the universal fashion for using velvet so commonly, especially heaped with peltry as it is, for it allows them the excuse to raise the prices of gowns. At present window draperies are either be draped, restoooned or hung straight. It all depends on the type of the room to be treated. This freedom of hanging together with the profuse amount of color forms the chief contrast between window draperies of this season and the past.

In all the new fabrics intended for window draperies, excepting the handsome lace curtains, there is at least a touch of color. Many of these fabrics, expensive and inexpensive, have elaborate allover patterns in several colors. When using such materials care should be taken to select that which matches or harmonizes with the walls of the room. It is also well to remember the use of the room, whether it is a library, bedroom or dining-room; also the location of the room. North and east rooms require warm draperies and are cheerful, while those with a southern or a western exposure need cooler tones.

For rooms of ordinary size simplicity is the safe rule to be observed. Where a room is not only wide but long, with high ceiling, the festoon manner of fastening back the window draperies can be made very effective. In smaller apartments the effect gives the impression of "fussiness" which is the opposite of the note of restfulness that should be aimed at.

At present cretonnes to match the wall papers are very much used in bedrooms. The same cretonne being used for bedspreads chair cushions and even for covers and mats for the dressing table and reading stand. Such curtains should hang to the sill or not more than four inches below. Other bright colored materials suited to bedroom windows are of cotton or linen with colored borders and a contrasting colored center or a white center. These materials can be all bought by the yard and many of them at a cost of a few cents a yard.

Similar curtains, more individual and expensive, are woven of the required length with the border extending across the bottom as well as down the sides. Black and white effects in checker-board style and in stripes are among the newest curtain fabrics. These have the advantage of harmonizing with almost any bright wall covering.

The Dutch valance is a popular treatment for bedroom windows. This may consist of a valance of the same material hanging between the curtains and on the same rod or it may extend across the window and be hung on a separate rod. These valances may be shirred or box plaited, according to whether the material is thin or thick. Where the privacy of an inner lace or net sash curtain is needed there should be two sets of brackets and at least two, sometimes three, sets of rods. Where the outer draperies and the valance are of a figured material a charming effect may be obtained by having the sash curtains of net of thin muslin with a border in corresponding colors. Another combination that is popular shows sash curtains of thin muslin with small colored figures harmonizing with the border of the outer draperies.

**Coat Collars.**

The newest suits for fall show an absence of shawl collars. The fronts of them are made quite plain with a side fastening ornamented with fancy buttons. The collars are either high and entirely encircle the throat or turn over and are slightly opened in the front to a point even with the neck line.

**New Motor Veil.**

A new idea in automobile veils is one of chiffon with an elastic band, the veil falling well down on the shoulders and edged with a 12-inch border of shadow lace. It is worn with the opening directed over the face and is drawn back when not in use. It is also suitable for evening wear.

## THE TREATMENT OF WINDOWS

The treatment of the windows either makes or mars a room. And the secret of making the room consists not only in selecting the right materials but in arranging the draperies properly. At one time fashion demanded that all draperies, heavy or light, be drawn away from the sash in such a manner as to fall in a deep festoon. Then the reaction came and only straight hanging draperies were considered good taste.

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by Martial et Armand, in Paris, and is highly approved here. The material is velvet, the color deep brown, the collar and the belt of ermine, a fur which has been revived with all the other "old-timers." The faintest military touch is revealed in the ornamental silk cords which swing from the wide belt. But the shape of that collar is the important thing. It is startling. It is joined to a yoke of ermine and comes near enveloping the head.

## SELECTED RECIPES

**Tea And Coffee Stains.**

Old tea and coffee stains are sometimes extremely obstinate to remove and require great pains to remove. Wet the stains in cold water; then soak them in pure glycerin, wash in lukewarm water and iron on the wrong side until dry. Or mix one tablespoon of salt with a cup of soft soap, rub on the spots and lay articles on the grass or in the sun to bleach. Wet the spots occasionally. The natural bleaching power of the sun will often fade out coffee or tea spots if subjected to it for a considerable length of time.

**Grape Butter.**

Wash the grapes carefully, remove all stems and imperfect fruit and drain off the water. Separate the pulp from the skins. Heat the pulp to the boiling point in a preserving kettle and cook it slowly until the seeds separate. Remove the seeds by running the pulp through a colander. Put the pulp and skins into the preserving kettle, cook the mixture slowly for thirty minutes and seal the butter in jars.

**Pear Butter.**

Wash the pears and without peeling them boil them until they fall to pieces. Rub them through a colander to remove the cores, seeds and skins. Put the pulp into a stone crock with half as much sugar, add spices to suit the taste and cook mixture slowly until it becomes smooth and thick, stirring it carefully to prevent burning. Seal the butter jars.

**Apple Butter.**

Apple butter made with grape juice used in place of cider is nice and quickly made. Use a peck of tart apples made into apple sauce and strained; add about a quart of grape juice, two cups of light brown sugar, two teaspoons of cinnamon, two of nutmeg, one-half teaspoon of salt, boil one hour, strain and can.

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## Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

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### THE APRON DRESS FOR STYLE AND SERVICE.



6471

Every housewife will welcome this apron dress, which is accompanied by a neat and becoming cap and fashioned of inexpensive gingham.

This novel design strikes a new note in practical fashions. It is an apron dress and consists of an apron, skirt and cap, all of which may be fashioned at very small cost. Plain blue, tan, green or pink gingham may be used for the purpose, 5 1/2 yards being required for a model in medium size. The Pictorial Review Pattern No. 6471. Price, 15 cents.

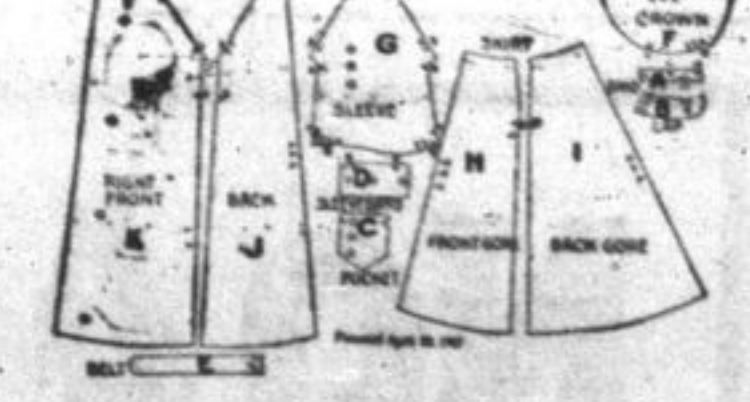


THE APRON DRESS FOR STYLE AND SERVICE.

sleeves are in raglan effect, being cut in one piece.

The sleeves are inserted to the front and back, as the first step in the making of the apron. The front seam of left sleeve should be left free above the notch. Next, cross under-arm and sleeve seams, leaving sleeve seam free below single large "O" perforations. Gather lower edge of sleeve, sew sleeve band to gathered edge as notched, fold on line of large "O" perforations and fasten remaining edge over seam. Turn hem at lower edge, regulating the width according to the height of the wearer. Insert the left shoulder edge of right front under the left sleeve to small "o" perforations when closing.

For the pocket, find large "O" perforations as a guide to the front. Hem



the upper edge and adjust to position on front, the upper edge of pocket along crossline of three small "o" perforations.

Adjust belt to position, center-backs even and upper edge of belt along crossline of double "oo" perforations. The skirt gores must now be joined as notched, leaving left side seam free above large "O" perforation in front gore for pocket. Stitch a casing one inch wide when finished to position underneath upper edge of skirt; insert a drawing.

For the cap, gather the lower front edge between double "TT" perforations. Sew band to gathered edge as notched, center-fronts even. Place lap and sew to band, notches and center-fronts even; turn lap back and tack the side edge to position. Stitch a bias casing one inch wide when finished, underneath lower edge of crown from the band to center-back; insert elastic and draw in to the required size.

A bit of embroidery may be added to the cap band, as this trimming is used on everything this season.

Sizes 22, 26, 30, 34 and 38 inches bust.

Above Patterns can be obtained from **NEWMAN & SHAW,** Princess Street.

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The use of Ivory Soap in hospitals throughout the States is scientific proof that no purer soap can be made.

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