

ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS

LOW but apparently sure acceptance is being extended to the extra fullness and pleats introduced into skirts.

The shapely, well cut portion encircling the hips is accentuated by the lower, broad, flat pleats, or by the series of graduating pleats behind. A wide box-pleat forming the center of the skirt, flanked on either side by smaller pleats, braid or passementerie is a model worth to be liked.

Thin woollens and smooth-faced cloths are not worn by any means, and appear in the newest and finest of gowns. Thin cloths, especially, are lovely in design and workmanship. The latest fancy in making them is to have the upper part of a skirt liberty satin matching exactly the color of cloth, the lower part of cloth either embroidered, set off with fancy trimmings or pleated and tucked.

Wool embroideries worked on net are pretty trimming when used in combination with heavy guipure. Several kinds of trimming may be used on one gown without fault. Lace, embroidered passementeries, braid and cord ornaments may go together.

Smooth-faced cloths nearly always show in the form of finishing the bottom. One new model was shirred in alternate rows from the waist line to below the knees, whence the skirt fell full.

Four brand new designs of street dresses are presented here-with. In the small picture is one for which fawn broadcloth and heavy cream lace are proposed as materials.

dividual taste, purse or materials already in hand may dictate. But the last gown of this quartet is so happy an interpretation of new fashions that to do more than to substitute for the ladies' cloth some like weave would endanger artistic loss.

Sorts of wraps and coats are galore, and since permission is given for all grades from plain to fanciful, with an unusual abundance of materials and trimmings available, it is nearly as easy to get up a novel coat as a novel gown. In strictly tailor-made coats there have not been many novelties, but in dress coats and evening wraps new ideas are starting.

Little shoulder capes of cloth, silk or velvet do not amount to much as a protection against cold, but they add a dressy touch and are in line with fashion. As a rule the cape matches the material of the gown.

button close to the throat with high military collars. These are double-breasted and fasten with large buttons or cord ornaments. Cord and ornaments are used very freely as trimming. Coats with founces of heavy lace are three-quarter length and have large cape collars of shirred white chiffon, trimmed with tabs of the cloth applied with lace bands.

Stole fronts are seen on many loose coats, and usually are silk enhanced by pretty embroideries. Persian and Oriental colorings are put on many light cloths, with especially good effect for trimming fronts, cuffs and collars. Dresden silks are used for coats, the whole sometimes covered with very fine net and finished inside with several pleated ruffles of chiffon. Fawn-colored cloth edged at the bottom with a

deep founce of fawn-colored, knife-pleated chiffon, the fronts trimmed with jabots of the same, gives another handsome garment. Cream, white and oyster cloths are fashionable for dress coats, while in ordinary tailor-made coats, tweeds, checks, zibelines or any plain cloth in dark tones is permissible. Velvet coats are in long, short and three-quarter length. Black velvet, applied with large black lace medallions outlined with fine cord or braid, the velvet cut out beneath to show some bright silk lining, is very fine. The new plumed shade in velvet is also handsome. Fur trims many coats, and some very dressy ones are lined with it. Short, loose coats, as a rule, are rather plain and not for dress wear. They are trimmed with stitching or braiding usually, though passementeries are used and wool embroideries make an effective finish.

Besides the untrimmed coat in the second of these pictures, three new designs of outside garments are presented herewith.

OF FEMININE CONCERN

STOUT WOMEN FIND THE ROAD TO BEAUTY A VERY ROCKY ONE.

A School Where Girls Can Learn the Gardener's Art-Club of College Women-Odds and Ends.

It would seem as if the woman who is too stout and the woman who thinks she is losing her youthful appearance is really growing desperate, says a writer in the New York Times. Advertisement. No treatment is too heroic for her to try and no advice too absurd for her to take. She has come back to town as a figure as she is in the springtime when the family physician said to her: "If you would really rather be thin than happy cultivate a hobby. It's the best way to get rid of flesh, especially if it is a bad enough worry to keep you from sleeping much. The kind of a worry that will affect you nerves and make you restless is the best kind for the stout woman. It will take you out into the open air and make you walk and walk and do all manner of energetic things. Unhappy worried people are always great workers. Haven't you noticed it? They rush at everything and anything to get away from themselves and their own thoughts; and that is what makes them thin."

The stout woman who is all this banter with the good nature that is supposed to be part of her disease and then accused the doctor of being an unfeeling, horrid thing. "I didn't ask you for a recipe for wrinkles," she wailed. "I asked you how I could get thin this summer. I am willing to devote the whole season to it, doctor dear."

THE "LIGHT CURE" Its Application to the Worst Forms of Skin Disease. Julian Moritzen, in Review of Reviews. The concentration apparatus consists of quartz lenses framed in two brass tubes which can be moved, the one into the other, like two pieces of a telescope. Lenses of quartz are used because this material, in a far higher degree than glass, allows the ultraviolet rays of shortest wave length to pass through. For it is just these ultraviolet rays that have a considerable bactericidal effect. The apparatus for the concentration of sunlight, however, may be made of glass, since the ultraviolet rays here have longer wave lengths.

As far as the curative implement is concerned, everything has been done now to carry this, since the ultraviolet rays here have longer wave lengths.

Value of the "Woman's Page." New York Evening Sun. "I should not so much mind her devouring stories of burglaries, accidents, catastrophes, fires, floods, or even divorce trials, as I should mind her absorbing the contents of the woman's page," says Mr. Howells, employed the November number of Harper's Bazar his eyes "backing me up" as to the desirability of the woman's page. "I don't mind, and suppose her in an immature intellectual infancy. In fine, outside of the Woman's Page, a girl, if she is a good girl, may read almost anything she likes."

Little Lessons in Economy

In Europe corn means all grains used in making bread-wheat, oats, barley and rye. The Indian corn of the United States is known as maize. This is a distinctly American grain, though recently cultivated to a considerable extent in Europe, Indian Central America, was originally found in the United States.

Starch granules, being more easily disintegrated, and the Southern meal is very much finer. For the city dwellers, who live in the almost constant temperature of summer, in the medium-sized spider of corn, the white meal is better adapted to both palate and bodily needs. Unmixed with wheat flour, cornmeal cannot be made into bread raised with eggs and baking powder. This is owing to the deficiency in gluten. One common fault with most cooks not raised, "well versed in cornmeal doings," is the neglect to scald their meal before making it up into their batters. The granulated cornmeal requires even more than scalding in order to make it digestible for most

person in your position to have. It is very well for Mrs. Billions, who can have all seven different costumes at the same time, to have a few dollars' worth of woolen goods which are not too fine to wear. But alas for the logic and consistency of man. "I do wear this commonly," said the modern steam-heated housewife, the wife of her sustenance on it and she had nothing else to wear. And her case is one of very many which account in a great measure for the numbers of velvet gowns being made just now. The ambition of the fashionable woman is to have a wardrobe which is very many steps behind the prosperity of the fashionable rich.

Extravagant Women. There were never more varieties of velvet than there are to-day, and the velvet gown bids fair to be as ubiquitous as was the velvet suit last year. The extraordinary vogue given to such expensive fashions, that of velvet costumes, for example, speaks well for the prosperity of the country or else betokens a heartless extravagance on the part of thousands of women. It is quite impossible to tell anything about a woman's financial position from her clothes. The rich woman may be a bit dowdy, and the poor woman extremely fashionably dressed. The philosophy of the latter is humorous and convincing. The husband's hard-earned \$2,000 a year clerk-of-one of these velvet-clad women remonstrated with her. "Your gown may not have cost so much, my dear," he said, "it is logical, masculine way, but it isn't the kind of a gown for

Volle with Lace. Fancy Waist 4205—Three-Piece Skirt 3890. 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The skirt pattern 4205 is cut in sizes for a 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inch bust measure. PATTERN COUPON For patterns of two garments illustrated above send 10 cents for each (with stamps). Cut out illustration and inclose it in letter. Write your name and address distinctly and state number and size wanted. Address: Pattern Dept., The Journal, Indianapolis, Ind. Allow one week for return of pattern.

THE PRODUCTS OF CORN

stomachs. It should be first made into a batter, otherwise it is swallowed in a partially raw state, and the digestive organs resent their imposed task of attempting the outward digestive which should be accomplished by the cook and her efficient assistants—heat and water.

Custard Corn Bread—This is sometimes called spider cake. Mix together a cupful and a half of white corn meal, half a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar (for a tea). Stir a scant teaspoonful of soda into a cupful of milk. Mix with the meal, then add two eggs and a cupful of soft milk or cream. Beat the batter thoroughly. Put a tablespoonful or two of vegetable fat into a medium-sized spider or frying pan. As soon as the fat is heated, turn the pan about so that every part will be oiled. Turn in the batter. Pour over the top of the batter a cupful of sweet milk, holding the cup close to the batter while pouring. Do not stir this milk into the batter, but set the spider at once into a hot oven. Bake from twenty-five to thirty minutes. This batter is relished by many who cannot eat the coarser kind of corn bread.

A Great Truth. Roswell Field, in Chicago Post. Mrs. Helen Henriot—and a more clear-minded, level-headed woman never addressed the National Household Economics Association—uttered a great vital, troubling truth when she remarked yesterday that "women have become the money-spenders." It is our impression that this statement will go unchallenged where men have gathered together, for there will be no disposition to dispute with Mrs. Henriot the full importance of this revelation in household economics. We do not understand, however, that the attitude of woman as a money-spender has been suddenly acquired, or that this is the first alpha that accompanies the emancipation of the womanhood. Indeed, as we look back over the long annals of history we note that woman as a money-spender has cut her so to speak, to a considerable extent, and we recall the proverbial philosophy of a most illustrious philosopher of the past who was accustomed to assert that a woman can take more out of the house in a teaspoon than she can bring in in a shovel. Yet we dare say that when Mrs. Henriot's bold address is printed in full, the women of the world will be reminded by woman of the present day is clearly in the line of judicious outlay, and that the time has come when the burster is the palladium of our domestic affluence. Even bargain days has no siren note for the woman who has her eye on the welfare of the family life concerned. Perhaps.

Embroidered white line collars with the new channels also in front, and mounted on slightly curved bands are again worn with day costumes by those whose complexion will permit the use of this heavy opaque white. They are worn with a quaint brooch in old-time fashion, and the tabbed cuffs to match turn back on the wrists of the close-fitting dress sleeves.

For Chief of Police. New Orleans Times-Democrat. The police force of a great city is no inconsiderable army of men, and it should be commanded by a man of high intellect and character that no one would dare attempt to swerve him one inch from the direct path of duty. The chief of police and such men in retired army officers, and men of equal character could be found in this country, and will be found as soon as we get away from the idea that the proper person to have at the head of the police is a comical, fat, and ignorant man who has the respect of the whole community, and whom any citizen would be glad to receive at his house.



STREET DRESS MODELS SET FOR COPYING.



OUTSIDES WORTH REMEMBERING.

Brown velvet is suggested for the belt. Nearly covered by a coat in the next illustration is a dress for which gray silk and wool cologne and cream lace would be fine, and a collar of white panne velvet and belt of pale blue velvet would be stylish touches, two colors of velvet often appearing on the same gown. Beside this design is one for oyster ladies' cloth, or kindred weave, with finish of black silk buttons and cord for skirt and shoulder piece; for allover guipure for the bodies bright green velvet strapped with tabs of the goods for the yoke, and dress goods, banded with lace, for the sleeves. Last comes a skirt of the new pluck-back order. For it are proposed electric blue canvas suiting, orange velvet ribbon, small gilt buttons, and for the bodice an odd collar of white moire embroidered in black and burnt orange chenille. The belt pleats of the Spanish founce are echoed in the sleevelet. Like the other dresses, and all the garments of these pictures, these last details are subject to the changes that in-



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