

PICTURESQUE HATS for AFTERNOON WEAR



A Dashing Shape Heaped with Plumes

THE WINTER hat proposition is the absorbing interest now. Until this all-important question is settled there can be no peace of mind for womankind. The thing is in the air—as well as occupying the center of the stage in the shop windows—and from the six-year-old who pleads for a "feddar" on her Sunday chapeaux to Great Aunt Marie, who appeals wistfully "do tell me what I can do to my winter bonnet to bring it in style," femininity is obsessed by this vital problem.

Crowns the Antithesis of Year Ago.

Some of the big Russian turbans which are the craze in Paris now have crowns over 12 inches high. These hats are jammed down over the forehead so far that one does not realize how very high they are, the head being pushed up half way into the towering crown. The broad brimmed hats also, which one sees of an afternoon in the Bois, and at the smart tea places, have these very high crowns made of shirred and corded silk or velvet, with plumes or aigrettes towering aloft. Once one becomes used to tall hats there is really a change in the shape which is the chief feature in the flat headgear.

Moire Silk Favorite Millinery Stuff.

Whereas a twelve-month ago the silk manufacturers were tearing their hair over their inability to furnish bengaline silk fast enough to supply the milliners, they are now in the same old predicament over moire. The whimsies of Mistress Mode do seem to cause a great deal of trouble to the staid manufacturers who pined persistently in her willful wack, and no sooner do they catch up with her and flood the retail market with the fabric designated by her capricious wand than—Pouf!—off she flits again to touch something else into brief popularity.

Moire silk is the lady's momentary fancy at present, and this lustrous fabric with its shimmer of water ripples through the silken weave has

been lifted to the very pinnacle of modishness. A moire hat by Bertha has been photographed for today's page, and not only does this graceful model show the favor for moire as a covering and trimming, but it hints also at the coming shape which will shade the eyes and be lifted up at the back in a fashion we all thought we had forgotten, but when we remember now that Paris is reviving it to have been a style distinctly bewitching in type.

Crims Turned Up at the Back Soon.

This interesting hat by Bertha is so simple in its trimming that it offers deceptive possibilities of imitation to the ambitious home milliner. But, however simple the trimming may be, the high shape betrays a master skill. The brim slants in an ordinary mushroom effect over the face in front and at the sides, and the upward movement begins so gradually that the brim is sharply flattened up against the forehead. The crown is made of fine instead of being knotted by hand—a tedious and expensive process—are attached with paste, and a trip through the dampers will result in a pitifully shrunken and distorted hat.

The Pleated Cockade in Fan Shape.

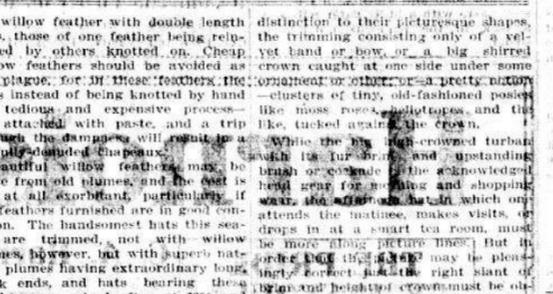
Every year some milliner invents a brand-new way of tying ribbon which becomes the rage. Last summer it was the huge, flat "pump" bow of velvet which Esther Meyer introduced early in the season. This winter it is evidently to be the fan cockade which Paris milliners, particularly Paul et Bertha, are using on the new models.

One of the beautiful models illustrated was designed to accompany a coat and skirt suit for an October frolic, and is of darkest seal brown velvet. The hat is trimmed with gorgeous plumes in a sort of fan shape. The moire silk hat being a trifle darker in shade. The shape of this hat is particularly graceful, the upward tilt at the left being enchanting with a pretty face.

If in Doubt Choose Feathers.

Never was the bird that hides its feathers in the sand in order to become inconspicuous so important a factor in fashion. No sacrifice seems too great for some women to make for the sake of possessing magnificent ostrich feathers, and for the sake of a big hat heaped with a mass of tumbling plumes many a little business girl this winter will very likely live in a less expensive hall room and get along on cheaper luncheons.

Long feathers are not as fashionable as the shorter plumes; but whatever the length of the feather, the flues must be long, thick and heavy. This craze for long flues has brought out



Silk Hat With Jaunty Side Trimming

the willow feather with double length ends, those of one feather being supported by others knotted on. Cheap willow feathers should be avoided as they are apt to be a pretty nasty thing. The flues instead of being knotted by hand—a tedious and expensive process—are attached with paste, and a trip through the dampers will result in a pitifully shrunken and distorted hat. Beautiful willow feathers may be made from old plumes, and the best is not at all extravagant, particularly if the feathers furnished are in good condition. The handsomest hats this season are trimmed, not with willow plumes, however, but with superior natural plumes having extraordinary long, thick ends, and hats bearing these feathers are priced often at \$200 and \$300. The handsomest ostrich feathers come from the male bird, the second quality coming from the female. The best plumes are taken from the tail and wings, the smaller feathers going into boas, stoles and the like.

Picturesqueness Features.

The Bertha hat of moire silk, and other models from important French houses prove by their simplicity and charm how absurd is this grasping after effects beyond the reach of one's pocketbook. Many delightful models are shown, both in Paris and America, which even the home milliner could copy very satisfactorily, so simple are the trimmings, even when the hats are intended for dressy wear. Many of the most beautiful models owe their chief

distinction to their picturesque shapes, the trimming consisting only of a velvet band or bow, or a big shirred crown caught at one side under some ornament, or other for a pretty, dainty clusters of tiny, old-fashioned posies like moss roses, dandelions, and the like, tucked against the crown.

While the big, high-crowned turbans with the turban and upstanding brush or comb are the acknowledged head gear for morning and shopping wear, the smaller hats, which are worn in the afternoon, make visits, or drops in at a smart tea room, must be more picturesque than in the past. The crown and height of crown must be obtained. Given these important characteristics, the hat may be just as becoming banded with a scarf and bow of velvet as with a mass of plumes. A lovely hat seen at the Plaza the other afternoon with a skirt and coat suit of blue velvet, was a big mushroom model of biscuit colored moire covered with charming lace, the brim caught up just back of the left temple with a rosette of blue velvet, bands of the velvet passing around the crown.

Some of the big felt shapes, curled up daintily at one side, and with huge puffed crowns of velvet, are immensely becoming, especially when they carry out the color harmony of the outfit. Such a hat, worn with a little two-piece suit on Fifth ave-



A Paris Model Introducing a New Style



The Moire Silk Hat is the Fad



A Mustard and Seal Brown Harmony



Towering Flowers, if Flowers at All

Some Breakfast Dishes

Stew some dried haddock in milk until the flesh comes away easily from the skin, pound it well in a mortar, and mix with it one teaspoonful of breadcrumbs, a piece of butter, a little cayenne, and the yolk of an egg. Mix thoroughly, and form into small balls; roll each ball in the white of an egg, cover with breadcrumbs, and fry in boiling fat until a golden brown color. Drain carefully on paper, and serve on small rounds of fried bread. Garnish with parsley.

Kidneys and Bacon.

Take four sheep's kidneys, one tablespoonful of bacon fat, a little pepper, and one ounce of butter. Put the bacon fat into a saucepan which will hold the kidneys, and when it boils put them in whole and skinned. Turn them twice in 15 minutes, and when nicely browned take them up, cut each open, sprinkle a little pepper over, put a piece of butter on each, and serve very hot with rashers of bacon.

Savory Omelette.

Beat up three or four eggs with one desert-spoonful of parsley very finely minced, season with pepper and salt. Put two ounces of butter in the omelette pan; as soon as it is melted, pour in the egg mixture. Stir it with a shallow spoon, and do not cease scooping it from the sides and bottom until it is getting set. Mix in the butter as you do so; it must never stick to the pan. It should be soft and not quite set when you slide it gently into a hot dish. Be careful not to leave it too long before you cease stirring, or the omelette will be as tough as leather.

Baked Mackerel.

Two small mackerel, filleted. Cut each fillet in two pieces, and put in a fireproof dish, which has been buttered. Dust with pepper and salt, and sprinkle with a little lemon juice. Cover with buttered paper, and bake

in a moderate oven for 15 minutes. Serve plain, or with parsley sauce poured over.

Egg Omelets.

Cut hard-boiled eggs into thick slices, dip them in egg and breadcrumbs, which have been seasoned with pepper, salt and a pinch of dried parsley. Have a little butter in the frying pan, and let the eggs cook two minutes on one side, turn them on the other and finish. When taken from the pan by them before the fire on white paper to absorb the grease. Serve a little thickened gravy around them.

Scrambled Fish.

Beat up three eggs, add one tablespoonful of cream or milk, season with pepper and salt. Melt two ounces of butter in a steppan, and to this add two or three ounces of flaked fish (any whitish fish), from skin and bones will do), fry for a few seconds and then add the eggs. Stir well over the fire until the mixture thickens, and serve very hot piled up on pieces of hot buttered toast.

FURNITURE NOTES

Queer bug effects carved from amber shell are the hatpin favorites now in Paris. Dragonflies, moths and even the clumsy Egyptian scarabaeus are shown, and sometimes bodies or wings are delicately tinted. One hatpin shows a scarabaeus three inches long; the body colored a brilliant green, the wings being delicately carved from the shell. As the hats grow in size the hatpins grow with them, and some of the French designs are absurdly conspicuous and monstrous. For more conservative taste there are dainty cabochon pins set with sunken turquoise, and odd-art novenas effects in shell silver set with rhinestones.

In Paris one may purchase pretty

blue the other day, was of sapphire blue felt, the crown of velvet in the same shade being lifted to one side by a black aigrette which emanated from a big round jet ornament.

Strip beaver is very fashionable, and huge hats with brims of the beaver and velvet or moire silk crowns to match are very dressy and almost invariably becoming even when quite simply trimmed.

Flowers used in natural effects will not be much seen through the early portion of the season, at least. When they are used they are in inconspicuous "colorings," and are set high at the side of the hat as silver trimmings would be used, or clustered in little "nest" bunches.

The flower trimmed hat illustrated in a berry red moire model, faced with velvet of a darker shade and trimmed with huge poppies and leaves in brown, berry tones and deep purple.

Lace is slowly but surely being revived as a millinery fabric, and this winter lace will be combined with the furry materials which are so fashionable. Black maline also is seen on black hats, and, by the way, never were so many stunning all black models being sent over as are coming now in the big wooden milliner's boxes from Paris.

Some of these huge black hats are veritable dreams, with their airy ruffles of black maline, masses of splendid black plumes, and high lights of jet ornament.

and should be screwed up or down, as the case may be, with care.

Use a fold of the material you are working on instead of a hem or seam, to experiment with.

Thread the machine with silk or thread appropriate to the gown you are making. For example, silk thread with silk material, cotton with cotton.

Shorten or lengthen your stitch as desired; if it draws the tension should be made looser. Sometimes it is the upper, and sometimes the lower, thread that pulls. Find out which before attempting to adjust the tension.

A loosely sewed seam is more serviceable than one too tightly sewed, as the latter will snap and tear at the slightest provocation. In sewing silk goods all seams require the loosest possible tension. This is also true in sewing chiffons and thin goods. Some of which there is a strain will give more if sewed loosely. The beginner should, in fact, avoid a tight tension and should use it only upon the advice of an experienced sewer.

THE ITALIAN POLENTA.

One of the greatest dishes of the Italians is "polenta." They often serve it to guests, but it is nothing more than cornmeal mush, one of the dishes of our forefathers, yet always one of the best in the winter.

WOMEN AND HOME

The best dust cloths are made of old silkings.

THE SEWING MACHINE

The hardest thing to regulate about your sewing machine is its tension. It must not be too tight nor too loose,

scrubbing the floor with a hot and strong solution of salt before laying down the carpet and scattering dry salt on the carpet when sweeping it.

Mustard water is useful to clean the hands after handling any odorous substance.

A few drops of oil of cloves added to paste will prevent the latter from turning sour.

For blood stains use cold water first, then soap and water. Never use hot water, as it sets the stain.

Wood ashes put in a woolen bag and placed in the water is a simple means for making hard water soft for washing.

It is a thing well worth knowing that a few drops of oil of lavender, scattered upon book shelves, back of the books, will prevent dampness from injuring the bindings of books during prolonged seasons of rainy weather.

Half a teaspoonful of sugar thrown into the embers will nearly always revive a dying fire, and it is always safe to use for that purpose.

To prevent lamp wicks from smoking soak them thoroughly in vinegar and let them dry before putting them into kerosene lamps to be used.

If the ceiling should become smoked from an improperly regulated lamp underneath, the blackened surface may be cleaned by washing it with a little weak soda water.

When packing away white summer dresses or any white goods for the winter, wrap each piece carefully in blue paper. It will prevent the white material from turning yellow.

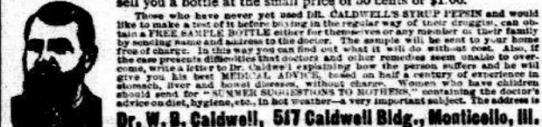
Writing ink, especially if kept in an open bottle, quickly becomes thick and unfit for use. In that case dilute the ink with a small quantity of vinegar and shake the bottle well.

If soot should fall on the carpet, cover it liberally with salt before making an attempt to sweep it up. It will then be possible to remove the soot with the salt, leaving the carpet clean.

Rugs often have a tendency to curl at the corners. To prevent them from doing so, bind them on the underside with a strip of narrow webbing of the kind that is used to hold the springs in furniture in place.

BABY'S SUMMER REMEDY FREE

In a family where the children are still young few mothers experience the joy of passing a summer without the children becoming sick. As a rule the ailment is a trivial one, though it looks very serious. The trouble usually lies in the stomach or bowels, due to a summer cold or to unfit food, water or fruit—the hot-weather dangers. Before becoming alarmed, however, give the child a dose of **DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN** when you put it to bed. The directions sheet that comes with each bottle will tell you the quantity to give, according to the age, and as the remedy is pleasant to take and does not gripe, the child will not refuse it. By morning it will be much improved, and in another day entirely well. That is the experience of thousands of mothers. Give it in **DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN** USE **DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN** in cases of indigestion, biliousness, summer complaint, loss of appetite or sleep, sick headache, nervousness, etc. Do not give salts or purgative waters, tablets, pills or sleep-producing remedies that always contain narcotics, for these are unpleasant to take, gripe, and do only temporary good. **DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN** is a vegetable compound, thoroughly tested in American homes for many years. Women, children and old people are among its staunchest friends. Your druggist will sell you a bottle at the small price of 50 cents or \$1.00.



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