

WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

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STYLES FOR THE OUTDOOR GIRL SENSIBLE AND BECOMING COSTUMES FOR SUMMER SPORT

The OUTDOOR GIRL

Now that the season has come when we who are dwellers in cities flee to the mountains or seashore or prairies, our thoughts turn to outdoor life and to the clothes we shall wear in order to thoroughly enjoy it. No woman is today fool enough not to make an effort to adopt her costume in vacation time to the vacation spirit. Banished are frills and furbelows, and in their place comes simplicity and comfort. Becomes, however, is still ardently desired and as suggestions along the lines of suitability and attractiveness, I have selected the outdoor sporting costumes, which I am using as illustrations. In planning for your outing, I hope you will find them helpful.

Bathing-Suit in Princess Style

A very simple little model of pleated taffeta is shown here, the fastening being made beneath the central box-pleat at the front. The suit is of black taffeta and cuffs, collar and piping at the skirt hem are of black-and-white striped silk. The cap has a gay little bow of the striped silk. All the summer girls of 1909 will carry parasols with their bathing-suits—a really sensible notion while one is lounging on the mistletoe sand.

A New Bathing-Suit Model

Very graceful indeed is this pretty little suit of black satin which is made in an entirely new way. The bodice is formed of the satin closely tucked and cut on the bias, a seam coming down the center-front and the upper edge of the bodice falling over the little puffed sleeve. Bias bands of striped silk give brightness to the suit, and the plain circular skirt accords well with the oddly-cut bodice.

Summer Riding Habit of Linen

The fair horsewomen who enjoy their favorite exercise in the South, and some of the younger women who ride in Central Park, ride astride, and this cool linen habit is designed for this method of riding. The skirt is cut in divided fashion and falls gracefully at either side of the horse when its wearer is seated in the saddle. When afoot the skirt hangs like any ordinary linen walking skirt in trotabout length. The coat of this habit is one of the natty little hip refusers which swing clear of the horse when the rider is seated.

Simple Togs for Tennis

The good tennis-player never cares to be bothered with frills. Her garb must be neat as possible, but the sort of raiment which will not get in the way or be whipped by the wind when she flashes about the court. This comfortable shirt-waist of white madras and the neck is collarless in this year's cool fashion. An inset facing of blue linen edges the neck and tailored cuffs of the blue linen finish the loose sleeves.

One of the New Athletic Sweaters

This bonnie lassie in her plaid jacket might be setting forth a salmon fishing in the North Scotland streams. A very pretty notion it is—this trimming of plaided bands on the new wool sweaters, and these sweaters are sure to be popular with the younger women. To match the sweater, there is a comfortable Panama hat wound loosely with a dotted-ribbon scarf which repeats the color of the plaid.

THE HIGH WAIST-LINE SKIRT

The skirt with high waist-line requires an under-support at the waist, whether it be fitted closely or allowed to hang loosely, without curving in at the waist-



BATHING-SUIT IN PRINCESS STYLE

line. While the curveless line is the newer fashion, it is not invariably the most becoming, and must be a matter of individual arrangement. Whether the skirt be closely fitted or not, the supporting girdele is shaped exactly to the figure-lines and boned at the seams; then the skirt is adjusted to it in accordance with the directions for bringing together corresponding perforations. A complete one-piece costume may, however, be made by draping the skirt from the waist-lining and omitting the supporting girdele. In this way any suitable waist may be united with a skirt into the desired costume, the perforations on the girdele, that are the guides in draping the skirt correctly, being transferred to corresponding positions on the waist-lining. A lining that extends two or three inches below the waist-line should be used, or the regulation staple lining, that extends well down over the hips.

Fitting the Lining

The lining is fitted and boned, and hooks and eyes are sewed at the center-front or center-back edges—whichever has been decided upon in the plan of closing. A lining of this length is boned in the same manner as a full-length princess lining. The bones extend above the waist five or six inches (depending upon the figure), and below the waist-

SUMMER RIDING HABIT

line only far enough to reach the turn of the hips. If too long, the ends will show as points through the garment. In boning a lining of this length, the bone-

WHEN THE FISH BITE WELL

casings is turned under at the lower end and finished, the same as at the top, with about one-half inch of bone free from the seam, but covered with the end of the bone-covering.

A SIMPLE TENNIS COSTUME

Goring Waist and Skirt. When the waist-lining has been fitted and boned and the skirt cut and basted, the time has arrived for them to be fitted to each other, and here the girdele

A NEW FRENCH BATHING-GOWN

support has its use, though it is not included in the completed garment, the bones of the waist-lining taking its place. If the waist-line is not marked by perforations on the waist-lining, mark it, at the final fitting, by pinning a length of tape around the waist.

The skirt-pattern has its waist-line indicated by perforations. These were, of course, transferred to the cloth when the skirt was cut, and marked by tailor's tacks before the sections were separated. When the skirt goes are basted together, these tacks-threads will form a continuous line around, corresponding to the regulation waist-line of the skirt. On the girdele pattern an upper row of perforations indicates the high waist-line of the skirt, the girdele extending above this line for a possible outside girdele finish that may be desired in some instances.

Measure the pattern of the girdele on the waist-lining, with the waist-line perforations even with the waist-line of the girdele, and mark on the lining the position of the upper row of perforations. Mark with chalk or with pins, and connect into a continuous line by a line of basting-stitches or a strip of tape.

Another Method

There is another way of ascertaining the correct position these two lines

should occupy on the waist-lining. While it involves a little more trouble, it is rather more accurate, particularly for the dressmaker without great experience. Even an experienced dressmaker will prefer to be extra cautious when she first attempts a new style that has some novel points of construction. It is a simple matter to cut a girdele, using the provided pattern and odd scraps of cambric lining. Cut first carefully, mark the perforations, baste the seams and fit the girdele over the waist-lining, with the waist-line perforations of the girdele directly at the natural waist-line of the figure.

Transfer these perforations, and those for the high waist-line, to the fitted waist-lining by pinning through both linings at each set of perforations, then turning over the edge of the girdele and making a continuous line of basting-stitches on the waist-lining, using the folded edge of the girdele as a guide. The girdele has now served its purpose, and may be removed, but kept with the pattern for future use, well fitted girdele support may be put to several practical uses.

Draping the Skirt

The skirt is now to be draped to the waist-lining, pinning its upper edge to the line indicated for it on the lining. The skirt may be fitted, at the normal waist-line, as closely to the figure as desired, making of the completed gown a princess or Directoire model, as either one or the other may be more becoming. With waists of the bolero type the waist-portion usually overlaps the top of the skirt, even when the latter is finished with a girdele in either crust or plain strap form.

When a waist in regulation waist-length is adopted with the skirt into a one-piece costume, it should be draped on the lining before the skirt, and the excess material, below the traced high waist-line, cut away. A high-cut skirt, mounted on its supporting girdele, may be worn as a separate skirt over almost any regulation-length waist, but such an arrangement will result in several unnecessary layers of material about the waist, and is hardly desirable for even a slender figure.

The girdele-supported skirt is, however, particularly well adapted for wear with an under-skirt of lingerie or silk waist. The necessity for an extra belt or girdele is avoided, and there is no danger of the unsightly separation at the back between skirt-belt and outside belt. The lingerie waist, being thin, will not appreciably increase the size of the waist.

Consider Your Figure

It is by no means a hard-and-fast rule that the pattern's high waist-line must be made the same actual line at the top of every skirt. You may have some deviation of figure which, though slight, has necessitated some alteration-fitting in the vertical lines of waist and skirt, and it is quite as important that the few horizontal lines shall be individually suitable. The same position of bands and flounces cannot be expected to be equally suitable for a 39-inch and a 43-inch skirt length. Correspondingly, a shorter length from neck to waist-line may require that the high skirt-line be lowered a bit. It is easily understandable that a stout figure may wear a skirt with a very broad girdele. For best effects, the latter's breadth should diminish proportionately with the inches that are added to bust and waist measure. On general principles, one piece of advice to a stout woman is to avoid horizontal lines.

Breaking the Waist-Line

The skirt's high waist-line may be broken to good effect by bretelle-like straps, that cross the shoulders and extend down on the skirt, well over the natural waist-line. They should be braided or otherwise trimmed.

VISITING IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Forms and Usages to be Observed

There are many meanings of the term visiting, and the subject might be divided in several parts and still admit of subdivisions. Complications and problems are constantly arising in the ever-changing conditions of modern life, especially in small towns and country neighborhoods.

It may be well to discuss first the ordinary and conventional etiquette which applies to visiting on one's friends or on new acquaintances; next a few rules about general visiting, both a paying and receiving calls, and finally to be observed in visits made to friends in summer-time, over Sunday, or for a few days or a week.

Calling Cards

Taking first the subject of making a call, it is understood that the rule of saving one's card applies under all general circumstances, except in making informal calls on an intimate friend, where it would be unnecessary to leave cards in repeated visits.

In small places many persons seem to imagine that to leave one's visiting card is an affection or that it expresses very formal intentions when extreme cordiality is the object of one's visit. It should be remembered that a card represents its owner; it gives one's street address; it reminds a hostess that one has called; if she is not at home it informs her of one's visit.

An important thing to be understood is that a card is never given to the person on whom one is calling. Such a mistake would mark one as ignorant of the first principles of good manners.

Serving Cards

The usual rule in making a call is to give one's card to the servant who opens the door, or one may give one's name to the servant and lay one's card on the hall table in passing. In a modest household, without the facilities of a servant, a certain difficulty arises for a visitor who is taken unprepared when a member of the family opens the door. This need not cause dismay. One should be natural and try to say

guest, specifying the time of the visit and giving exact dates, from Saturday to Monday, or from Wednesday to Saturday, or for a week, as the case may be, mentioning the train by which the guest shall arrive.

A reply must be prompt and definite and the dates must be repeated. It is unpardonable to say, "I will come if I can." This doubtful reply would disturb all possible plans of a hostess. Serious misunderstandings may arise unless these points are observed. When a young man is invited to stay at a house the invitation is sent invariably by the mother, never by a daughter. A guest's duty is to be agreeable, tactful, good-natured, to fall in with any plan of action or amusement proposed; to know when to keep out of the way, to go to one's room and read or write; to remember that a hostess does not want a guest always with her.

Other points to be observed are never to pluck flowers in the grounds; never to injure books; to return books to their places; never to drive a horse too far if a horse is placed at a guest's disposal; to remember to give a fee to the maid who cared for one's room. Above all, it is obligatory after one's departure to write a note to one's hostess telling her of the pleasure of the visit.

Visiting Cards

One's visiting card is engraved from a plate, not printed and never written. Script is in good taste. The full name with a prefix is used—Miss Mary Emily Johnson. A married woman has her husband's full name on her card and a widow is entitled to the same privilege, thus: Mrs. Robert Henry Mason.

Household Silver

As a general rule, every one when beginning housekeeping is supposed to have a certain amount of silver for general use, as well as additional silver for occasional use. One would require in small silver one dozen large forks, one dozen small forks, one dozen table-spoons, one dozen dessert-spoons, one or two dozen teaspoons, one dozen coffee-spoons. The reason more teaspoons are needed is because if one were having an afternoon tea it is necessary to have plenty of teaspoons, and even with the use of coffee-spoons you would have but three dozen spoons, an insufficient supply for a number of guests. Of course, a servant must be in attendance at a tea

to carry away soiled silver and china and bring a fresh supply. 2. Dessert-spoons may be used for ices, although forks are preferred for almost all desserts, except soft desserts, viz.: custards, jellies, preserves, or any dessert served with cream. 3. After-dinner coffee is always hot and is served in summer as well as at other seasons. 4. Oysters on the shell are supposed to be in season from September to April, inclusively. They are served as a first course, at dinner. 5. Sherry and sauterne are sufficient wines for an informal dinner. 6. A silver dish with growing ferns may be used as a centerpiece on one's dining table, unless flowers are obtainable, or a dish of silver, glass, or china containing fruit, may be used.

Will and Shall. The correct and incorrect use of "will" and "shall" may be remembered if you understand that will refers to the exercise of the will; shall implies obligation or owing. Thus, you should say, "I will do it" or "I shall do it." "What will I do?" Misuse of words is shown in the expression, "The house is on Fifth Avenue." The proper phrase is, "in Fifth Avenue." It is correct to say, "She is quite deaf," not, "She is hard of hearing." "She has no control over her children," not, "of her children." "She has red hair," not, "she is red-headed."

The Privileges of Mourning. It is not customary for a person in deep mourning to go to a wedding, unless it is the marriage of a very near relative, or very intimate friend. In that case one might go and would lighten the mourning a little for the occasion, not wearing crape trimmings, and of course leaving off a veil. Persons in mourning are always invited to general affairs, viz.: weddings, teas, large or general receptions, because it is an act of courtesy in those who send out general invitations to remember all friends; but they are not under obligation to attend. Their mourning is supposed to be a sign that they have retired from social life for a certain period, and they have rights and privileges which are not accorded to others.

past around cotton, with a fuse of string; tiny flags, matched by the size; pointed caps of tissue-paper, matching by color. All these may easily and cheaply be made at home.

A Patriotic Game

For the game, one box of cheap black-and-white checkers will be needed for each table; fasten a small nickel screw-eye in the center of each checker, and on the other side paste slips of paper bearing the names of American and British commanders who fought at the different forts during the Revolutionary War. Choose one American and one Englishman for each fort, and at that table have all the checkers with either one of the names of the commanders, dividing them unevenly, so that there may be no way of telling who is who until they are caught.

At one table there may be only two checkers bearing the name of the American commander, and all the rest labeled for the Englishman, while at other tables America may predominate; and at one they may be divided evenly. But do not use one color for either side; divide so that no one can possibly tell to which country the men belong until they are caught.

Each table must be designated by the name of one of the forts, by having a triangular pennant floating from the center of the table, with the name clearly painted in white. These pennants are of red and blue tissue-paper, pasted on 10-inch sticks, with a small roll of lead wound around base of each stick to make it stand firm and straight. Make the pennants as different as possible—one may be entirely of red, another of blue, a third half-and-half; many different effects may be obtained, but the name should always be white.

Make the poles for fishing out of 12-inch sticks, well sandpapered and finished with a 6-inch string, with bent pin attached.

How the Game is Played

Four play at each table, and when the signal is given by beating a small drum, each player takes a line, and tries to hook as many of the commanders as possible before the signal is given to stop. As it only takes a few minutes for this, there should be several rounds at each table before moving.

Only Americans are counted, and the pair who have caught the greatest number move up to the next table, and have

prizes for the lady and gentleman who have caught the greatest number of Americans must, of course, for a poverty party, be made at home. A veil-roll for the lady is most attractive, made of a pasteboard mailing tube, covered with a thin layer of perfume cotton batting, having red silk sewed closely over, and then ends covered to resemble a giant firecracker, with a fuse attached to one end.

This will be any number of veils in perfect condition if rolled over it. For the man another firecracker is made in the same manner, but without the sachet, and having a ribbon loop to hang it up with; any man will greatly appreciate this cravat holder, and be only too glad to have a prize which is really of some use.

Booby prizes in the shape of cocked hats may easily be made out of the small size paper pate cases; lay one on a circle of paper several inches larger than the case, and tack the paper up to the case in three places, finishing one of them with a stiff cockade of red and blue paper. Fill with homemade lemon or peppermint drops, and a regulation cocked hat is ready for the "winning" booby.

The Supper Table

Trim the supper table with bands of red and blue tissue-paper, and use paper napkins. Have the iced tea in huge glass pitchers, large trays of sandwiches, cookies piled up on round plates, and the sherbet in a large glass bowl. This is to be served in cones, such as are seen at restaurants, and one of the shapes may be borrowed for the occasion.

As each cone or fort is put on a plate, stick a tiny flag in the top, and the signal will be complete for the sandwiches of thin bread and butter, one slice for each sandwich; roll and tie with red and blue ribbons.

Several nasturtium leaves on each slice before rolling is a great improvement, or watercress may be used; both are easily obtained, and are especially refreshing in summer. Wafer cookies, of either ginger or lemon, should be all the cake needed, and the sherbet is a simple raspberry water iced, with beaten whites of two eggs stirred in, just before serving.

A PATRIOTIC POVERTY PARTY

Where the Total Expense is Under Five Dollars

THE entire cost of this entertainment for thirty-two people is under five dollars, which is, of course, a very small sum to spend on a party of any kind, and as this one is extremely amusing, as well as instructive, it is sure to be a success. As July 4th is nearly always very warm, the arrangements must all be made accordingly; and it will be much pleasanter if it is possible to have the table for supper out under the trees, though that may be out of the question for many who would like to give such a party.

Everything Homemade

Everything must be homemade, and as money is to be saved, time must be spent instead. Write the invitations on pieces of fresh white tissue-paper, with a finely-pointed soft pencil, and ask the favored ones to be present at a "Patriotic Poverty Party" on July 4th, at whatever time you decide to have it. Carefully draw these papers up over

wads of white cotton batting, and tuck at the top so that they look like giant torpedoes, with the writing inside, pasting on the top of each a slip bearing the name of the invited one clearly written on it, with directions to "open carefully."

Whether the party is to be in the afternoon or evening, the refreshments may be the same, and, with the exception of the sandwiches, they can all be prepared the day before, or early in the morning, so that there need be no extra work at the last minute.

Favors Early

As each one enters the room, give a favor, which will determine who shall be their partner in the coming game. For the favors—there must be two of each—torpedoes like the invitations, only made of silk with sachet powder inside; bunches of small torpedoes tied together with ribbon, matching them by the number on the string; firecrackers in different sizes, made of red silk

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