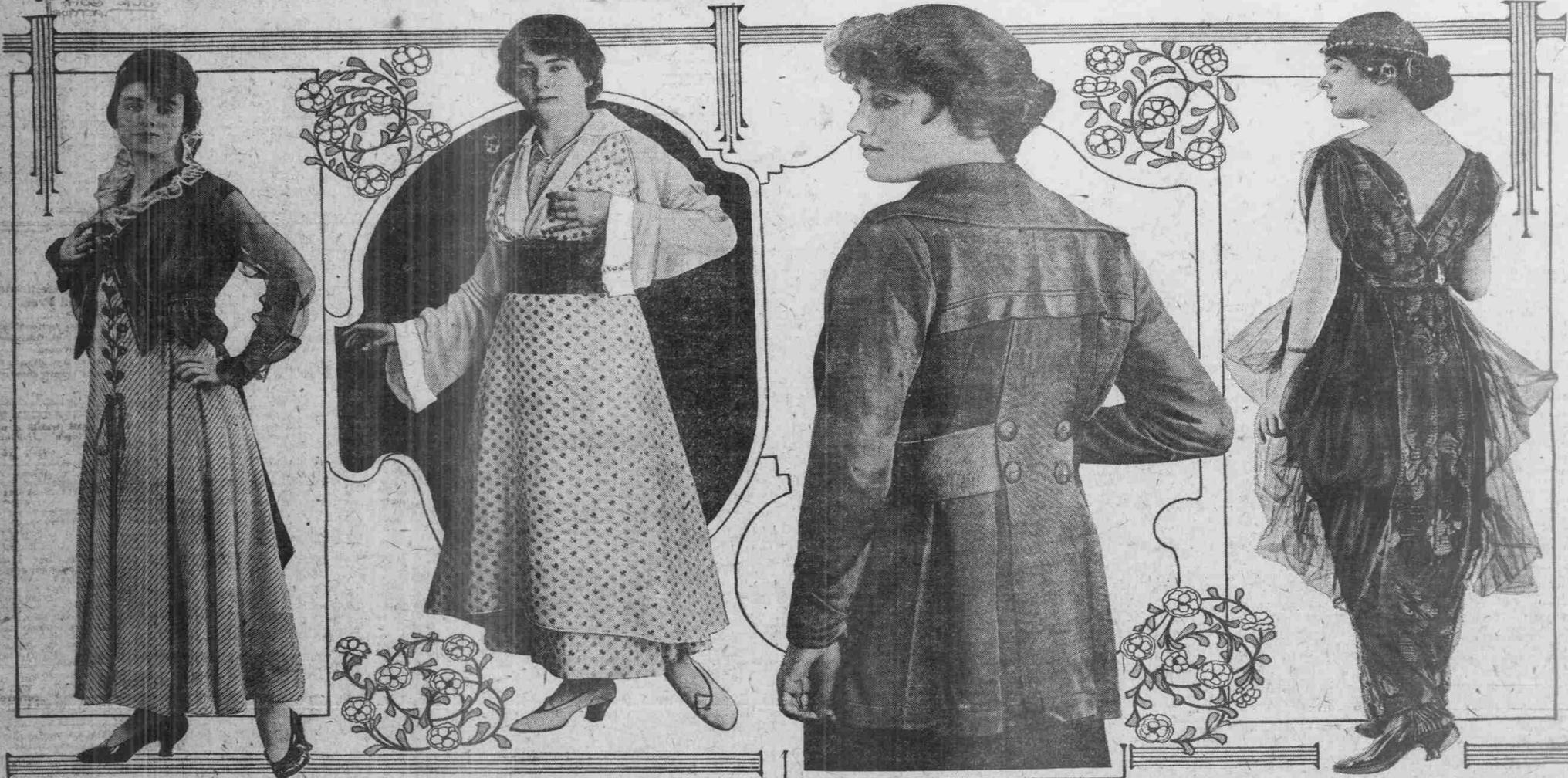


# HOME-MAKING ENTERTAINING FASHIONS

VARIETY IS THE GINGER OF FASHIONABLE FROCKS



**S**PICES add zest to our menus by giving us the variety which our palates crave. Conversely the variety of our sartorial life gives the "ginger" to our frocks which might otherwise be lacking.

The change in style between this season and last is the greatest in history. The tight, narrow skirt, with its pannier, tunic or circular flounces outlining the hips, seems half a century remote from the flaring skirts ushered in this season. Last year's skirt was tight

and long. This year's model is wide and short—painfully short.

A woman's club has recently passed a resolution urging all its members in the name of womanly delicacy and modesty to refuse to wear any skirt upon the street which is more than four inches from the ground. Other clubs are also considering the matter. Six women of New York's most exclusive set are credited with a similar effort toward discountenancing the return of the crinoline.

A new fad, which seems ridiculous at

first sight, is that of the new silk decked sticks which the fashionable shops provide for women to carry with their new clothes. Slowly but surely the fad of the cane or walking stick is coming into favor with women. For several seasons the tailor made girl has liked to borrow her brother's cane, which she swings as she walks with a creditable semblance of masculine swagger. But the cane sheathed in silk wrappings or gayly decorated with ribbons and nosegays is a return to the fashions of old European court life which mascu-

line America regards with little favor. The first frock shown, an afternoon creation, exemplifies the popular liking for a combination of fabrics. A black satin basque is drawn in at the waist line by double cords of satin. The sleeves are of black chiffon finished with a cuff of satin and a double frill of chiffon. The neck is finished by a medial collar of white lace.

The skirt is of striped black and white satin. It is modishly flaring and moderately short and is laced down the front in quite the most novel way

which the season has devised. Large eyelets are worked in the material, and silk cord is laced through and tied at the bottom of the lacing.

Next is shown a gown which will attest the fact that the tunic is dying hard. In fact, ultra-fashionables to the contrary, some of the prettiest gowns of the season are made with tunics.

The gown is built of white mandarin silk trimmed with real lace and hand wrought motifs which in the olden days retailed for not less than \$35 may again come into their own. They realize that it is a long cry from the sleeky silk petticoat that a woman of present may acquire for something less than \$2 to the aristocratic japon of a period when garments were bought for their intrinsic worth and not to satisfy a passing fashion whim.

Very likely a compromise between the two qualities and the two prices will be effected and that the very cheap petticoat will be replaced by something of more substantial worth which will bring a little more glory and wealth to the coffers of both the manufacturer and the retailer. Sufficient for the day is the knowledge that the fashionable woman is taking interest in all in this most feminine of all garments. It is an encouraging sign in the right direction.

Since many of the new skirts have no hem whatever, but are merely bound with tailored braid, it is better to have the petticoat which one will wear with her trottier trimmed with a saty plaited flounce, and one or two of these will be found sufficient for the foundation demand. On the other hand, the petticoat selected for wear with the evening frock may be quite fluffy in its ruffle adornment and voluminous in its width. It is a good idea to have it made of chiffon cloth.

It is a mistake to buy a petticoat that is too long with the thought of shortening it by inserting a tuck or by cutting it off at the top. If the tuck is a narrow one it does not matter so much, but it is difficult to put in a wide tuck and keep the line smooth, and it is far more difficult to refit the top after four or five inches have been cut away.

med vest serve as trimming for bodice. Next is pictured a silk sweater of rose color, made with a deep yoke, outlined by a deep tuck at its lower edge. A wide belt extends from a panel at the back in Norfolk fashion. The collar is convertible.

The "dragon fly" gown of blue net and blue moire tissue illustrates one variety of silhouette which is still modish. Short and closely gathered, the skirt consists of many layers of the net (topping the shimmering blue foundation, over which roses of chiffon are

strewn. A wide sash of flowered satin ribbon is wound twice around the waist, ending in a large, stiff bow at the side. Projecting from the waist line are large wings of wired net. Net also ruffles the neck of the bodice, which is rather high in front and lowered in the back.

May Wilmoth

## Sing Ho For the Crocheted Hat

**T**HOSE women who are expert at crocheting may become the family milliners this year if they will and feel quite certain of success too.

The very latest hat of the season has a covering of crocheted worked out in the stitch that is used for the infant's cap. As every one is wearing this bit of millinery, from babies to their grandmothers, it is safe to say the crocheting member of the family is going to be kept busy. It is claimed that for motoring a crocheted bonnet lined with silk makes an ideal head covering. It is very light, is of sufficient warmth and never becomes untidy looking or dowdy.

To start with, one buys a frame, usually the small mushroom shape for

small children and a small or medium sailor for their elders. These shapes are the easiest kinds to cover. Mercerized cotton that looks like silk is used for the hats, working up with a bone crocheting needle. The work is commenced in the middle of the crown with a short chain stitch joined, then using triple crocheting throughout. If the crown of the hat is round the work is increased regularly all the way around until the outer edge of the crown is reached; then the crocheting is straight until it meets the base of the crown, when the increasing begins again to cover the brim. With the shape before one as a guide it is impossible to go wrong.

Should the crown of the hat be oval one starts out as she would if making a table mat to be used under a platter, and the work follows the same direction in regard to increase.

The thread for working comes in black, white and delicate colors, so hats can be made to match or harmonize with the dress worn. The trimming is extremely simple. Very often it is nothing more than a ribbon rose, such as one can pick up for a quarter or so, or a band of black velvet with streamers down the back will be caught in the front with a spray of forget-me-nots.

Sometimes the frame is not entirely covered with the crocheting. The crown may be of silk or moire and only the upper brim and the side of the crown show the crocheting. Again, the entire crown will be covered with the fancy work and the brim be entirely of silk. Invariably the underbrim is faced with silk or other fabric.

## PETTICOATS HAVE RETURNED LIKE THE SWALLOW



WHITE MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS.

is deep and circular and fitted without gathers.

Petticoat manufacturers are rejoicing that the good old times are being revived, meaning thereby the prospect that handsome petticoats of brocaded silk trimmed with real lace and hand wrought motifs which in the olden days retailed for not less than \$35 may again come into their own. They realize that it is a long cry from the sleeky silk petticoat that a woman of present may acquire for something less than \$2 to the aristocratic japon of a period when garments were bought for their intrinsic worth and not to satisfy a passing fashion whim.

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## Cooling Drinks For Warm Days

**Raspberry Vinegar.**  
**TAKE** two or more pounds of raspberries, place in a basin and cover with white wine vinegar. Allow to stand for three days; then strain the liquid off carefully and repeat process two or three times, straining after each. Measure and to each pint of juices allow one pound and a half of lump sugar. Boil for five minutes; then leave till cold. Bottle. One tablespoonful to a tumblerful of water.

**Cherry Water.**  
 Take one pound of cherries and pour into a mortar so that the kernels are broken; then put into a basin and add four gills of sirup, made by boiling sugar and water together till the result is thick; and then squeeze the juice of four lemons into it and add a sufficiency of water. Pass the result through a sieve, pour into glass jugs and stand on ice till required.

**Tennis Cup.**  
 Take a small tin of pineapple chunks and cut them into thin slices, place in a bowl and add two oranges, peeled, freed from pits and sliced, the strained juice of three lemons and a little of the rind of one grated, then a teaspoonful of adequate Cover the bowl and stand for an hour. Strain off the juice into two quarts of very cold water and add a few pieces of the pineapple with a cherry or two.

**Almonds.**  
 Boil three pounds of loaf sugar in half a pint of water for five minutes, when a thick sirup will be obtained. Blanch six ounces of sweet almonds and pound them in a mortar, adding a dessertspoonful of orange flower water, a drop at a time. Mix with half a pint of cold water, stir well and leave for ten minutes; then strain through a fine sieve, add to the sirup and boil for twenty minutes. When cold, bottle for use. Two teaspoonfuls to a tumblerful of cold water.

**Hint on Making Lemonade.**  
 Wipe the lemons over with a damp cloth.  
 Scrape the outer rind with pieces of loaf sugar.  
 Squeeze the juice from the lemons into a jug and add the sugar used to scrape the rind and any extra sugar which may be required.  
 Pour over the juice boiling water, allowing one pint to each lemon.  
 Remove all the pits from the lemons before pouring on the boiling water.  
 Do not add the peel, as this makes the lemonade bitter.  
 Lemonade sweetened while warm requires less sugar.

## Odd Puffs

**HERE** are two novel ways of disguising the ever essential powder puff. The first can be made of ribbon about four inches wide and eight or nine inches long, the selvaige edges folded and sewed together, except for about two inches at the center, making a strip of double silk nine inches long and two inches wide. Now gather each end up tightly and attach a silk tassel the same shade or contrasting with the color of the ribbon. Slip two ivory rings over the little bag and you have an old-fashioned purse just like grandmother used for her pennies, but which you will use to hold in one end a powder puff, very diminutive, but quite adequate, and in the other end a mirror of the same dimensions.

This little vanity bag can be carried out in the shades of the favorite evening gown and makes a dainty and inconspicuous accessory for the carrying of the evening's ammunition. The second puff is for the dressing table and is in the shape of a bisque biscuit, with voluminous mairnes skirts, who gleees lightly atop of a glass powder jar. The puff is attached in some mysterious manner to the little bisque body, and the mairnes skirts act as a pretty ornament and a practical cover for the powder beneath. They can easily be renewed from time to time as they become soiled or mussed.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

When a glass tube is necessary for the patient who cannot sit up to drink from a cup, a stick of macaroni will serve admirably if the other is not at hand. It is also an excellent method to induce a child to drink milk when otherwise it might be refused.

To remove ink stains from mahogany furniture put a few drops of spirits of nitro into a teaspoonful of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in the fluid and the ink will disappear.

When mending broken china stand it in a large box of sawdust. By so doing the article can be placed in any desired position, its own weight holding the piece steady while the cement is hardening.

Sandwiches which are not to be used for some hours afterward should be placed in an earthen receptacle tightly covered. Set the vessel in a pan of cold water and the sandwiches will keep moist and fresh for hours.

When a glass cutter is not available take a file and mark the glass in the desired shape; then lay a piece of common wrapping twine which has been soaked in coal oil along this line and stand the glass up edge-wise; then set fire to the twine and the heat will break the glass where it is marked.

An ordinary five cent fire shovel with its sides flattened out is a splendid device for lifting pans, etc., to and from the oven. This will obviate the necessity of handling them and will prevent many burns.

## DAINTY FLOWERS OF LACE.

**ONE** of the novelties of the season is the small, exceedingly dainty flower made of fine valenciennes lace. As a rule these flowers take the shape of tiny roses, and they are colored by hand. One has to look very close before one can realize that these roses are really made of lace. The petals are perfectly formed, and even the leaves. On small sailor hats, covered with silk or suede, wreaths of these lace flowers are effective or as a border for a close fitting turban.

Hat crowns are growing visibly wider and higher. Some of the very new toques show torpedo crowns of alarming proportions—wide and exaggeratedly long. High crowns appear on small flat brimmed hats of 1899 design, and even the ordinary sailor shape has a crown which is important looking.

Aprons of sailor hats, the latest models are covered with white suede and trimmed with gardenias and scarlet japonica or gardenias and violet pansies. These suede hats have soft silk crowns and narrow flat brims.

**WITH** a flutter and swirl the petticoat has returned from its long migration. The wide skirts of the frocks demand the wide petticoat; so, of course, as supply follows demand the petticoats are here.

In the illustration a practical model is shown made simply of white muslin and Hamburg warranted to survive even the modern laundry methods. The upper portion of the skirt is gored and fits snugly over the hips. The flounce