

SUMMER HATS.

No Definite Shape Prescribed During Warm Season.

Colors and Trimmings to Suit Every Face and Fancy—Napoleon Shape Gives Military Hint and is Very Popular.

The subject of hats is always an interesting theme to women. You see, it doesn't require so much time and money to doff a hat and don a new one, and the change makes us feel as if we were in new regalia. Here are a few good suggestions to women who can combine taste with the knack of making hats.

The rolling brim is a new turn of affairs. This is possible if the shape be of supple straw and the brim be extremely wide at one side. Generally the untrimmed hat is blocked in this form, but you can roll up the brim and tack it on the crown after massing a bunch of flowers and foliage at one side. Outline the crown with velvet ribbon and run this through slots on the upturned brim.

In this season of scarlet and cerise it is to be expected that geraniums will be popular. On a green chip with a slight roll at one side of the wide brim masses of the scarlet and cerise flowers are placed. A flat bow of green velvet ribbon is used at one side. The method of trimming is quite simple and easy followed out at home.

There isn't any brim to speak of in a hat whose crown has decided to play the principal part. It is of black chip, with a bunch of royal blue plumes at the back. A band of blue satin ribbon is tied around the lower part and ends in a soft bow at the front. This is reminiscent of the "cloche" of the winter.

A study in violets is suggested in a delightful admixture of purples and lavenders. A crown of the lovely velvet flowers is the trimming. There is a flat bow of heliotrope velvet at the back, and a velvet facing is on the under surface of the purple straw. This idea in any color, carried out in



two or three shades, will do for those who do not care for the purple variations.

Serviceability is the main point in a black chip with an upturned brim. A facing of satin is used on the edge, and a pointed tab outlined with satin covered buttons trims one side of the brim. There is no other trimming on the shape. That means that you can insist upon a fine straw and revel in it.

Enter Napoleon! The military hint is given in the upturned brim and the two cornered effect. A binding is used on the edge, and a full plume is placed so that a high effect is attained. It droops toward the front over the brim.

Ostrich feathers are still uncured. A "made" plume of salmon pink and buff goes well on black. It points toward the back. The chip hat is faced with black velvet, and a necktie bow of velvet is the rest of the story.

Big hats, little hats, round hats, pointed hats, straight hats, rolling hats and every kind of gorgeous trimming to grace the shapes is the message that comes from the milliners. Truly the story of the hat has varied and pleasing chapters.

Diet For Warm Weather.

Red meats may be omitted for a fortnight if there is a tendency to skin eruptions. Lamb, fish and chicken, raw eggs and buttermilk make a nourishing summer diet when combined with fresh vegetables, oranges and grapefruit and light salads.

Do not overdo physically. Get a change of air for even a few days. If not, do not fight languor to the point of not resting. Lie down in the day and go to bed earlier.

Have plenty of fresh air in your rooms, let the sunlight flood them and sit outdoors. Don't stop exercising. Take brisk walks and rest afterward.

Hooks on Skirt Band.

One would think every one would know that the best way to keep a blouse and skirt together is not to use safety pins, but to sew hooks in the skirt and eyes to correspond on the back of the waistband of the blouse, and yet, judging by all the specimens of waist and skirt divorce and complete separation that we see, there are still many to whom that knowledge is lacking. It might be well to say in addition that if the blouse be too delicate in fabric to stand the strain a bit of tape should be sewed to its back, on which the eyes can be fastened.

GIFTS TO BRIDESMAIDS.

An Ancient Custom Reminiscent of the Days When Brides Were Captured.

The giving of presents by the bridegroom to the bridesmaids is an interesting link with primeval days. There are authorities who contend that it is a survival of the old marriage by capture, and even now in some countries the bridesmaids, all dressed alike, will not allow the bridegroom to approach the bride until he has bestowed on them a little cadeau to commemorate the event. In India the Kurku girls pretend to resist the removal of the bride, pelting the prospective bridegroom with balls of boiled rice. On the threshold of the home they make a final stand and only capitulate after the friends of the bridegroom as well as himself have paid toll in the form of presents.

In Risengebirge on the evening of the day preceding the one on which the celebration of the nuptials takes place the bridesmaids assemble at the home of the bride to make the wreaths, and during the meal which follows three symbolic fishes are placed before the bride. When the dancing is over two veiled figures are held up to the prospective husband by the filles d'honneur, neither of which is his special property. He then becomes impatient. Finally a third figure is conducted to him, but ere he is permitted to claim her he has to pay a heavy ransom to the girls who surround her.

In these utilitarian days it is permissible for the bridegroom to give something useful as well as ornamental to the bridesmaids. It must, however, be a trifle that can be worn.

Quite a novel idea is the presentation of a set consisting of a wreath, armlet and muff, which sometimes includes a little neck or shoulder accessory. Very appropriate for this purpose are those fashioned of ribbon festooned with diminutive flowers, which often represent the bride's favorite or name flower.

For instance, the wreath might be of apple blossom finished with a pale pink bow. The basis of the bag would be ribbon showered with petals of the flower or a trail of the blossoms and suspended from the shoulders by a heavy gold or silver bullion cord.

As a matter of fact, these bags are carried in a similar manner to the satchel of the schoolboy. The same idea is repeated in the muff.

PAPER TOWELS.

Can Be Used but Once, but Their Sanitary Advantages Are Great. Not Expensive.

There is now on the market a paper towel, and for it many advantages are claimed.

The paper towel is made of a tough, soft, absorbent crepe tissue paper made up in long strips which are rolled on a roller fixture. The long rolled strip is cross perforated at regular intervals, giving to each roll 150 sections or towels, each about a foot in width by a foot and a half long. When you want a towel you simply tear one off.

A paper towel can, of course, be used but once, but it is not expensive. It is designed to provide a sanitary towel for hotels and clubs, for schools and various institutions, for railroad stations, public buildings, stores and factories and for domestic use—a clean towel for every one at every wash.

Survival of Kimono Sleeve.

It is strange how faithful Dame Fashion is to the kimono sleeve, which still appears on the latest models, and we have gone back to the very high waist effect. In most of the new skirts there is a loose plait at the back, which hangs down to varying lengths, but generally reaches the hem. This has a charming effect and takes away the extreme severity of the plain tight skirt. The train, which has made its appearance, is either cut quite square or is very narrow indeed.

STYLISH WAIST.



For comfort and coolness this model is most desirable. The low neck opening and short sleeve, the simple, graceful lines and finish are all that the home dressmaker could wish for in a style that is easy to develop and a pleasure to wear. For madras, lawn, linen, dimity, chambray, percale, silk or flannel the design is equally appropriate. It requires two and three-quarter yards material for the thirty-six inch size.

SUMMER HEADDRESS

Fashion Decrees That the Brow Be Covered.

Ornaments For the Hair Used Only in the Evening, While Morning and Afternoon Coiffure Remains Plain.

This is a pleasing time, when each woman can wear her hair in any manner that suits her face. It may be parted in the middle or not at all; there may be fringes or a low pompadour. One of the few conditions that fashion makes is that the brow should be covered. The advent of the fringe was not greeted with the loud acclaim that it really deserved. It came in slowly and was almost universal before people took any especial notice of it.

Puffs are still worn, as are ringlets, and the knot may be at the crown of the head or below the ears, but under no circumstances on top of the head. There are still many eccentric ways of doing the hair, though sensible and sane methods prevail. In the evening ornaments are worn, such as fillets, tiny rhinestone bands across the forehead, wide jet bands and even antique lace done in gold or silver.

The theater caps remain fashionable, and some of them show the hair. In the morning and at all hours in the street there is a conspicuous absence of ornament. Side combs, back comb and large shell pins are more apt to be avoided than worn. When it is necessary to wear side combs to keep heavy hair in position they are hidden as much as possible and used only for comfort.

A most becoming fad is the surmounting of the hair with a filmy Dutch cap of white lace and pink roses. These little caps are quite fashionable for house wear and are sometimes made of wide flat bands of handsome lace. Often there are streamers in colored taffeta or mousseline ribbon at the back.

The medieval coiffure is quite popular among young girls, although it is not always becoming. It has been adopted by many actresses, who ornament it with the Dutch cap of lace with wide flaps at the ends. It is ar-



ranged in braids, and one must have a good deal of hair to do it or buy a sufficient quantity and pin it on.

With all the fashions that come and go the Psyche knot is the most durable and usually the most becoming. It is made from one large thick puff and is upheld at each side with a pompadour. The hair on top is quite flat, parted in the middle, and the forehead covered with a thin curly fringe.

Here is the coiffure that young girls like the best and find the most becoming; there is no pompadour. There are curling fringes from ear to ear, a mass of puffs over the crown of the head and a broad fillet of cut jet with an osprey of jet and rhinestones at the side. This coiffure is only intended for evening wear, and even when the fillet is omitted the mound of puffs is no longer considered in good taste for day wear.

Middy Ties Used.

The strong vogue for sailor effects is increasing the demand for long, broad silk ties.

The newest, called middy ties, are wider and half as long again as the regulation Windsor tie. The favorite colors in these are red, navy blue and blue and white polka dots.



To remove spots on the face apply a lotion made of eight ounces of witch hazel and sixty grains of boric acid.

A lack of care, ill health or age may be the cause of flabby cheeks. Start right away to massage the face with cocoa butter, using an upward and outward stroke.

To cure double chin massage daily, using the following movements: From point of chin with open hand press firmly downward, throwing the head backward at the same time. Bathe the chin and throat frequently with cold water.

A MARQUETTE GOWN.

Simple and Beautiful Garment Can Be Trimmed With Various Materials—Parasol to Match.

Wonderfully distinguished and yet wonderfully simple is the gown illustrated. It is of striped marquette in dark blue and white. Between the skirt hem and the wide border around the lower portion of the overdress a band of dark blue satin is allowed to show. Satin of the same sort forms a shaped piece that gives weight to the end of the wide sash panel which hangs down the side of the dress. Knob shaped crochet silk buttons trim



the curved outline of the satin sash end and also appear upon the bodice. Blue satin is drawn in folds upon a girde form around the waist, and under this sash are tucked the ends of wide revers that turn back upon the blouse on each side of the little green satin vest. It is quite modish to introduce a note of apple green costumes of blue and also of Helen pink, where the contrast in color is even more startling. In this gown an apple green vest shows above the joining lace beading around the edges of light blue lace undersleeves and also upon the edge of the collar.

With this costume is carried a striped chiffon parasol of the same coloring as the gown, and dark blue is prominent in the hat.

No more charming style of gown could be designed for summer wearing, and the fashion is one easily copied in chiffon, striped mulls, lawns and batistes and in figured and plain goods combined. Dots and stripes also combine well, and the bordered effects to be found in all styles of goods at present lend themselves admirably to this style of dress.

Chiffon and kindred diaphanous materials have never been so cheap, and it pays to buy them while the price is low. Foulards, on the contrary, seem to steadily rise in price, and one now pays as much as \$2 more per yard than a few months ago.

USING A LINEN SKIRT.

Doilies and Other Table Decorations Can Be Made of Discarded Garments.

The housekeeper whose supply of doilies is getting low should look over her summer wardrobe and see if there are any heavy linen skirts not worth making over, but whose material will last for years.

These can be cut into doilies of various sizes. One woman from the best parts of a nine gored skirt cut an oval centerpiece, twelve plate doilies and twelve tumbler doilies to match, with four smaller ovals for under dishes. The plate doilies were nine inches in diameter finished and the tumbler doilies five inches.

There was no extra cost for stamping, as the edges were finished with a grouped scallop, the central one being twice the size of that on each side. This applied to the dolly brought two of the smaller scallops side by side, with a large one between every two.

The scallops were padded with chain stitch and worked in No. 30 mercerized white cotton in a close buttonhole stitch.

In the center of each scallop was worked an eyelet, that in the big scallop being larger than the others. A second row of the smaller size was added, placed opposite the point where the two small scallops join. This gives a pyramidal effect alternating with the larger eyelets. At one side of each dolly were embroidered initials in small block letters.

This design is easy to copy if one experiments with the correct sized scallop for each dolly.

Lace Insertion.

When making lace insertion in the skirt founce or the yoke of a lingerie frock, where the lace must stand some strain, place strips of hobbnet or net under the lace. All lace yokes, indeed, should have a net lining. They are made much stronger, and their beauty is rather enhanced than lessened.

LATEST PARASOLS.

Green Is the Predominating Color Seen in Gay Crowds.

All Bright Colors Welcome in These Protectors From the Sun—Two Toned Color Schemes Favored by Many.

Summer crowds will have a gayer aspect than usual this year. Splashes of vivid color in frocks and coats and hats will have much to do with this, but the season's parasols will have more, for while not every woman has the courage to don a garment or a hat of conspicuous color almost any woman will dare to turn an effulgent fancy loose in the matter of parasols.

Green holds first place in the list of color favorites—emerald green, parrot green, salad green, any green so long as it is bright and gay. Green has always been a fairly good parasol color, but never has it had such popularity as it bids fair to have this season, and, though the manufacturers, foreseeing some such state of things, provided lavishly for the demand, it is announced that the stock of green parasols in the shops has melted away like snow before Chinook winds and that rush orders for supplementary supplies are being put through.

All of this is in a way pleasant hearing, for gay dashes of bright green are delightful notes in the summer crowd and chime harmoniously with all the other colors. But there is one thing to be considered, and that is that the unlined green parasol gives a ghastly tone to the complexion of the woman between whose face and the sun it is interposed. It makes an agreeable background for almost any head, but yellow sunlight filtering through bright green silk will cast a sickly, sallow tone over even the freshest of pink and white complexions and will do appalling things to a complexion that leaves something to be desired under any light.

But they are most attractive, these green parasols. A majority of them are plain, depending upon color, qual-



ity of silk and smart though severe sticks for their individuality. There are good looking plain green parasols, too, with bordering bands of black velvet or with a border design embroidered in black chenille. Sometimes this border is above a narrow edge of black velvet; sometimes the velvet is omitted.

A charming green parasol seen at a country club recently was in green of a rather unusual shade, bright, yet soft. Perhaps jade may best describe it. The cover was apparently of a soft, heavy taffeta and was edged by a fringed fringe of the silk. The plain smooth stick was of green exactly matching the silk, but the end of the handle and of the ferrule was of plain crystal. A big fringed bow of taffeta adorned the stick just inside the handle.

Cerise, purple, the bright blues and rose tones, the fuchsia reds, all of the bright colorings favored by fashion are to be found in quantity among the parasols, sometimes in plain effects, sometimes toned down by touches of black or white or by veiling in transparent materials. Some of the prettiest parasols seen for use with dressy summer toilets are of chiffon in bright color, hemstitched around the edge and lying smoothly over softly fulled linings or foundations of white chiffon which break into little frothy frills under the hemstitched borders of color.

Parasols of plain light color, pink, lavender, light blue, etc., striped with hairlines of black and bordered by bands of black one or two inches wide, above which appear delectable floral borders, are among the daintiest of the parasols for use with fluffy summer frocks.

Embroidery and paintings are used to embellish some of the more elaborate parasols, but these have hardly the cachet of the lace trimmed and velvet trimmed and plain models.

In shape there are no absolutely new variations. The pagoda appears, but it is not new, and even the shape with shirring in the centers of the sections between the ribs was tentatively launched last season.

Mary Dean

DAINTY DANCING FROCK.

Lawn and Embroidery Combined to Make This Charming Summer Model For Young Girls.

A charming development of lawn and a new kind of embroidered net is shown in the sketch. In the skirt the lawn is gathered at the top and again above the knees, where it is met by a band of the new lace, which is a very effective combination of batiste embroidery on a fillet ground. This band is joined to the main portion of the skirt by a band of shirred lawn three



inches wide, and the embroidery is given an edging of the same, which figures again as a foot trimming.

The bodice exploits one of the newest Paris notes in its empire lines, with the narrow peplum that is here worked out with the embroidery points. It is entirely of an all over embroidery, matching the pattern of the skirt trimming, and is of the usual kimono suggestion, except that there is a little more fullness above the belt of velvet ribbon.

The same model would be effective in china silk with an all over lace or net, or it offers an excellent idea for making up the embroidered robes that are to be bought in any of the shops.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

Valuable Bits of Information on Various Subjects to the Busy Housekeeper.

Here are some new hints for the housekeeper, or for any woman, for that matter. For example, one needn't be a housekeeper or even a woman to be glad to know what to do when a fishbone is stuck in one's throat.

According to this authority, the proper thing is to hand the sufferer a lemon. If it is sucked for a little while the bone will move on. In one case it succeeded after the bone had been in the throat two days.

Another use for lemon juice is to remove warts. This is done by dropping it on twice a day.

To retain the color and gloss of a white silk blouse after washing put a teaspoonful of alcohol into the rinsing water. This keeps it from turning yellow and gives it when ironed the gloss of new silk.

To clean the lace yoke and sleeves of waists sprinkle the lace freely with powdered borax, then roll it up and fasten with pins. Let it remain for at least twelve hours, then shake out and brush with a clean soft brush.

To remove ink stains from carpets take a saucer of fresh milk and a clean soft rag. Renew the milk if necessary and wash finally with clean water.

To take coffee stains from any material rub a little glycerin into the stain and then wash with hot soap and water.

To prevent milk from scorching when it is being boiled sprinkle a little sugar into the saucepan after the milk is poured into it. Do not stir the milk even though the pan is a very thin one. The milk will not burn, but will leave the saucepan as clean as if only water had been in it.

To Wash Wool Sweater.

If it is really dirty shake out all the dust, drop it into slightly warm water and stir around. Place in clean warm, soapy water with a teaspoonful of borax in it, gently souse up and down, and if there are any greasy spots rub soap on your hands and manipulate the sweater, but do not allow a bit of soap to come in contact with the wool. Rinse in three clear warm waters and add a few drops of bluing to the final water. Press the water out, place in a large pillowcase and suspend the four corners by large pins over the tub for three days, then spread on a sheet in the sunshine for a day or two until dry. This method was given by an expert cleaner.

Fine Cotton Crape.

One of the new fabrics which attract the shopper's eye is a new Japanese crape in plain colors as well as all the fascinating floral patterns. This differs from the usual run of cotton crape in that the crinkle is extremely fine.