

PRETTY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON LATEST FASHION NOTES from the FASHION CENTRES

EVERY change of season brings with it needs of a varied sort. The change from winter to spring, while it is not yet here, is already calling for consideration and the costumes that are shown in the illustration, will prove helpful and suggestive.

For the evening and dinner wear, draped skirts giving the pannier effect are exceedingly smart. The gown that is made of quaintly flowered taffeta with lace flounces show that feature attractively used. It is a very smart gown, a very handsome gown and at the same time it is a simple gown to make. The bodice has the advantage of being available for two different uses. If it is made with a yoke and with long sleeves it becomes adapted to simple, every-day occasions. The draped skirt is made over a foundation on which the flounces are arranged.

The separate blouse is always a need. For between seasons there are a variety of materials being used that are new to the purpose, therefore, of especial interest. Fine light weight wool and fine challis are advocated by Paris and are admirable for certain occasions. Silk-wool will be added to the list also and silk voile is exceedingly beautiful. The crepe de chine, taffeta and tub silks hold their own as a matter of course and cotton voiles and handkerchief lawns make an important feature of the washable fabrics. Colored waists are being greatly exploited, also white waists trimmed with colored collar and cuffs or embroidered with color. Scalloped edges are to be seen on many of the new French models and a bit of color is very pretty and attractive without meaning a great amount of labor.

All the dropped shoulder effects are fashionable. The costume that shows that feature also gives a new and good line for a vest and includes a skirt that is full at the sides but plain at the front and



back, which combination is a much-liked one for the spring costumes. In the picture, it is made of dotted silk and wool poplin and is trimmed with soutache braid applied over a single design. The trimming as well as the material is suggestive of it is always an easy one to apply, it is always effective and it will be much used.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that February is the month set for the most important French openings, new models are arriving by every steamer and all sorts of predictions as to what will be fashionable for the spring are to be heard where dress is a subject of discussion. Apparently there is nothing radically new. Designers have rather reverted to earlier periods, making new out of old by additions and by applications of later developments. 1830 and 1815 influences are traceable, also we find some of the influences of the earlier French periods Louis XV and XVI. One might almost say that each designer has a period of her own, in any case the designers are free to adapt and to adjust and to make something new out of what has been with such taste and discretion as they have at command. The very wide skirts and the great abundance of material used in these advance models come with something of a surprise. Europe is economizing. Women of social standing are not rushing into extravagances in dress. Whether or not these costumes which require yards upon yards of costly material will gain a hold there is a problem; that we will accept them is likely to be true. They are pretty and they are attractive and questions of economy are not considered as closely on this side of the sea.

There are really wonderful materials and wonderful combinations, and there is such clever adaptations that practically the designs are new, let them be inspired by what period of the world's history they may. In the earlier time they had no such variety of fabrics as we have today. Methods of stiffening were crude compared to our own. We have improved, we have modified and we are being shown something that is really our own and that is attractive in the extreme.

A quaint and interesting gown that comes from the house of Jenny illustrates several of these points besides being attractive in itself. It is made of one of the new faille silks which is beautifully soft combined with chiffon and is a delicious blue in color. The skirt is very wide and full, straight and gathered of the chiffon trimmed with graduated bands of the silk, but it is arranged over a fur petticoat of orchid pink taffeta and this taffeta is stiff enough to give quite the effect of crinoline without any of its rigidity. The bodice is buttoned down the front and is entirely of blue taffeta. It is drawn into a girde and below the girde and across the front there is a plaited ruche of orchid pink ribbon with a picot edge. The back is left plain. The long sleeves suggest the leg of mutton idea but are not exactly in this style. Below the elbows they are of chiffon banded with faille, above they are of the taffeta. The bodice is plain. It suggests the 1830 period but it does not fit with the snugness that belonged to that time. It is loose enough to be becoming and it leaves a waist of

generous dimensions. The straight collar is draped about the throat. An extremely elaborate evening gown, the inspiration from which plainly comes from the period of the second empire is made of a rich brocade combined with silver lace. The brocade forms the low bodice and pannier skirt which is short at the sides and front but long at the back. The lower part of the skirt consists of two overlapping flounces of the silver lace which are arranged on a foundation of white taffeta and this skirt is boned to give a distended effect. The brocade is very full and arranged in big gathers at the waist line and it has none of the fullness of the earlier period. It takes beautiful lines and folds, the bodice is simplicity itself, low with shoulder straps over the guimpe of lace and the guimpe forms a very beautifully draped sleeves that fall to the elbows.

We will not wear hoop skirts. We never would accept hoop skirts but we have boned petticoats and we have various devices for giving the distended effect. These devices mean greater grace and are a marked improvement but the suggestion comes from an earlier period nevertheless.

An afternoon gown of blue silk and blue mousseline emphasizes the exceedingly ample skirts and also the simplicity of cut which makes such an important feature. The very wide, straight skirt is of the silk finished with five narrow bands edged with picot. The bodice is of the mousseline with silk covering the lower portion and the sleeves, which are puffed and full, show draperies at the elbows which are graceful and attractive while the cuffs fit snugly at the wrists. The silk is applied over the mousseline for several inches above the belt to give a pretty effect. The mousseline itself is machine stitched with coarse blue thread to make a most attractive finish. There is a high flaring collar of pale pink that emphasizes the contrast in color that makes such a notable feature of spring fashions.

We will wear colored blouses and neck garnitures of contrasting color. Colored organdie for separate colors and vests makes a feature of the opening displays, and pale pink, light blue and lavender are the favorite colors. Blouses of rose color and of blue to be worn with the odd skirt or with the tailored suit are conspicuous. Altogether color is emphasized in many and in notable ways.

Striped materials are conspicuous. They are found in silk and in wool and in cotton. Many of them seem too gay for anything but sports use and certain materials are being extensively employed for the making of winter costumes for skating, for hockey and for purposes of the sort, but the stripes also appear in silks and in some of the new designs. A costume from georgette, for example, is made with a skirt which consists of two flounces showing striped silk cut on the crosses and these flowers are edged with nar-

now plaiting of plain color. The fancy little coat that accompanies the costume is of navy blue taffeta with the collar and cuffs of the striped, which, by the way, is blue and white. Awning stripes are shown in material of many weights. Apparently we are to have a season of stripes and of stripes that are conspicuous to a very great extent. If these examples are somewhat extreme they are indicative. We may not see replicas but we will see influences of the sort at work.

Capes may be looked for in every possible variation. We see a great many coats in cape effect, with separate capes and with cape collars, and we see cape collars and little fancy capes adjusted over blouses. Paris has chosen garnitures of this sort for simple plain costumes to relieve their severity and often to give a touch of daintiness and perhaps of color. Already many of them have appeared on this side of the sea and they are generally becoming, so attractive and so thoroughly satisfactory that they are quite sure to meet with a ready approval and response. A charming one is made of flesh colored mousseline with narrow frills of tulle and trimming of black velvet buttons. It riples prettily over the shoulders and is finished with one of the high "chin chin" collars that apparently will extend their favor into the spring.

For immediate wear sports costumes are in demand and wool jersey cloth is the favorite material. An exceedingly handsome golfing costume, ordered for Palm Beach, is of that material in hunters green and the use of green for sports of all kind makes something of a notable feature. The jersey cloth is light of weight, is pleasant to wear, it takes attractive and graceful lines and is altogether to be commended. Abroad it is being used for coats as well as for suits and some of the handsomest coats for motoring and traveling and the like are made of that material. It is to be noted in white as well as in color and white skating suits are much in demand, but for golfing and for sports of the kind at the Southern resorts, green is an unquestioned favorite.

Striped jersey cloth is among the new materials too. An exceedingly handsome suit is made of that material with a plaited cape across the shoulders that is novel and interesting. A costume designed for motoring, for traveling and for occasions of the sort is of wool jersey in white with trimming of red. The gored skirt is all white. The coat shows plaits under the arms and is edged with a band of red and finished with a double cape of the same, which makes a very good effect, while the cuffs that finish the full sleeves are of the red also. The combination is an effective and a picturesque one and the costume serves to illustrate the very great favor which is shown the jersey cloth.

HOW TO MAKE A CHILD'S DRESS A SELECTION FOR GIRLS AND CHILDREN

IT IS none too early to be thinking about the summer frocks. For the younger children nothing is better than the one-piece style and this little model makes an excellent example of that style. It is a plain little garment, easy to make and easy



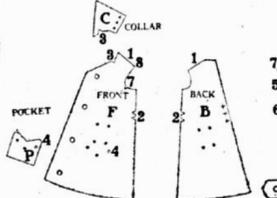
to launder but the pockets are a little unusual in shape, the belt is passed through openings made for the purpose and these two features separate it from the generality and give it a touch of distinction. In the picture, it is made of white linen and the edges are scalloped. That finish is a very pretty as well as a very fashionable one and the scallops do not mean a

are very attractive this year and gingham with bands of plain material makes a useful morning dress. Cotton eponge shows some most attractive plaids and it always makes a smart and good effect trimmed with linen. One diagram shows the pattern laid out on material thirty-six inches wide and that is the favorite width for linen. The other diagram is numbered to show you how the pieces are to be put together. With the help of the two there should be no difficulty whatever in the making of the frock.

First smooth the pattern out nicely, fold the cloth lengthwise and lay the pattern out as indicated. The seams are all allowed, therefore, you have only to cut on the outside edges of the pattern. After pinning each part carefully into place, cut neatly and accurately along the edges of the pattern, then mark all the perforations and notches as you always have done, but also take care to mark the line of tiny perforations near each edge with a different color chalk or thread because these indicate the line on which you will baste and sew and you will want to recognize them at a glance. Carry the markings through to the underside with tailor's tacks that have been described in previous lessons, then we will be ready to begin the work of making.

As the first step, cut the openings for the belt because it is much easier to do this while the pieces are separate and before the seams are sewed. They are to be cut between the single perforations. You will find them in the front and in the back. To finish the edges you can either bind them or scallop them or underface them. As the next step, get the pockets ready for use. In the picture the upper edges are scalloped but on the envelope there are directions for overfacing. The overfacing would be used if the scallops are omitted. After finishing the upper edge in whichever way you prefer, turn the seams on the ends on the lower edges under, then arrange over the fronts of the dress with the upper edges at the lines of perforations, baste into place and stitch carefully along each end and along the lower edges. Next close the shoulder and the under-arm seams. To do this, take up a tiny seam on the right side, then turn, baste carefully and

of the lining, then join the outside to the lining along the lower edges. Scallop the upper edges of the outside only. Now join the lining to the sleeves with the seams meeting the seams in the sleeves and bring the seams that join them on the right side. Turn the outside or scalloped portion up over the lining and over the seams, then stitch into place at the lower edges of the scallops. If you are making plain cuffs without the scallops, you will seam the outside to the sleeves and



The Pieces Numbered as They are to be Put Together.

fell the lining over the seams. Place the sleeves in the arm-holes with the seams at the notches and the single perforations at the shoulder seams but for this take up only a single seam on the wrong side taking care to sew neatly along the perforations. Bind the seams with a narrow strip of bias lawn or of seam binding that can be purchased ready for use. Turn up under the dress and tack into place at the shoulder seams. Finish the free edges of the collar with the scallops if you are using them or with your trimming material and arrange over the dress with the center backs and notches meeting. Underface both the collar and the dress with a narrow strip of bias material, either scallop the front edges or trim them. Line the belt with the material and finish the edges either with the scallops or with trimming, and slip it through the openings you have made for the purpose. Work buttonholes in the right front of the dress and work one button-hole in the right end of the belt. Lap the right side of the dress and of the belt over the left, the larger perforations exactly meeting.

THE late winter is apt to be a season at which mothers are replenishing the school wardrobe and making ready for the warmer days that are soon to come. This season offers a really exceptional opportunity for the fashions are most attractive and at the same time absolutely simple for simple occasions. While the offering of new fabrics is fascinating in the extreme and means



unprecedented variety, there is a great deal of talk about sortage of the war conditions, but it is difficult to discover any real lack. Undoubtedly a great many tan and brown shades will be worn and there may be some few colors difficult to obtain, but the general out-put is beautiful, varied and practical and what more could we desire.

The wonderful color effects that are shown in cotton have been commented upon again and again but this season really outdoes all predecessors in that matter. There are as wonderful colors to be shown in cotton gabardine as there are in silk, and since a notable feature of prevailing fashions is to be found in a really bright color used as trimming with quieter tones, that feature is an important one.

The group illustrated shows some very good designs and makes excellent suggestions both for indoor wear and for street costumes. School girls always like the middie costume. The one at the extreme left (8740) is very novel and attractive and smart in the extreme, and it can be used for a great many different materials. In the picture, it is made of a plaid cotton eponge combined with white linen. It makes a very smart dress for the warm weather. For immediate wear it would be pretty made of plaid serge with blue.

The belted blouse that is shown in 8617 while not a middie in any sense gives much the same simplicity of line and is most attractive. The pockets make a novel feature and pockets that hang over the belts are sure to delight the girls' hearts, while they are exceedingly smart. The model will be found a good one both for the materials of the present as well as the future. It would make up most attractively in cotton gabardine in pique or in galatea, and it is equally good for serge and fabrics of such sort.

Norfolk suits are always liked and the norfolk coats are always becoming. The one shown here has a prettily shaped yoke and big patch pockets. In the picture, it is made of navy blue gabardine with trimming of soldier's blue broadcloth. The color combination is a smart one, the combination of materials also is good and altogether the suit is most attractive.

Of course coats are needed for the spring season, for we have a great many cool days and rainy days. There are three excellent models in the group, one designed for the older girls and two for the little tots. The older girls' coat is shown in cheviot and cheviot is a sturdy sensible good material for coats of the sort, but it could of course be copied in serge or in any material of a similar sort. The pockets are novel and the coat is a very loose and an easy one to slip on. Incidentally, it is an easy one to make too and consequently it has a great many features to commend it.

The coat with the box plaits is good both for little boys and for little girls. For the little girls it would be close from right to left but for the boys, from left to right. The box plaits give pretty lines and almost any sensible coating material could be used for its making. Broadcloth makes good coats and there is a spring weight wool velours that is very good for such use. It can be had both in plain colors and in checks.

The coat for the very wee children is made full below a yoke which is always a pretty feature. In the picture, it is made of a colored silk with collar and cuffs of white, but it could be used for the washable materials as well as for those of silk and of the wool. It would be pretty made of drap d'et or of cashmere in a good quality or of any similar material. Glove silks are among the materials to be much used this season. The coat of glove silk would be very pretty and for warmth there could be a lining of any needed weight.



great amount of labor, but as a matter of course, if a simpler dress is wanted, it can be finished with straight stitched edges or with bands of material or with any trimming that may be liked. There are a great many pretty materials and suitable materials for this frock. The gingham

The buttons and button-holes make a very pretty and a very fashionable closing and also they are practical, for when the dress requires to be washed and ironed, it can be opened out flat in a way that renders it exceedingly easy to handle.