

Woman and Her Work

After laboriously cultivating her front hair so that she can wave it back from her forehead and even train it over her ears a la Cleo de Merode, if she pleases, woman has suddenly turned and cut it off again in order that she may be able to let it hang down in fetching tendrils and cover her brow. Of course this means that the curly bang is with us once more, and apparently it has come to stay for a while at least. It is called the "cherub fringe," now, and though it differs very little from that of past years, it is also spoken of in the new bang. It is worn rather luxuriant, runs in a row of coquettish little curls from one side of the forehead to the other, but does not extend to the sides, and is as often as not parted in the centre just as it was last year.

The cherub fringe is really only an accompaniment to the cherub knot which is the latest mode of arranging the back hair, and consists of a loose graceful coil and twist, very low on the nape of the neck and most becoming alike to thin, or full faces. The hair is parted and then crimped in large waves, and the fringe must by no means be tightly curled for a frizzled appearance ruins the effect. One of the advantages of this fashion is said to be that it looks just as well for evening, as for day wear, and another is the expression of almost infantile innocence it gives to most faces.

Another new mode of wearing the hair is one that will find favor with women who are not so fortunate as to possess naturally curly hair. The hair itself is kept dry and fluffy by an occasional shampoo in borax and water and the locks are then parted, brushed plainly back and caught up in a fluffy coil just off the neck. Two dropping curls for all the world like those worn twenty years ago only much shorter, depend from each side of the back below the knot and are supposed to give a sort of Madonna-like expression to the face of the wearer. With this coiffure is worn a straight fringe which further enhances the softness of expression aimed at. It is a style supposed to be particularly adapted to women with very dark hair which does not curl or curl easily and it will certainly appeal to that very large class amongst us who find the task of keeping their hair in curl during the hot weather too much for their time and temper. But whether one's hair be curly or straight it is one of the canons of fashion that every woman must wear a fringe of some sort if she should not expose herself to the awful penalty of being called a back number.

By the way there is a remedy known to a select few, which is said to keep the curl in the most hopelessly straight hair. But as it involves a return to the curl paper of the dark ages, there may be some women who will consider straight hair the lesser evil and cling to the deadly and ineffectual curling tongs. First of all the head must be thoroughly shampooed, and at bedtime the portion of hair which is to be curled or waved, is wet in a solution of borax and water, and then rolled up in paper. Care must be taken that the hair is not too wet, and next morning the woman who had the courage to go back to curl papers will be able to rejoice in a natural looking light, dry, and fluffy crop of curls which will defy even the close sticky atmosphere of August and will not change from curls into strings until it is time to put them up in paper again, provided they are not exposed to actual rain or fog. It may be as well to remark in this connection that the hair should not be shampooed, or washed too often, once in three weeks is quite often enough even in summer; and too frequent washing not only makes the hair unmanageable, but actually injures it.

The first harbinger of Autumn has already made its appearance in the shape of the tailor made gown, and as woman always wants to know what kind of material she is going to wear during the approaching season, even before she learns how it is to be made up, it may be as well to say at once that the fashion authorities of London and Paris announce a particularly fine ever come into general wear. Imagine sit-

quality of broadcloth as the most prominent material for autumn and winter costumes, while mixed meltons and venetians will come next in favor for what are called severe gowns. What are called piece goods, that is to say goods which come in dress lengths, will be greatly worn though not for entire dresses. They will be used in combination with plain materials, the frill of the skirt, or else its apron over-skirt, the sleeves, and bodice trimmings will be made of the fancy material, while the rest of the costume is plain.

For dressy gowns light gray will be a favorite color, and for street and general wear the conventional colors such as dark blue, brown and red will hold their own with all practical minded people who hesitate to indulge in new shades which they are not sure will be becoming. Blue in any shade but navy, is always a cold color and therefore it will not be used in all its shades as it has been ever since the early spring.

One of the most marked features of the new materials is their lightness of weight. The manufacturers seem to have mastered the secret of combining lightness with the closeness of texture and amount of body which is essential to the success of any fabric which is to be made up into tailor gowns. The skirts of the introductory tailor-made gowns are unlined, and authorities assert that it is impossible to give them the proper set with even the thinnest of silk lining, as they must cling with glove-like closeness at the hips and end in a fan-like flare at the bottom. Therefore most of them are faced up a few inches with silk, and then worn over an elaborately trimmed silk petticoat.

A gown designed for very smart wear is made of pearl gray broadcloth and has a skirt especially adapted to a tall, slender figure clinging as closely as possible to the hips and flaring out into voluminous fullness at the foot. The open front coat is very swell indeed, being elaborately trimmed with mauve corded silk, which is braided in rich silvery white cord. In shape it is cut with a high collar which flares and rolls over something in the Medici style extending as far as the ears in front. The revers are slashed twice, and the front of the coat shows the same braided slashes. When people first heard of the lace coat a short time ago, it was looked upon as a pretty, and stylish, but rather useless garment, but it seems to have not only proved its value as an accessory of dress but even became almost a necessity. One form of this coat rounds down to the under-arm seam like a bolero, and is close in the back, extending to the hem of the skirt and giving a princess effect. The most popular design however rounds away from the front to a very decided basque, which resembles nothing so much as a man's dress coat. The coats are said to be straws which indicate which way the wind of fashion will blow later in the season, since many of the sailor made bodices are cut on the same lines as the lace coat. They fit closely and have tails which come half way over the hips.

To return to the lace coat for a moment—the woman whose purse is not long will find one of them an excellent investment, as one will do duty for half a dozen different skirts, if it is made of good lace, and separate from the waistcoat. Fine Chantilly, Irish, or Maltese laces, are all used, and a half worn evening or dinner dress is wonderfully smartened by a lace coat. Amongst the new colors which are promised for winter, mulberry is to take a leading place. It will be a warm, bright color with very little of the blue shade which so often makes any tint of purple seem cold. A soft yellow brown is also to be worn, and copper color will be used for trimming black gowns. Copper colored velvet richly embroidered in gold thread will be a new feature in trimming for handsome dresses.

The newest and most picturesque sleeve which has yet appeared has been christened by some genius with a vivid imagination the Charles IX sleeve. It clings to the arm without a wrinkle from the small cuff that nearly covers the knuckles right up to the armpit. Here, very much in the shape of a smoothly drawn glove, the sleeve opens bell shape around a small puff which is shaped something like a melon. If the sleeve is of silk or cloth the puff is usually made of gathered or plaited silk muslin. A very modest epaulet finishes the shoulder, and extends over the puff. A bit of braided cloth, two wedge shaped pieces of material or scraps of rich embroidery usually form the epaulet which is invariably finished with a narrow quilling of the same material as the puff.

The garterless stocking is the very latest thing in the shape of hosiery, and a marvelous garment it is! It is made with eyelet holes on each side of the front and laced up exactly like a shoe. These stockings are said to keep up admirably and to look very pretty, but I do not imagine they will

ing down to deliberately lace up a stocking reaching far above the knee, on a cold winter morning, or when one was in a hurry getting ready for church! Of course the eyelet holes would have to be set quite closely together to prevent wrinkling and the laces would require to be very long; so I fancy that in this age of hurry most of us will cling to the old style of stocking in spite of its attendant disadvantage in the shape of a garter.

Matters Feminine.

As a change from belts of burnished metal or those covered with jewels, some ladies are now adopting simple bands of black kid, ornamented in fancy patterns with jet sequins.

The Indian Government have appointed two lady doctors—Doctor Alice M. Cort-horn, M. B., and Doctor Margaret Traill Christie, M. B.—to superintend the Hospital for Native Women at Bombay, particularly in connection with the plague.

For presentation purposes there has, in fashionable circles, for some months past, been a steady run on ladies' cigarette cases. Men's cases were formerly used by women-smokers, but when some one brought out a lady's dainty little receptacle they could hardly be made fast enough.

In Dresden is to be found a widowers' Association. In the case of a newly-made widower the association arranges the wife's funeral, looks after the children, if any, and engages nurses, governesses, and servants generally. The association is also a club wherein the bereaved husband can find welcome hospitality and congenial society.

Instead of being dissatisfied with their lot, women with red hair should study how to use it becomingly and be proud of the distinction of having it. There appears to be an impression among women with red hair and fair, delicate complexions that almost any shade of blue can be worn by them. But, as a matter of fact, blue is the one colour above all others they should avoid. The shades most suitable to be worn with red hair are bright, sunny brown and all autumn-leaf tints. After these pale or very dark green may be selected.

When attending at Windsor Castle to dine with the Queen, the guests assemble in a spacious drawing-room, and are looked after by the Master of the Household. Punctual to the minute the Queen arrives and greets her guests, the ladies responding with curtsies, the gentlemen with low bows. Her Majesty then proceeds to the dining-hall, followed at a little distance by the company invited. After dinner the Queen adjourns to another commodious apartment and converses for a short time with her guests in turn, all remaining standing, and general conversation being conducted in low tones. When the demands of etiquette have been complied with her Majesty again acknowledges her guests and retires to her own apartments.

Hints for Painting.

It is very seldom that an amateur painter is thoroughly satisfied with a job of painting after it is finished. The best way, of course, is to employ a practical painter, but where this is impossible and for touches about the house which it would not pay a painter to call and do and a few hints may be given. First see that the surface is thoroughly prepared, that it is dry, clean and free from grease; if there are any rough spots sandpaper them, and then brush off the dust. On new work shellac the knots and putty nails holes. Keep the paint well mixed or stirred while the work is being done; lay the paint on evenly and brush it out well, following the direction of the grain of the wood. Never apply a second coat till the first is perfectly dry and hard. Do not overcharge your brush with paint, or replenish before it is exhausted. Begin with the higher part of the work and proceed downward. Then see that you have the right paint. The Sherwin-Williams Company prepares a special paint for each class of work and this paint will be found best for that work. For painting houses one kind is prepared, for floors another kind, for small articles about the home still another kind, and in selecting the right kind of paint lies the great secret of a successful job. It stands

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to reason that a house paint will not look well on a buggy and that a tuggy paint would not do for a barn. All the purchaser has to do is to tell the dealer what use the paint is for and get the can labeled for that purpose. When the house painter is called it is a safe rule to specify that he shall use the Sherwin Williams paints. The name is a guarantee that the painting will last a long time and look well. All the paints bearing this well-known name are mixed by machinery and the highest skill is employed in selecting the ingredients and in seeing that they are exactly right. These proportions are the result of twenty-nine years of successful paint making. A postal card addressed to The Sherwin Williams Company, 21 Antoine Street, Montreal will secure a useful book on painting.

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Mrs. Atwood has no place she calls her home, but she usually makes Denver her headquarters. Most of her time is spent between Denver and Portland, Or. She says she does not exactly like the style of the men she received in Kansas City, as they do not look sufficiently hardy, but that labor is very scarce in the far West just now and she could do no better.

The 'hobo hustler' is a little woman about 30 years of age. She has short curly hair that is as black as night. She walks with an agile step and always has a pleasing smile for even the toughest hobo.

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