

For Every Woman According to Her Needs

ADDRESS YOURS

The secrets of a French Gown's Beauty

Hide the End
Under a Wrinkle

ELBOW sleeves have brought with them certain perplexing little problems, not the least among them being the disposition of the hand of the long glove, which is not necessarily a gloveless without removing the whole glove.

To tell the truth, it's not every woman, by long odds, who can wear elbow sleeves, minus the gloves, successfully—that long line is very trying. And the custom which is everywhere in force of keeping on your gloves, only removing the hand and tuck, which is the wrist, is anything but graceful.

It's not only ugly, either, although that bit of bunchiness just at the elbow, as even its most persistent follower admits, but there's nothing which so shortens the life of a good glove as that same rolling into a ball, more or less damp, crushing it into a thousand creases and leaving it hopelessly misshapen. A glove once creased when it is damp is never in really good condition again.

All this is rather a long preamble to the introduction of the clever device which has solved the problem more successfully than many an equally important problem of dress has been.



With the
Short Gloves
Removed

solved. It is nothing more complicated than gloves in two sections—long wrists which fit snugly at the very turn of the hand and wrinkle all the way in the most approved mousquetaire style, and short gloves which may be removed at will, irrespective of the wrist. These short gloves are fitted on after the wrist is in place, and the point of union hidden away under one of the many wrinkles of the long, loose wrist.

As it is always the hand part which shows soil and grows shabby long before the other part, the question of the difference in expense, both in cleaning and in renewing your gloves, is quite marked. One pair of "wrists" with two or three pairs of "hands" will be

as satisfactory as three pairs of the long gloves, and your purse be a whole lot less taxed.

There's even another—more economical—side to them. The wrists of long gloves, and short gloves which may be removed at will, irrespective of the wrist, with no expense save that of a clasp or two, and a pair of short gloves for very much less than a long pair would cost. The only point to watch is the accomplishing of a close fit where the glove ends at the hand, for if it is allowed to remain loose, the division is apt to show.

Turn down the edge, and stitch it either by hand or, preferably, by machine, affix a clasp—there you are.

How to
Arrange
the Wrist

After the Fashion
of Marie Antoinette

ABOVE all the beauty of design and the unerring taste displayed in the selection and combination of materials, which, together, make up a French gown, a great part of its charm lies in its marvelous cut and in a few ingenious tricks of finish. That this is true is shown by the simplest proof: the same design and materials of course) made up, without the aid of French cunning, while it may be beautiful, utterly lacks that subtle something which stamps the whole creation as so definitely "French."

Not content with the tricks and clever little ways of accomplishing this point and that, the French are ever at it, improving upon their own good ideas. It is for us to study these secrets with a view to reaching that charm.

A Louis XVI gown, made by one of the great designers, is a splendid example of many of these secrets. That is the way chosen for the making up of the richer sort of materials—soft, heavy silks, velvets, and exquisite velvets which is as soft almost as silk, yet which has all the charm of mystery that depth of surface can give to crepe de chine—though only the heavier grades—and most popular of all, chiffon laines. This is the way, while high in favor, is much less expensive than the others—there is nothing which makes so good a showing for the money expended upon it.

Who but a Frenchman—and a master of his art at that—would ever think of making a skirt of inexpensive chiffon tulle and giving it the set of a silk four times its price by lining it with a thin grade of ordinary flannel? Yet that is a way often done, the effect proving so good that the gown easily brings the price of its style, utterly apart from the materials used, is worth.

To get the slim effect and the right lines, with the utmost carelessness which that soft draping requires, linings faultless as to cut and fit are necessary. It is in these linings that most of the new, valuable ideas have been expressed, adding style in thoroughly subtle ways and lessening work—always a serious study with the French.

Both skirt and bodice making are made in the sleeves and tacking the outer skirt in place. There is a point of economy in this, as the linings may be used later as the foundation for another gown, or, in the trouble of ripping apart and the danger of losing the perfect set which "ripping" and putting together again entail.

Use double-width silk for the lining, if possible, as it is if it offers an opportunity for economy in cutting. Make the upper part of the skirt with four large scores, giving the necessary flare, controlled by a half-inch cord, which extends between the small scores at the sides, leaving the front free. Pinkings, instead of hemming, adds one more small help to lightness. The bodice lining is made of a material which is

ing was numerous seams and is made with a long point directly in front. One dart runs high to take out all fullness, so that the outside drapery may be drawn over a perfectly smooth surface.

As for the outside—the dress itself—if you plan carefully, it is very little actual work. The silk (it is double width, of course) has a bias, and down the middle of the front, the other widths joining on the straight of the goods. Although the skirt measures full five yards around the bottom, the cut, which is circular at its extreme, gives it a small top, where a few gathers are cleverly arranged—bunched in front and back, but sparingly disposed over the hips—to look quite full, the effect of draping, got by so many folds, is improved by a facing of flannel, nine inches deep, covered with china silk.

The bodice is cut in three pieces, and only joined to the lining at the edges—not even the under-arm seams sewed in with those of the lining.

The silk drapery should be arranged upon the figures in this way: Take a bias piece of silk about three-quarters of a yard long, pin the point flat on the point of the lining, then drape by laying in folds loosely at the under-arm seams. Pin on the backs in the same way, allowing enough silk at the middle of the back for a good turn-in to make the sleeves in by gathers instead of pleats.

A good lining for a sleeve for an evening gown is chiffon of a good quality. It gives just enough support to nothing to the weight of the fabric.

Last of all, of course, comes the trimming, in the case of the gown illustrated, as indicated in the illustration. The Countess, who gets her title through the deposed royal family, long ago dropped the family crest, and went upon the stage, where she is



The Foundation Requires
Many Seams

The Outlining
Indicates
Boning

Even the Drop-Skirt
is Carefully Shaped

Soft Folds and Drapings

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known by another name. She is to-day considered one of the most beautiful women in a city famed for its beauties. The Countess boasts a hand which is admired for its many beautiful qualities, the most famous of which is its smoothness. Her hand is absolutely fascinating in its color and evenness of texture. It looks like marble, and to the touch it is cool and firm, and smooth precisely like marble. It has that tint which is peculiarly the tint of marble.

There are smooth hands which are as hard as rocks; but the hand of this famous French beauty is feminine and soft. There is not a bone visible, and the flesh is even and fine. It is the hand of a marble statue—yet the hand of a living woman, perfect in color, texture and shape.

Embroidered Stockings.

The woman who has to wear woolen stockings during the cold weather, yet who has a fond for dressing her feet in the prettiest way she knows how, may make those despised plain woolen stockings into quite pretty things. Embroider the sides with fine wash embroidery silk, or scatter tiny conventional figures over instep and ankle.

The embroidery is preferably done in black, like the stocking, but those little conventional figures are pretty if they are given a dab of color right in the centre. Somehow, the work goes quickly upon the firm foundation, and the results work an actual transformation.

TALKS WITH DISCONTENTED PEOPLE

FOR three weeks my worthy physician had tried to diagnose my healthy look and lack of sleep, to find out what was the matter with my general discontent with myself.

"What's worrying you?" said the doctor.

I assured him I was normal, so far as I knew.

"What hobby have you?" he asked.

"I should like to accumulate a little money, which seems impossible, as my income is barely enough to keep me in my station of life."

"If you were not afraid of being laughed at, I suppose you would change your station," said he.

"Ah, doctor, women can't afford that. The unending world would ridicule me. I have not the courage."

"And yet you earnestly desire to accomplish your aim," said the doctor.

"Yes."

"Then do not be afraid. Stamp it boldly on your actions. People will honor it if you will make them feel that you will hold it sacred. Show a brute you fear him, and he will respect you, and snap at you to feel his power. The world is full of just such animals," said the doctor.

whether it be the brain-thirsty or the hungry poor. See if you would not find equal enjoyment if you were to secure the gratitude of your fellow-men who need you, as you do by giving yourself to a set who would not miss you. If you do this, you will accomplish what you wish when you will give up."

I assured the doctor my limited means did not bid me aspire so high.

The doctor proceeded, not caring to force my confidence.

"A little woman was telling me some time ago how she longed to learn a certain art, but she has no means. 'Perhaps you never will have,' I said, but that does not necessarily mean that you cannot study. Surely, you would not allow money or the want of it to stand between you and such an aim when there is so much of it lying about in the world? I told her that great things had been done out of inspirations and dreams, only the dreamer loses. 'You go to some one, worth while, with money,' I advised; 'tell them your dream, and if they cannot make it come true, try again. Don't give up. Keep thinking of it. I see you famous already.' She is studying now."

"Sometimes I give a little affair, and just when everything is keenest, my thought flashes over me. One step further from my aim, and I grow discouraged."

"Then," said the doctor, "you entertain remorse, instead of saying 'I will try again and never give up.'"

"If you speak of your plan, you will begin to live up to your reputation, and after a while you will find yourself being laughed at as a deceiver as you were of being called cold. Your money is to put to some use, and this consumes you. Say you want to build a home of public good, but that already, friendly world of non-entities for entertainment. Forgive me for being so among the class you wish to belong to."

"I have an idea. Instead of my old habit of spending money, I shall form a new good habit, and the more I save, the more I shall increase my income by putting some talent in use. I believe I will sleep to-night. I call this a prescription of one ounce of preventive to failure. 'Don't Give Up!'"

S. H. I.

PLANNING AHEAD FOR THE SUMMER OUTFITS

THE is a wise woman who is already planning her next summer's outfit. Not, of course, laying an absolute plan which cannot be deviated from, but by looking around her, while there is plenty of time to think about it and arrange for it, to see if that long-deferred trip she has been longing to take can't be managed some way.

It is just such planning as this which so often results in the realization of what seemed impossible dreams when they first occurred to you.

If, on the other hand, the greatest rest, means the greatest possible change, and you look forward to the diversion of seashore or mountain resort life for your summer, look ahead at the things you'll probably need to make that trip a success. Let that idea govern you in the money you choose in the line of clothes. What you get now for a little dinner gown should be the sort which will do splendid duty next summer; if you get a new evening coat or cloak, choose a type which will look well summer and winter alike—you'll have plenty of need for it in both seasons.

Perhaps the best effect this planning ahead has is when you are arranging for a trip which is to be all sight-seeing. Then you find yourself studying photographs, eagerly asking questions of people who've visited the place (or places), and reading away for dear life such books as give you not only the dry-as-dust, necessary facts and dates and the like, but those other truer ones, in a way, which put you into almost mystic possession of the character of the place—its very color and atmosphere.

As you plan and plan, your ideas grow, and you stretch mind and purse alike to accomplish your desire. You begin to save toward your trip—money which would slip through your hands like the rest, were it not that a bigger purpose than usual catches it and lays it aside. Best of all, you have brought home to yourself the fact that a purpose, even in a comparatively small thing, unconsciously shapes circumstances to its own ends.

Work Basket for Every Girl

WELL fitted out work basket (or bag, or stand, as the case might be), ought to be a part of every girl's room. For it's all very well to preach to yourself upon the virtues of a stitch in time saving nine if you haven't the necessary tools right at hand to do that mending on the spur of the moment.

These pretty little stands of wicker hold plenty of the little necessary things, and should be kept supplied with books and eyes and buttons and tapes and silks and cottons galore, to say nothing of scissors kept in such perfect condition that they will cut through a bit of chiffon or other elusive stuff cleanly.

Go a step farther, and include with shoe buttons and throat (or fastener) a few pairs of shoe laces—broken laces should rightly come under the head of mending, even though the mending takes the form of replenishing.

Glove thread and buttons or clasps form another necessary set of little things which that basket should hold.

as well as the darning and other materials which point to weekly work. If you've room for neither basket nor stand, at least keep a wee bag in your top drawer, fitted out with the most frequently used things. You'll find the dreaded weekly mending shrinking in quantity and difficulty if you follow that plan.

Round Shoulders a Defect.

Round shoulders and a stooping figure are defects that can be overcome, even in elderly women, although the process is much longer and more tedious than in correcting the same fault in a young child. High and large pillows should be abandoned, the person sleeping flat and without the pillow. Practice all exercises for chest expansion, also exercises for the shoulders alone, raising the shoulders up and down, forward and back, and in a circle. Carry the head high and practice the exercises persistently. This is the only remedy.

A Fair for Dolly and Her Mistress

A SUCCESSFUL fair given by a class of little girls, none of them over 14, was based entirely upon dolls and doll things. Every sort of thing dear to the doll heart, or needed in the life of every well-regulated doll, was there.

The cunningest of raincoats, some of them made with little circular rapes, some of them with the most tailor-looking rapier sleeves, were made of every sort of material. Tiny aprons of every sort hung upon a miniature clothes tree, as though drawn from the fancy kinds made of bits of lace and ribbon to represent the aprons of the most workaday types of checked gingham, with bibs and pockets complete.

As to dresses and wraps, hats and underclothes, there were enough things to fit out a whole army of dolls, apparently, and very little was left when the afternoon (Saturday, of course) was over.

Some one, probably the grown-up who superintended things, wisely apparently doing nothing suggested that a small tableful of dolls— inexpensive ones, with never a stitch to bleed themselves—should be placed close to the tempting array of clothes on the table hard by some adorable little doll, dressed in the prettiest of little white frocks, surrounded by flapping lingerie hats, went almost as soon.

Mothers came, bringing their tots, who revelled in an afternoon of doll fashions. And as each thing was contributed, and in consequence could be put at low prices, pennies went astonishingly fast in the purchase of these tempting things. But enough people came, and enough things were provided to make the afternoon a decided financial success.

Prettiest Hands in the World

THE prettiest hand in the world belongs to Mlle. Marie de Castellan, member of the famous French family of that name, and one of the reigning beauties of Paris. The Countess, who gets her title through the deposed royal family, long ago dropped the family crest, and went upon the stage, where she is

known by another name. She is to-day considered one of the most beautiful women in a city famed for its beauties. The Countess boasts a hand which is admired for its many beautiful qualities, the most famous of which is its smoothness. Her hand is absolutely fascinating in its color and evenness of texture. It looks like marble, and to the touch it is cool and firm, and smooth precisely like marble. It has that tint which is peculiarly the tint of marble.

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Turning Out Gelatines.

When turning out gelatine or gelatin puddings from the moulds in which they have formed, wet a knife in cold water before attempting to pass it around the mould.

By the same token, wet your knife in hot water before cutting hot breads.

Odd Valentines for This Season

ODD valentines, sure to win a more prominent place than usual this year, are being prepared by one clever mortal this year.

They are nothing less than blotters cut out of red blotting paper in the shape of good-sized hearts. Eleven of them make a set, and upon each is pasted a calendar for one of the eleven months left in the year, commencing, of course, with February. A tiny heart outlined in red ink about the mystic date of the 14th.

The set is tied together with inch-wide satin ribbon—scarlet, too, like the blotting paper hearts—and slipped out for use without disturbing the rest.

Or narrow red ribbon could be used, tied up into bows which are almost rosettes, with, perhaps, half a dozen or so of ends, from which delicate tassels