THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

THE BENEFIT OF FAIRS.

Farmers Should Exhibit Live Stock and Farm Products.

The greatly-increased number of new exhibitors at this year's Canadian National Exhibition, many of whom were successful in getting to the top of their various classes, especially with live stock and farm products, should be a matter for encouragement to others who have an opportunity of showing specimens of their stock or crops at the fall fairs this season. It often occurs that a man who neglects to show sees first prizes taken by entries that he is convinced are no better than what he could have made himself, but there is little satisfaction in the holding of this opinion, while if the holder expresses it he is due to be laughed at.

If a man owns stock or farm products that he thinks capable of winning he should exhibit them in competition, both for his own satisfaction and on the chance that the advertising thus gained will net him results in the way of increased sales. In the case of live stock especially it is not only the winner that proves attractive to possible purchasers, though an animal may not prove qualified to win in his class it may yet be just the one required to fill a hole in a line of breeding being followed by some person in attendance at the show for the purpose of filling up his herd or flock.

Even should the individual exhibitor of good live stock at a local fair receive evidence immediately of the benefit of his effort, through expressed interest in his particular entries he will find if good classes well filled are the rule at his fair that the notice of the general public will be attracted to his district and that he will benefit from this fact eventually. Of course, the regular dealers in all classes of live stock or other farm grown material are aware of where the greatest quantities of a desirable quality in any line are to be found, but it must be remembered that there are always beginners in the purchasing business, and just now their number is considerable on account of the many new beginners in the business of farming. A definite instance of this condition occurred two years in connection with the fair at Agincourt, where as is the rule the colts shown in the heavy classes were of a very high order and well filled. A city man who had just started a new farm in an adjoining county was persuaded to visit the fair in the way of spending a day's holiday. He was not there with any intention of doing business, but it just happened that he needed a good work horse, and the colt classes attracted his attention to the possibilities of filling his need in the neighborhood. So a few days later he visited a few of the exhibitors in the district, picked out the animal he wanted, and the dobbing he has done for that section as a heavy horse centre has resulted in many more sales than would have been effected with it.

Sacrifice of Useful Bulls.

One of the greatest mistakes made in connection with cattle breeding, and more particularly perhaps in the breeding of dairy cattle, is in the too general practice of keeping a young bull for two or three years and then sending him to the butcher. There is a double mistake in this. Breeding on the part of the male is confined to too great an extent to comparatively young animals which have not yet reached their fullest development, and animals of exceptional quality are frequently sacrificed before their quality has been proved by their offspring. A case in point occurred in Ohio, where a dairy farmer had four cows that averaged 25,210 pounds of milk and 977.3 pounds of butter fat! And he had killed the bull that had sired them before the animal's offspring came in milk! He had killed for meat a bull that was worth $10,000!

One reason for the killing of many young bulls is that the owners keep only one sire and they have no use for this one when the sire's heifers reach the breeding stage. "Community farming," under which a neighborhood is largely engaged in producing along the same line will help to overcome this difficulty. Under this system an exchange of proved sires can be provided for and the best thus kept alive for the general benefit.

Value of Clover.

Mr. Geo. Stephens, of the township of Darlington, produced about 100 bushels of seed from sixteen acres of sweet clover this year. Part of the crop was seeded a year ago last spring on rye sown the fall before and part with spring grain.

"I believe," said Mr. Stephens, "sweet clover is going to prove invaluable in adding to the fertility in the lighter soils of the province."

This view is shared by Mr. McCracken, a farmer in the north end of the township of Cramahe. "A year ago," said Mr. McCracken, "I had a field part of which was in hoe crop and part in sweet clover. The hoe crop ground was afterwards manured at the rate of 12 loads per acre. The sweet clover land was not manured at all. This year the whole field is in tomatoes and beans, planted crosswise of the field. The line where the clover ended and the manured land began is as clearly marked as if cut off by a survey, the tomatoes and beans on the clover sod being vastly better than those growing on the land on which manure was spread."

Relieving Feed Situation.

As a means of relieving the feed situation in Saskatchewan, the Provincial Department of Agriculture has men at work locating supplies of feed so that farmers who want to buy hay or straw can know, with the least expense, where it can be obtained. The department will also act as agent in making purchases, if desired. In addition to this, the department has arranged with a reliable commission man, who will dispose to the best advantage of co-operative shipments of live stock which holders cannot carry over.

THE MARSH OF HARES.

A Few Historical Facts About Hazebrouck.

Hazebrouck, Marsh of Hares, the old Flemings named it, and the ancient Flemish spire of St. Nicholas still rises above the lowlands, marshes and dunes that stretch in an unbroken line northward along the Straits of Dover to the Belgian frontier. A close resemblance they bear to each other, these coast towns of the Nord and the Pas de Calais, with their broad, well-paved streets, and a choice architectural monument or two to lend them individual distinction. Each one of them, clean, pretty, active, is like an oasis in the dreary waste of sandhills thrown up by sea and wind.

St. Omer, Hazebrouck, Dunkerque, Gravelines, Calais—who names one, names them all. Together they share a past of unstained valor, and once more with the same grim resistance, they play the part history has assigned them on the soil of Flanders, on "the battlefield of the world."

History has curiously repeated itself, and the problems which confronted the Allied commanders in their efforts to stop the German rush for Calais were not wholly different from those of the Duke of Marlborough, whose eyes in 1709 must often have scanned the meadows of west Flanders, the Picardy upland with its hedgeless roads, unfenced fields and lines of stiff trees that surround Hazebrouck. Like Marlborough, the Allied generals had to do with a foe who made dexterous use of earthwork and intrenchments and the memory of the great duke's campaign must often have haunted them.

Again history repeated itself when the onrushing German armies suddenly found the road to Calais blocked by an unexpected obstacle, the British fleet. And once again, as in the battle of the Dunes, when Cromwell's fleet gave Turenne's army valuable assistance, the French front fought with the British navy. Now, Hazebrouck, as a position, controlling the junction of many important railway lines, is immeasurably more valuable than it was in the days of Marlborough and Turenne.

Food to Make Giants.

A new substance, called tethelin, has been discovered in the human body by scientists engaged in physical research at the University of California.

It is found in the thymus gland at the base of the brain, and it is this that makes people grow, or so the scientists in question allege. By utilizing it, it is proposed to add to the stature of human beings. A child fed upon it will grow up a giant. We may be able by this method to breed regiments of giants of a size and stature to throw completely into the shade those giant Grenadiers of Potsdam which gave so much pleasure and pride to one of the present Kaiser's most distinguished ancestors.

Animals, too, and even insects, it is claimed, can be induced to "grow big" by similar means. It is to be hoped that no evil-minded person will elect to breed tethelin rats the size of tigers or wasps that will be veritable flying dragons.—Tit-Bits.

Glucose In Fruit.

The presence of glucose in fruit preserves as an adulterant may be discovered by the following method given by the Popular Science Monthly: In the case of jam or marmalade it is necessary to filter off the solid matter by running the mixture through a piece of muslin. Allow the solution to become perfectly cool, and then add an equal volume, or a little more, of strong alcohol. If glucose is present a dense white precipitate slowly settles down. Where no glucose has been employed there is no precipitate, save, in some cases, a very trifling sediment of proteid matter, which, however, is so small that it could not possibly be mistaken for the sediment which glucose produces. The last named is not particularly harmful in itself, but is very frequently used as an adulterant in supposedly pure preserves for extra profit.

Protection.

The "things our grandmothers did" are so often ridiculed that it is pleasant to read this in the American Agriculturist in an article about protection from lightning: "Our grandmothers used to ensconce themselves (as a refuge from lightning) in the midst of a large, thick feather bed—and this was a wise thing to do, for feathers are a non-conductor." The article goes on: "Rubber being a non-conductor, it is well to slip on a pair of overshoes during a storm, so that if the house happens to be struck, the shock cannot prove injurious. It affords the greatest relief for the nerves if the curtains are drawn down and the lights turned on, for then one cannot see the lightning."

He Was Interned.

"Judge," said the man at the bar, "there's no use you trying to square this thing up. My wife and I fight just so often and just so long, and we can't help it. So there you are." "And about how long do you keep it up?" asked the judge. "About two weeks, judge." "All right. I'll give you fifteen days in jail; in other words, you are interned for the duration of the war."

Beet Crops.

Beet crops have the effect of stimulating the soil. Observations made abroad show that after beets have been grown on the land there has been an increase in the yield of wheat of 5.95 bushels an acre; rye, 1.59; barley, 6.51, and oats, 5.77.

Concrete.

Concrete in a burning building in Philadelphia was little damaged by the changes of temperature from the intense heat of the fire to that of icy water used by firemen, while granite was practically ruined.

EFFECT OF MUSTARD GAS.

Most Disagreeable Feature of the Gas Is Its Persistence.

The recent announcement that the Allies now have an effective supply of mustard gas shells shows how vital the chemist's work is to modern warfare. The gas shell has been one of the biggest problems for the Allied chemists, especially for those connected with the chemical warfare service. That the problem has been well solved is attested by documents found on captured Germans during the great drive now in progress. These documents state: "This gas (mustard gas) seems to have, even in diluted form, more harmful effects than the gas contained up to the present time in shells used by the field artillery."

Mustard gas, now being used extensively by both the Central and Entente Powers, is a compound chemically known as dichlorethyl sulfide. In trench language it is called "mustard" because of its strong pungent odor and, to the Germans, it is officially known as yellow cross gas, as the shells are all marked with yellow crosses and bands. The Allied chemists have known the composition of this gas for some time, but only recently have they been able to perfect a process for manufacturing it on a large scale. Fortunately for our armies, this method is far superior to methods known hitherto.

Although the effects from this gas are not often deadly, still it is a very effective agent on account of its slow and insidious method of poisoning. The odor of mustard indicates danger, but is not in itself uncomfortable until it causes the nose and throat to become irritated. If properly protected there will be no further bad effects. In extreme cases the eyes and lids become inflamed and blistered and severe inflammation of the lungs results in bronchitis and even pneumonia. The after-effects of the poisoning lays one up for several weeks, but seldom result in death.

The most disagreeable thing about the gas is its persistence, which necessitates keeping on gas masks for hours at a time. It lingers in dugouts for days, and has to be forced out by means of fires and fans. In this connection the captured German documents state: "Gas poisoning still occurred among those who took off their masks after wearing them for twelve hours."

Zinc In Japan.

The high water mark in the development in zinc mining and refining in Japan has been reached since the outbreak of the present war. Zinc was first mined in a commercial way in 1897, but even as late as 1911 the output was only about 10,000 tons. The refining of the ores was not started on a large scale until 1914. The rising quotations of the metal in all markets gave the industry great impetus in Japan, so that in 1915, 45,000 tons were produced. It is estimated that the production in 1917 totaled some 65,000 tons. It is said that the refineries can produce as high as 100,000 tons a year, but as this takes some 250,000 tons of zinc ore, the problem before Japan is to obtain 200,000 tons of ore in foreign markets, as only 50,000 tons were mined in Japan. In the past Japan has bought ore from China, Australia and Russia, the greater part of the ore, however, coming from Australia.

No Luck!

Some people have no luck. There is the Tzar of Bulgaria, for instance, who long ago purchased a beautiful crown from a Brussels jeweler, but who never yet has been able to get leave to be crowned, and now they are talking rudely about his abdication. It is like this: Sixteen years ago, when the crown was sent home from the jeweler's, Ferdinand announced that he was no longer a prince but a king. Bulgaria, however, had not been giving satisfaction in St. Petersburg, and so the news was conveyed to Ferdinand that Russia was not acknowledging new kings that year. Then, in 1908, he got a beautiful proclamation out, only to hear from Vienna that 1908 was not a good year for new monarchs. Later on he brought the matter up again, only to have it whispered by the Bulgarian Exarch that when it came to crowning people, heretics were barred, and so "Ferdie," as Mr. Punch affectionately calls him, remains, like Mr. Parnell—an uncrowned king.

Noyon.

Noyon, the name of which M. Clemenceau caused to ring in the ears of all Frenchmen with the dramatic and oft-repeated reminder of the presence of the enemy in the little Oise town, will twice, during this war, have seen French troops debouch into its streets in the wake of departing Germans. Noyon was one of the towns visited by "R.L.S." and which he tells of in his "Inland Voyage." "In the little pictorial map of our whole Inland Voyage," he writes, "Noyon Cathedral figures on a most preposterous scale." While the cathedral highly recommended itself to Stevenson, the town he merely characterized as a "stack of brown roofs at the best."

Not Responsible.

"Our new maid," says the humorist of the Scottish American, "stood in dismay before the statue of the Venus de Milo. Twisting the dust-rag in her hands, she said dolefully, 'Befo' I'stahts to work hyar, I jes' wants yo' all to know I didn't bus' de arms off'n dis little monument! Hit was dat-away when I come!'"

A Reclining Chair.

A recently patented reclining chair which also can be used as a couch is so light that when folded it can be carried under one arm.

Electric Power on Farms.

A Swedish inventor claims to have satisfactorily applied electric power to tractors and other mobile farm machinery.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

Is Being Utilized In France and Switzerland.

As a substitute for coal on the continent, saw dust and wood are recommended for use in France and Switzerland. In Geneva 10 per cent. of sawdust is added to the coal in vertical retorts, and, as an alternative, logs of wood three feet in length are placed on the retorts, which then contain only charges of 260 pounds, instead of 1,240 pounds of coal. Wood and coal are worked alternately on two benches, and, the gases not being kept separate, the resulting tars are not acid. At La Chaux de Fonds, in the Jura district of France, 375 pounds of sawdust are mixed with 66 pounds of coal in horizontal retorts, which take 990 pounds of coal. In Neuchatel the coal is mixed with 28 per cent. of wood.

Roughly two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal. Different kinds of wood have different fuel values, and in general the greater the dry weight of a non-resinous wood the more heat it will give out when burned. For such species as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, locust, long-leaf pine or cherry, which have comparative high fuel values, one cord weighing about 4,000 pounds, is required to equal one ton of coal. It takes a cord and a half—a total weight of 4,500 pounds—of short-leaf, pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, or soft maple, which weighs about 3,000 pounds a cord, to equal a ton of coal; whilst of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine, two cords, weighing about 2,000 pounds each, or 4,000 pounds are required.

Feminism In the Far East.

Under pressure of the world war, "The Moveless East" has moved. Dr. Patrick, of the American College for Women at Constantinople, writes that education for women has gone steadily forward. Women in Turkey are pursuing all manner of new occupations formerly closed to them. Armenian girls are beginning to show special talent for scientific work. Many of them are studying to be physicians

From India and Bulgaria comes the same story of girls crowding the classes of the colleges. Even the Hindu widows are rising, pressing forward into education, industry, yes, and even remarriage.

China and Japan show the same swift advance against incredible difficulties; in education, social freedom and industry. Some 2,000 women in Pekin are making soldiers' uniforms; thousands are in the factories of Shanghai, carried to and from the mills in wheelbarrows; many others are doing distinguished service in the professions. The Japanese Government employs 12,543 women in one department alone.

Broad and strong is the advance—hundreds, thousands, millions of women doing more than they ever did before, doing different things, new things, bigger things, better things and doing their special work of motherhood better for their larger wisdom. The movement is general and swiftly increasing. And here and there, pushing ahead, planting new standards for the others, we see the leaders, the innovators, the women record-breakers of to-day.—World Outlook.

Pineapples and War.

The pineapple growers and packers of the Hawaiian Islands are also doing their part in producing food to help win the war. The 1918 crop is estimated at about 3,400,000 cases valued at about $11,000,000. The canneries are now working almost night and day to get the luscious fruit into cans in perfect condition.

The rapid growth of this industry is shown by what the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. is doing. Every fifty-four minutes' packing now equals the total packed the first year the cannery was operated. Every morning's and every afternoon's packing equal's total for entire second year. A day's packing has equalled the packing of the entire third year. In three consecutive days more pineapple was packed than the first complete four years of their operations.

They are now running at the rate of about 2,000 cases per hour, and on a record day, running thirteen hours, packed 26,125 cases, or 530,802 cans, which they believe is a record output in any kind of a cannery. Figured in pineapples, they have been running about 550 pineapples per minute. Other canneries in the islands have also shown enormous increase in production.

Evading Food Rules.

That there are loopholes in the best laid schemes of the Food Ministry is illustrated by the following stories from London.

A few days ago a hostess had a surprise visit from three hungry subalterns. Neither she nor they had any meat coupons. A friendly butcher put one and one-half pound of rump steak through a sausage machine, instructing the customer how to make what before the war were called "Vienna steaks" out of what his conscience allowed him to call "sausage meat." (Sausage meat containing less than 40 per cent. of meat may be sold without coupons.)

No holiday party is complete without an empty jug. It is against the food regulations to serve customers with a glass of milk, but you can buy as much milk as is available in your own jugs. A "jugs lent" department as an annex to milk shops may come into fashion. (Milk as a beverage is forbidden to all persons over ten years of age.)

Railroad Ties.

Railroad ties last about eight years under normal conditions, when they have to be renewed, which costs a good deal of money and calls for a large force of labor. It is estimated that treated ties which are first kiln-dried and then immersed in hot creosote until saturated last twice as long. They are absolutely waterproof and impervious to rot.

BLACK JET BEAD SUNBURST

A black jet bead sunburst is scattered over this entire surface, affording a captivating and stylish adornment.

FIND NEW KIND OF TRIMMING

Heads in Water Color Are Effectively Used to Garnish an Attractive Evening Dress.

The water color artist has discovered new fields for conquest, and the bodices of evening dresses are the canvases used. The old flower motifs have been discarded, according to the official journal of the National Garment Retailers association, and newer things are taking their places.

"A certain evening frock's pink bodice," it says, "is ornamented with three little water-colored heads, which are about the size of a half dollar. One is the head of a giggling schoolgirl, befrilled and beribboned. Another is that of a budding "deb," and the third is of an English 'Johnny,' eyeglasses and sleek.

"The interesting point about this form of trimming lies in the fact that it is not a design or in the least conventionalized, but true life sketching very well executed. However, this makes all the more evident its harsh, exacting note on the soft bodice of an evening gown."

STYLES IN OUR HEADGEAR

Both Large and Small Hats, Loaded or Unloaded With Trimming, Fashionable This Season.

This is a season of wide diversity of ideas in millinery. As a very successful and well-known milliner remarked the other day, "Any style that is becoming is fashionable this season." You may wear big hats or little hats or hats of medium size, and they may be of any fabric practical for millinery; and as for trimming there are models rather elaborately trimmed, simply trimmed models and hats almost entirely devoid of trimming.

This is indeed welcome news, and woe to the woman who does not have a becoming hat. She cannot blame it on the modes of the moment, but upon her own lack of judgment or care in the selection of this most important detail of her wardrobe.

SKIRTS SHORT AND TIGHTER

Latest Mandate From Goddess of Styles, According to Report Reaching New York.

Skirts are to be at least three inches shorter and much tighter this winter, writes a New York correspondent.

This is the latest mandate of the goddess of style, and the news was brought to American women here by Miss Margaret Dreaker, foreign buyer for a prominent American firm, who arrived from France.

"You can tell American women that styles for fall and winter call for skirts at least three inches shorter and much tighter," said Miss Dreaker. "Jackets are to be shorter, and tighter, too. All designs look toward the conservation of cloth. Prevailing colors will be brown, green, navy blue and taupe."

LITTLE THINGS OF FASHION

Embroidery done in colored silk floss is a form of trimming very much in vogue. It is widely used, especially on the sheer, thin fabrics.

The upturned hem, like a cuff at the bottom of the skirt, is not unknown. Now there appears a hem turned up for a short space—and buttoned back on the skirt.

The big collar is coming—that is, the very big, high, wide collar on the coat. It hugs up around the throat and it lies soft and close along the shoulders. Of course, it can be rolled back so that the throat is uncovered, if desired.

Wide fringe, and yet wider fringe, is used on the edges of apron tunics, on the bottom of skirts and on sleeves, either at the bottom edge or else as trimming bands. It can't, seemingly, be too wide.

Little undersleeves, slightly fulled above the snug narrow cuff, are featured on some very smart frocks of black satin. They are done sometimes in white satin, sometimes in black or white net, and have a curiously quaint look. One such set of undersleeves is finished around the wrist with tiny scallops, and the black satin edge of the sleeve is likewise scalloped in little half circles.

GOOD TIPS ABOUT FINISHING

Work About Armholes of Sleeveless Sport Blouse Furnishes Annoyances for the Inexperienced.

Many an inexperienced dressmaker is going to find herself "stumped" when it comes to finishing the armholes of the sleeveless sport blouse, writes an authority. A simple "turning in" is a despairingly difficult thing to handle here, and so a binding is suggested 'nstead. Quarter-inch bias pieces long enough to go easily about the circumference of the armhole are stitched close to the edge on the right side by machine, then turned over and under and slip-stitched by hand on the wrong side. This makes an attractive finish and one not in the least difficult to do.

The girl with an eye to smart trimming features will take advantage of the opportunities offered by such finishing to make it decorative and so distinguish her sport blouse from all others. The white linen blouse might be treated to a binding of rose satin, for instance. Vice versa, the white satin would be decidedly fetching bound in a colorful bit of cretonne. Also, if you want to go to the extra trouble, you might cord or pipe your binding just by way of emphasizing it; it makes an awfully smart finish.

There is another practical way of treating the armhole of a sleeveless jacket and that is a binding of braid, the silky kind that gives as a bias band might. On cotton and linen material a soft cotton braid can be used in the same manner.

USE SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN

Percale Reputed to Have Proved Practical and Popular—Good for Sheets and Pillow Cases.

The war has affected a number of things, and among others the supply, price and quality of linen. In fact, linen dealers declare that virtually no pure linen will be available next year and advise thrifty housewives to lay in as large a reserve supply as possible. This some of them are already finding it almost impossible to do, owing to the well-nigh prohibitive price to which household linens of all sorts have already risen. The thing to do then is to discover and use a substitute.

The substitute which has proved the most practical and popular is percale. Now percale is not particularly cheap, but, on the other hand, it is extremely serviceable, and, as the saying is, "there is no wear-out to it." It cannot be utilized as table linen, of course, but it makes excellent sheets and pillow and bolster cases. In fact, for these purposes, it has the advantage over linen, which musses abominably after one using, while the "dressing" in percale keeps it fresh and unrumpled much longer.

SASH IS ONE REQUIREMENT

No Frock Is Modish Without the Popular Adornment—Gingham More Exclusive Than Ribbon.

No gingham or calico frock may count itself truly modish sans a sash of its own material. Much, much more exclusive is a gingham sash than one of ribbon! The sash is made of two strips of the fabric, seamed up around the edges, and usually the ends are cut in points or ovals. Such a sash falls just below the hip, one end over the other, a small butterfly bow being tied at the back of the waistline. Sometimes the sash is part of the surplice fronts of the bodice; sometimes it is quite separate from the frock.

Next in favor to the modest gingham is printed cotton or percale, and it makes a charming gown, especially when the material is spotted or striped.

One of the virtues of plaid gingham is the delightful way in which it combines with plain materials. For sport wear a frock of gingham may be made very chic by the plain one-tone trimmings, or the jacket or Russian blouse may be of the plain materials, while the skirt and blouse trimmings may be of the plaid.

COAT THAT ASSURES SERVICE

Every woman with a sense of clothes that instantly recognizes a beautiful achievement in any garment, will admire the coat pictured here. It is of broadcloth with large, convertible collar of Hudson seal, and there are two fur balls on the back. The sleeves are novel and graceful with wide cuffs and there is a girdle across the front fastened with large ornamental buttons. Other fur than seal might be used for the collar and balls.

NEW SLEEVE TRICK

Plan Admits of Extra Pairs of Arm Coverings.

Are Attached to Blouse of Muslin or Net, Which Serves as a Corset Cover.

There has been designed a simple and popular midseason gown made with a loose peplum shirtwaist that has short sleeves and a rounded low neck. It is not only worn by young girls, but older women find it available for many of their daytime activities. It is made in black and other plain somber colors, and also in figured foulard and printed chiffon. It allows an extra pair of sleeves, and this trick is another revival of an ancient and honorable day when women were not extravagant and depended upon accessories to constantly enliven one well-chosen, dark-hued frock.

The separate sleeves are made of muslin, pongee or even coarse lace.

Separate sleeves are a war-time invention. This frock of dark-blue and white figured foulard has a loose peplum blouse held in with a gilt hat cord. The skeleton blouse beneath has loose, flowing sleeves and a rolling collar of heavy white chiffon.

They are attached to a blouse of muslin or net, which serves as a corset-cover and carries a collar that is pulled out over the frock.

It does not take much imagination to visualize the constant changes that can be played upon when separate sleeves and collars are permitted in one frock. True, they need constant washing, but many of them do not need starch, and all of them can be easily ironed at home.

It is prophesied, advises a fashion writer, that this form of dressing will grow more in evidence as the winter weather comes on, for the medievals saw in this method of clothing themselves a way to keep warm and to enliven their appearance. So be warned in time, and do not throw away a gown because its armholes and sleeves are worn out. It can be made into a medieval tunic or short apron, which can be worn over separate sleeves and collar attached to a skeleton blouse.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, an English society girl, is engaged in making artificial limbs for maimed British soldiers.

The fight for votes for women has been waged since 1878, and the suffrage amendment was first drafted in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Mary Spruance grappled with and held a pickpocket until the arrival of a detective when the thief tried to steal her purse in the elevator of a Philadelphia department store.

Alice Lee, a young Chinese girl and a motion picture actress, is studying the production and operation of films with a view to exhibiting pictures in China showing the difference between the status of American and Chinese women in their respective countries and their treatment by the men of the two nationalities.

Miss Isabel Million, the Knoxville, Tenn., girl whose "dried apple dolls" have made her famous, uses her own secret process of preserving the apple after it is dried into the desired image.

The department of woman's war work connected with a large department store of New York and Philadelphia held a three-day celebration in honor of Bastille day.

The war emergency high school for girls held a summer course at Philadelphia, under the direction of Mrs. Lucy L. W. Williams. The course was prepared by Captain Moore of the ordnance department and included wartime housekeeping, government system of filing, bookkeeping, civics, chemistry, current history, mathematics and elements of business.