

# IN THE LIMELIGHT

## WOMAN'S COLLEGE SHOULD TRAIN WIVES AND MOTHERS



MISS CAROLINE HAZARD, the retiring president of Wellesley, believes that the main reason for existence of a woman's college has to do with its students to be good wives and good mothers. Miss Hazard's statements indicate that she believes in the training of girls for the practical and domestic side of life. She expresses belief that physical training at college is the best preparation for motherhood. She advocates athletics in women's colleges. She believes that the training of the human body is of paramount importance to a woman, and she declares that it is even more important for a woman than for a man.

The physical advantages Wellesley offers are one of its most telling points. Some time ago we inaugurated the system of not taking any girl who was afflicted with any organic disease or serious functional disorder. I do not think that we have carried this tendency any too far. I believe that a girl should look first of all to her health. I am strongly in favor of having a stringent test made of a girl's strength before she enters college, much as the young men at Harvard, in competing for a college team, are obliged to pass the strength tests.

There is another phase of education which the adjective 'physical' may in its broadest sense be said to designate. I refer to the household economics. At present there is no course given at the college in this subject, but I am one of those who are strongly in favor of introducing one. This public is beginning to realize that colleges are the best places to fit girls to be good wives, good mothers and home makers. It is no longer considered the place for the exceptional girl who wishes to enter professional life. It has become the training school for the ordinary, everyday girl.

In one way Wellesley may be said to be one great laboratory of economics. All the work of providing food for the 1,800-odd girls and the numerous others is carried on by one woman, much as the commissary department of the army is conducted. This provides calls meetings of the various heads of houses and the food for the whole college is then planned out for some time in advance. It is the same way with the laundry and other facilities. Wellesley college is like a town by itself, or rather, it is like one great household, and nowhere is there a better opportunity for learning how domestic affairs should be conducted. It is to the developments in household economics and in physical training, to sum up, that I should say the growth of Wellesley college during my administration is to be attributed.

## BOY MUST SHUN GIRLS TO WIN DYRENFORTH FORTUNE



THE domestic troubles of Col. Robert St. G. Dyrenforth are reflected in the provisions of the strange will by which his fortune is left to his foster son, Robert St. George Dyrenforth. The instructions in the will especially provide that the boy is not to come under the influence of Mrs. Jennie Dyrenforth, who has lived apart from her husband for the last ten years. He also cautions his heir in the will against Mrs. Rose Marie Knowlton, a daughter, who sided with her mother in the controversy leading up to the legal separation.

Colonel Dyrenforth was born in Chicago in 1844 and was graduated from the University of Breslau, Germany, in 1861. From then until 1866 he was in the United States army. He was major of an Illinois regiment and was on the staff of General Rosecrans, General Copeland and General Dodge. As acting engineer he fortified the mouth of the Missouri river in advance of Price's raid in 1864. Under President Grant he was principal patent examiner, and he resigned from the patent office on the accession of President Cleveland. Mr. Dyrenforth has practiced as a corporation and patent lawyer since 1885.

It was his army service that led him, in his will, to choose an army career for his heir, and in order that the young man's mind be not turned aside, he provided that the executor should guard the boy from feminine influence. The will provides that the executor is to let the boy know "quietly, gradually and impressively, though to no extent extreme, the indirect, artful and parasitical nature of most of the unfortunate sex, and to take care that he may not marry beneath him."

It was Colonel Dyrenforth who got the idea a few years ago that he could produce rain by discharging high explosives in the air, and he experimented extensively. His theory was based on the rainstorms that always spoil a Fourth of July of the unsafe and insane type. The colonel fired off a lot of rockets and other things down in Texas in 1891 to prove his theory and his efforts were followed with a good deal of interest. Nothing definite came from the experiments.

Temperature Without Change. At the bottom of the sea the temperature remains practically unaltered at any one spot practically the whole of the year.

## CAPTAIN ROSS, HEAD OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE



CAPTAIN Worth Ross, commandant of the United States revenue cutter service, has rendered great aid in its development. Born on the shores of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, Ohio, he early in life entered the revenue cutter school of instruction as being the first to graduate under the cadet instruction system as it is now known. Not long after his graduation he received a commission as third lieutenant in this important branch of the government service. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1885, and during this year was placed in command of the ship Perry on her trip from New York round the Horn to San Francisco. In the war with Spain he was an officer on one of the vessels forming the squadron which blockaded Havana.

Captain Ross has perhaps experienced his longest periods of sea duty in Alaskan waters, where he was engaged in protecting our fishing and sealing interests, but he has done duty in almost every station within the sphere of the revenue cutter service. He was at New Bedford, Mass., for several years as instructor on the practice ship Chase, and it was in New Bedford that he was married.

It was in June, 1905, that Captain Ross was made commandant of the service, and he had no more than entered upon the duties of his new office when a yellow fever epidemic ravaged the Gulf coast. Ross at once assumed command of the fleet of revenue cutters and auxiliary vessels which the government assembled in the vicinity of the outbreak of the scourge, and he vigorously directed the enforcement of quarantine laws and sanitary regulations and measures. While incurring great risks, he fortunately escaped the disease and in due time returned to Washington where he has since given his best thought and energies to the betterment of the service.

## ORPHAN GOES 8,000 MILES FOR ADOPTION BY TEACHER



W. ERNEST CROWE, the school teacher in the far-off Philippine Islands, who last January, wrote to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, asking her to find him a boy whom he might adopt and rear, is to have his longing for companionship gratified. Fargo Matthews, a 13-year-old Chicago boy, who has been an orphan for eight years, has left Chicago for the Philippines, where he will be formally adopted by Mr. Crowe.

Young Matthews was chosen by Mr. Crowe from among 100 applicants who wrote to him from all parts of the United States. Fargo Matthews is the grandson of the late George W. Matthews. His education was begun at the Todd Seminary in Woodstock, Ill., but three years ago he returned to Chicago and this year he was graduated from the John B. Drake school. He was preparing to enter high school when he received a letter from Mr. Crowe, stating that if he still desired to come to the Philippines he would be furnished transportation by the war department.

When he wrote to Mrs. Young Mr. Crowe was located at Misago, Panay, P. I., but he has since been promoted and transferred to San Pablo, Laguna, P. I. In his last letter he states that he is now in a better position to give the boy a good home. He will formally adopt Matthews, keep him in the Philippines for about three years and then make a tour of the world before returning to the United States to make his home. Matthews was elated at the prospect of going to a new home and finding a father to replace his dead parents. "I think Mr. Crowe is going to give me a good home and I know I shall be happy over there," he said. "I am not afraid to make the trip alone."

Inspiration in Dreams. Coleridge must be added to the list of authors who have found inspiration in dreams, for he himself told us that he composed over 200 lines of "Kubla Khan" during a sleep of three hours. On awaking he wrote down the fragment now existing, but the interruption of a visitor banished the rest from his mind. The first idea of "The Ancient Mariner," too, was suggested to the poet by a dream of his friend Cruikshank. And Kipling's "Greatest Story in the World" was but the half-remembered dream of a commonplace young man.

"Pedler's Acre." Lambeth (Eng.) "Old" Church has numerous historic monuments, and in one of the windows is the full length figure of a pedler with his pack, staff and dog. This is supposed to represent the unknown person who presented "Pedler's Acre" to the parish upon condition that his portrait and that of his beloved canine companion should be preserved in the church and that his dog should be buried in consecrated ground.

Anybody who knew how to invent perpetual youth would be too impractical to make anything out of it.

## BIRDS WILL PROTECT FRUIT

By Planting Early Wild Varieties Songsters May Be Coaxed Away From Cultivated Trees.

(By W. L. MATES.) Birds play a very important part in the economy of nature and by their destruction of insects lend material aid in keeping the balance true. Both the farmer and the orchardist are greatly indebted to birds for the destruction of insects and weed seed. Both for practical and esthetic reasons, there is a demand for information as to the best method of increasing the bird population in restricted areas, particularly on the farms and about homes. There is a demand also for the provisioning of large preserves for both land and water game birds and the protection of crops by cultivating seed and fruit bearing plants more useful to birds than to man.

Various other factors may be made to contribute to the success of efforts to attract birds, such as a supply of water for drinking and bathing, nesting boxes, protection from enemies, and winter feeding; but the main purpose is to call attention to the plants which best serve to provide food for birds and to draw their attention away from cultivated crops.

Our native shrubs should be utilized as far as possible, especially as many of them are not exceeded in beauty or interest by foreign plants. Furthermore, as a rule they are more attractive to birds than exotics. It should be borne in mind also that smoothly trimmed hedges and the stiff trees of a formal garden are not nearly so attractive to birds as untruncated bushes and tangled thickets. Shrubs of sterile varieties or those closely pruned after blooming are not sought by birds, while those allowed to ripen fruit are often crowded with feathered visitors.

The best shrubs and trees for attracting birds are those most resorted to for food, and the extensive records of bird food in the biological survey make their selection an easy task. The berries of elders are eaten by the largest number of species of birds, namely, 67. Raspberries and blackberries are known to be eaten by 60 species, mulberries by 48, dogwood fruits by 47, those of the nonpoisonous sumachs by 44, the various wild cherries by 39, and blueberries by 37. A great many other varieties which grow in localities where these are not plentiful are also very attractive to birds.

Nothing surpasses mulberries for alluring birds away from the early orchard fruits. Early bearing varieties should be planted in numbers and some should be selected for their length of the fruiting season. Where it is desired to attract birds and afford them a sanctuary at all seasons, a large variety of plants must be used. For this purpose thickets of shrubs and other low growths are better than trees, since tangles of bushes and vines afford a more secure retreat from bird enemies and are the favorite cover of many species.

## GREAT CROPS FOR DAIRYMEN

Alfalfa and Corn Furnish Nutrients, When Rightly Combined, That Are Excellent.

When we find a dairyman that is growing alfalfa and corn he is invariably a successful farmer, says Hoard's Dairyman. These two plants furnish nutrients, when rightly combined, that give excellent results. Prof. W. J. Fraser, in commenting upon them and the use of the alfalfa says: "The summer silo gives the best and most economical protection of all against drought. One of the very greatest crops for the dairyman, and one which is now being successfully grown on thousands of farms in Illinois, is alfalfa. Every dairyman should have a patch of alfalfa, and this will supply the finest of feed when the drought has ruined ordinary pastures. The alfalfa at the university yielded more than six tons of air dry hay per acre last year. The great advantage of corn in the silo and alfalfa is that they not only produce the largest yield of nutrients per acre of any crops, but are in the best condition for feeding at whatever date the pasture may fail, while it is difficult to have a constant supply of other silage crops in the right stage of maturity at and during the uncertain time of the drought. Never, under any conditions, allow the cows to go hungry and suffer loss of milk during the summer drought which for several reasons is the most trying season for the dairy herd."

Cultivating Phloxes. Cut the fading, bloom stalks from the phloxes, work the soil, dig some fertilizer about the roots, water well, and induce new growth, when they should bloom until frost cuts them down.

Corn Fodder to Cows. The feeding of the late corn fodder to dairy cows should be continued just as long as the corn is at all green. It is a splendid supplementary feed with the short autumn pasture grass.

Cultivation vs. Sprinkling. Don't waste much time trying to water a garden with a sprinkling pot. Keep the soil fine and free from weeds and let the watering go.

If you think watering does much good, give a bed in the garden a good watering and then dig down to find how deep the water went. You will be surprised to find how much water is required to dampen the top inch of soil, and water never goes down in the soil until the point of saturation is reached.

You can do more good in an hour with a hose than you can in a day with a sprinkling pot.

The Cow in Winter. The cow has every chance to do her best in winter when she is not bothered with fighting flies. At this season there is more time to give her regular attention, and make the business count.

Good Horses Scarce. Good horses are mighty scarce and very high in price. There are plenty of pligs yet, always will be we presume. So long as poor stallions are used any

## ALL USE ALCOHOL

Snakebite Remedy in North Carolina Mountains.

Flask of "Mountain Dew" Considered an Indispensable Part of Man's Equipment—Not Always Possible to Save Victim.

Recent experiments with a serum to cure rattlesnake bites have called to mind the old-time remedy used by those whose ways lie along the paths of the mountain reptiles. Since the first mountain rattle alcoholic stimulant has been the antidote, and the only one so far as the backwoodsman's knowledge was concerned. In the North Carolina mountains, where rattlers are as plentiful as long-legged natives, the man considers a flask of "mountain dew" a necessary companion at all times, even if he is not a habitual drinker. Look into any log hut and you will find (unless the owner mistakes you for a revenue officer) at least one keg of the powerful corn whiskey stilled by some moonshiner back in the woods. It is well that the whitish beverage is uncommonly strong, since only a small quantity has to be carried about for safeguard against snake bites.

When a rattler bites you, as the mountaineer knows, you must drink enough alcohol to become intoxicated. As soon as you feel "lit," the poison has been counteracted; if you have not enough liquor to affect you the only thing to do is to lie down and say your prayers.

The amount of whiskey needed to offset the poison depends, according to snake belief, upon the spot where the snake imbued its fang. A bite on the body, in the region near the heart, is considered so surely fatal that no amount of spirits can avail, as the poison has only a brief distance to travel through the veins before it stops the heart's beating. If the bite is on the leg or arm, however, the whiskey has plenty of time to get in its work. The most frequent encounter with a rattler is beside some rotten log on the mountainside, when the climber unexpectedly puts his hand or foot on one of the creatures lying asleep. August is the rattler's sleeping month, and a majority of the bites are recorded then. The reptile awake is likely to run as fast as he can to avoid a man; he only uses his fangs when his enemy is too close to be dodged.

On account of the rattlesnakes trout fishing along the North Carolina brooks is not the least handicapped outdoor sport in the world. The angler who leaves behind his whiskey is regarded as positively foolhardy. That there are few bites recorded by the fishermen is largely due to the rattler's fondness for high places; the snake does not come down to the brookside for water unless a long drought has dried all the springs high up, and hence it is only in the driest season that one has to be careful when in the bottom of a valley. It is often necessary to skirt a mountainside rather than risk one's neck wading or swimming through walled crevices, and the rattlers have their favorite rocky caves half way up the brook, at an elevation of a few hundred feet.

## "Grouch Germ" Discovered.

Scientists have found the "grouch germ," according to reports from Kansas City. This germ, it is believed, thrives particularly in the vicinity of phonographs and in neighborhoods where a great many young porch parties celebrate until the small hours of the morning. These "grouch germs" are great travelers and are carried about from place to place. They are spread by bill collectors, book agents and persons who go from house to house selling potato peelers and glass cutters. Those who go about with subscription lists seeking donations are also responsible for the wide scattering of the little microbe which produces peevishness in hot weather. With these pointers one may know how to avoid giving the pest a chance to carry on its fiendish work.

## Odd Cures for Seasickness.

Among curious remedies for seasickness is that which is popular among the mariners in the Levant—the daily swallowing of iron rust, which is obtained by the simple process of scraping it off the anchor or anchor chain. But this is only one part of the treatment, for a small pouch containing roasted salt and flowers of thyme must be tied upon the abdomen as firmly as can be borne, this being considered to counteract the effect of the internal disturbances caused by the rolling of the vessel. Known to the ancient Greeks as "thymian salt," the preparation has at least the authority of old age, while its efficacy is not without modern testimony. And the belt is better than the salt, and the faith better than the belt.

## Too Sunny.

James H. Scarr of the New York weather bureau said on a hot and blazing day: "I overheard a timely dialogue this morning between two women. 'Your husband,' said the first, 'has such a sunny disposition, hasn't he?' 'Yes, regular July sunny,' was the reply. 'You've really no idea how hot he makes it for me.'"

## The Age of the Weak.

This is the Age of the Triumph of the Weak; the Jiu-Jitsu system of wrestling has its equivalent in every direction. Popular education is the intellectual Jiu-Jitsu; the extended franchise the political, and modern enlightenment the spiritual, which enables the many to discern the folly of the attitude of superiority assumed by the few.—London Truth.

## Since She Asked.

Sue—"Don't you know, George kissed me at the door last night twice before I could stop him!" Mae—"Gracious! What cheek!" Sue—"Both—Suart Set."

## FLOORS FOR POULTRY HOUSE

Those Made of Lumber Are Deemed the Best Despite the Cost—Cement Type Good.

(By I. J. GOODE.)

With the constant increase in the price of lumber there is a growing tendency to use something else than boards in the construction of floors of poultry houses. There are many people who consider the board floor the best. It must be agreed, however, that there is a point in the advancing cost of lumber at which the use of boards will have to be dispensed with.

Most people that construct poultry houses are not so rich that they can afford to pay out large sums of money for any part of the structures. The board floor is without doubt the warmest kind of floor, and that is why the writer favors it. The ideal way of building such a floor is to use matched lumber for the top and rough boards for the bottom with tarred paper between.

The thick, heavy tarred paper is the kind that should be used. Much of the tarred paper being used in house construction is of very little value.

It simply answers to fulfill the promise of the contractor to put tarred paper in the walls. The heavy paper costs more, but it is worth more than it costs.

A floor that is thoroughly well put together will be quite warm, provided that the space under it is kept tight. A floor of wood should stand a foot or so above the ground, so that rats cannot get a chance to gnaw it.

The trouble about the space under the floor is that it is quite commonly left open to the weather, and the floor above the space becomes very cold in the winter time.

Some builders say that this space should be left open to the air, so that dry rot will not attack the wood, but is there any reason why the outdoors should not be tight and the openings for ventilation be made in the floor, thus letting the air from the poultry house pass into the space instead of the frigid air from out of doors?

Earth floors are becoming quite common, but they are difficult to keep clean. Sometimes they are too wet and sometimes too dry, and if the location of the poultry house is low they become damp, which is very detrimental to the health of poultry.

An earth floor, to be kept in good shape, would have to be kept covered with a litter of coal ashes. As a matter of fact, the ordinary farmer seldom does this; ideal conditions for fowls are usually found only in the institution that is devoted entirely to the raising of poultry.

Ideal care cannot then be depended on to give us results, and the dirt floor will thus usually be found in a very untidy condition. Sometimes in winter it freezes hard and is a poor substitute for a wooden floor.

The cement floor is coming to be quite popular in some localities, but has the disadvantage of being cold. Also it will not entirely prevent the entrance of moisture.

A cement floor, like an earth floor, has to be kept covered with something in the winter time. It is, however, sanitary and easy to clean when it has become dirty.

Water can be used upon it without any injurious results. It will not become the harboring place for lice and rodents do not try to gnaw through it.

## IS SILAGE GOOD FOR SWINE?

Testimony on Its Value Conflicting, Both Favorable and Unfavorable Reports Made.

The testimony concerning the value of silage as a food for swine is conflicting, both favorable and unfavorable reports being at hand. Many farmers have tried feeding it to their hogs, but without success.

On the other hand, a number of hograisers have had good success with silage, and feed it regularly to their swine. It is possible that the difference in the quality of the silage and of the methods of feeding practiced explain the diversity of opinions.

Col. F. D. Curtis, the great American authority on the swine industry, states that silage is valuable to add to the winter rations of swine. J. W. Pierce of Indiana writes in regard to silage for hogs:

"We have fed our sows, about twenty-five in number for four winters, equal parts of ensilage and corn meal put into a cooker and heated to a steaming state. It was proved to be very beneficial to them. It keeps up the flow of milk of the sows that are nursing the pigs equal to when they are running on clover. We find, too, when the pigs are farrowed, they become more robust and take to nursing more sooner and better than they did in winters when fed on an exclusively dry diet. We also feed it to our sheep. To sixty head we put out about six bushels of ensilage."

## Systematic Spraying.

Systematic spraying is the most approved method of insuring against garden and fruit pests.

## Flower Garden With Ple.

Did you ever think that a beautiful and long-flowering garden one might have with just the Pea? Sweet peas, poppies, pansies, petunias, phlox, portulaca. With no more flowering plants than these one may have flowers every day from June 'till frost, all of them being easy to grow and continuous producers of brilliant flowers.

## Get Rid of Lice.

Lice on animals sap away their vitality and hence rob you of money. It is cheaper to invest \$10 or \$20 in a dipping vat and oil than to lose many times as much from the ravages.

A good way to kill lice on hogs is to have crude oil on posts where they will rub against it. Wrap the post with rough bagging and saturate the bagging with oil.

## The Yorkshire Hog.

Tests made by the Wisconsin experiment station show that Yorkshire hogs require the least amount of food for 100 pounds of gain of either Poland Chinas or Berkshire. Common stock hogs made the smallest gains and ate the least food.

## MODES of the MOMENT



The summer girl of 1910 is by far the most picturesque since the days of our great-grandmothers. When bouffant fashions and low necks were the reigning vogue, the fashionable girl of today is sylph-like. No matter what her actual weight may be, she succeeds in making herself look as slender as a sapling. Her frocks are made to exaggerate this slowness and her silhouette is plain and severely simple, yet she possesses that certain chic that goes to make her ensemble quite fascinating. The extremely narrow skirts have much to do toward achieving slender effects. These, with the simple styles now in favor for bodices, tell the simple story of summer fashions.

A decided change in hair dressing for evening is imminent. The loose swirl effect is passing and in its place a more natural head outline is appearing. The latest fancy is the wide velvet or ribbon band that encircles the head and makes a flush for the chignon of ringlets which are made of fine net incrustated with jet bead work. Others have colored bands covering odd designs. All sorts of elastic effects are being sought in velvet bands embroidered with gold. Another pretty arrangement that is quite simple has the front hair waved in the natural manner with a loose chignon of plectrum curls and ringlets at the back. The curls are not massed, as was the style a short time ago, but are arranged in a light fluffy effect that has the appearance of being natural.

The best hairdressers do not advise the use of much false hair even for evening toilets. When extra curls are desired the curler or round comb placed at the back, and sometimes a loose braid extending part of the way around the head, will be employed. The upper part of the curler is covered with waved tresses of the natural hair. The color of the hair is to have the view from a side view that the extension shows, and to obtain this effect the curler placed half way between the nape of the neck and the top of the head, with the locks of hair pinned about it, the desired purpose is cleverly accomplished.

To arrange one's tresses flat one must divide and subdivide the locks and try the effect of each parting. The style of spreading the tresses looks infinitely simple, but in reality it is quite the reverse. It requires even a longer time than to puff the hair all around. So it is, even in the easiest method, extremely tiresome to effect a perfect coiffure with little or nothing upon which to build the quaint arrangements which are now the ruling style. It is quite important with the summer girl that her hair be performed, consequently there are half a dozen delicate odors considered good for this use. Some scents that play in this grand chic are more powerful than others, but the best of all, according to Diana Fashion, is powder from perspiration and the hair in fluffy condition.

If a girl has any proclivities of coiffures in her makeup the fashions of the day are surely here. And to be quickly and smartly governed the need not adopt the bizarre styles of the moment. Take, for example, the silly new skirt that measures but little over a yard around the hem, which threatens to invade conservatism American fashions. There is no denying that the extremely narrow skirt is natty, but there is such a thing as reaching an ungainly extremity that is more spectacular than smart.



There is always something new coming up in the way of lingerie for the girl who is awake to advance fashions. Just now the fad is for stenciled bands on the petticoats, robes de nuit and combination garments. A good quality batiste is the most popular weave for such treatment and the work is done in colors to match the towels with which the garments are to be worn. Of course the gowns are supposed to be very sheer and the decoration can be seen through the skirt and waist. All sorts of quaint patterns such as any old-time roses, morning glories, pansies, forget-me-nots, tulips and acrol patterns are popular for this class of stenciling. Petticoats with flower-trimmed bands leading lace flounces are especially attractive.

Another original whim with the girls is to finish the flounces of black and white skirts with a vivid color such as corse or chateaucr. The latter is in such demand that the trimming departments are unable to supply the demand. In truth, it is the touch of color that is the making of almost any frock or coat or even petticoat this season. The lingerie skirt with a deep flounce of valencienne lace is perhaps the greatest favorite of its kind and is classed in the realm of novelties of the season. The lace falls straight and without frill, and the effect is delightfully billowy. The stenciled border at the top of the flounce takes the place of heading and ribbon, which was so much in favor the early part of the summer.

nap, a wonderful freshening for an evening's rest.

The precise of the trained nurse, who always keeps a satchel packed in readiness for a hasty summons, she also follows to a certain extent. A new talcum powder, a packet of talcum powder unopened and therefore not likely to spill, a tube of dental paste, some new wash cloths, gloves worn but once and still quite fresh, a night-dress with ribbons run in—these are in the suit case, and they lessen her need when an invitation comes for a week end trip.

A Novel Tie. A novel tie was seen in a shop window recently. The tie was silk, green on one side and lined with red. When made into a bow the puffed knot showed red, the ends green.

The suggestion may be applied to ties of other materials and of any color, and will look well with a plaid or two-color frock.

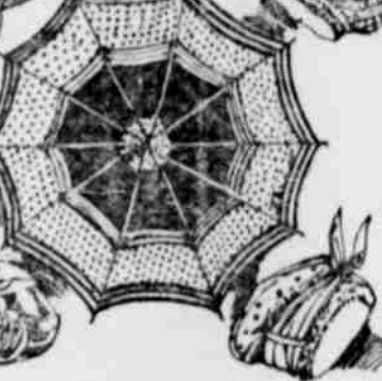
Gray and white, brown and yellow, violet and white and especially green and white are the colors chosen for striped linen dresses.

Although a little linen frock seen a few days ago had its skirt cut so narrow that the wearer could hardly take a natural step. The coat accompanying it had one of the new whimsical fronts which are appearing in midsummer outer garments. These fronts are separate pieces cut to fit the rounded fronts of the coat and are braided with white with introductions of coarse stitches executed in a sort of old tapestry work.

There is a noticeable lack of extravagance in the quantity of material used in summer gowns, whatever the type. Low necks, short sleeves, scanty and short skirts, transparent hose and dull kid pumps, together with the sheerness of lingerie reduced to a minimum in the number of garments, about make up the tout ensemble of the fashionable summer girl as she is seen at exclusive resorts and house parties with her own friends. But after all there may not be much economy in scanty materials, for they must be of the finest money can buy. In fact, the fabrics in which the element of "wear" is entirely eliminated and the question of durability forgotten seem to be the weaves that play the important part of present-day frocks and lingerie.

Like the new motor caps, the bathing caps are simply ravishing in becomingness. Many of the smartest ones are made to fit close like a hood of necessity, but imitate the old-time styles to a nicety. They are far from being the severe styles that we have been accustomed to for so long; many are trimmed with roses at the ears and strings that float from the back or tie under the chin in cunning little bows. There is a chance for originality in the bathing costume and cap as much as in any other detail of dress, but it is not for those who are obliged to study economy, for it requires the best of materials to withstand the test of salt water. Silk or

wool will not wear the summer through, with daily dips, unless the quality be superior. Thereafter it is advisable to procure the best that money can buy, if one participates in a daily plunge.



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The precise of the trained nurse, who always keeps a satchel packed in readiness for a hasty summons, she also follows to a certain extent. A new talcum powder, a packet of talcum powder unopened and therefore not likely to spill, a tube of dental paste, some new wash cloths, gloves worn but once and still quite fresh, a night-dress with ribbons run in—these are in the suit case, and they lessen her need when an invitation comes for a week end trip.

A Novel Tie. A novel tie was seen in a shop window recently. The tie was silk, green on one side and lined with red. When made into a bow the puffed knot showed red, the ends green.

The suggestion may be applied to ties of other materials and of any color, and will look well with a plaid or two-color frock.

Gray and white, brown and yellow, violet and white and especially green and white are the colors chosen for striped linen dresses.