

MANY STYLES OF DAYTIME GOWNS

Widely Varied Wardrobe Needed Because of Long Hours of Summer Months.

Rose, Orchid and Flesh Pink, Made Up in Combinations With White—Crepe Materials Are Profusely Used.

Daytime summer dresses are widely varied now that the twilight hours are so long, thanks to the imaginary hour we advanced last March, observes a prominent creator of fashions. The early part of the day is given over to sport frocks or simple silk and voile gowns with organdie fichu or trimmings of lace for the less strenuous person to whom "sport togs" are not becoming. With the coming of afternoon femininity begins to think of dressing for dinner, with the result that the necks of afternoon gowns are quite low and the sleeves very sheer or quite short.

Georgette crepe in plain ground and flowered patterns is profusely used for these cool, clingy afternoon frocks. Rose, orchid and flesh pink are the favorite colors, made up in combination with white. Crepe chiffon, which is the loveliest of the crepe fabrics, makes exquisite gowns for afternoon and evening wear, while charmeuse and meteor in all the pastel shades are exquisite and develop many entrancing frocks.

Organdie and the softer fabrics of batiste and cotton voile make exquisite lingerie dresses which look their loveliest when making a background for the youth of a pretty girl. Vivid shades of rose and coral organdie are very popular for these girlish frocks, while the demand for pink, blue and orchid never wanes. The imported organdies, which run in lacy squares and stripes, are capable of exquisite development into dainty afternoon frocks of the quaint variety.

There are many tissue-like cottons to which the manufacturers have treated us this year. These sheer materials combine well with white organdie ruffles and are equally lovely with trimmings of Val lace.

Hand-embroidered frocks of white mull and batiste are always attractive when the mercury plays tag with the 100 degree mark and cool verandas beckon; but these gowns are difficult for the moderately skilled dressmaker to duplicate. Unless an embroidered gown is strikingly lovely in its daintiness or beautiful in the elaboration of its embroidery, it seems a foolish waste of money for the effect achieved. Embroidered flouncings are adapted to some of the models, but flouncing usually has to be made up in a rather set way.

Georgette and Organdie.
An interesting gown which combines flowered georgette crepe and white organdie is the model having the ruffled side panel. In this material white flowers are scattered on a pink ground. The waist of this dress is very simple and it depends upon the beauty of its material rather than on the elaboration of its lines for success. The sleeves are sewed into a plain blouse which is cut away in front to display a vest of hand-tucked organdie



Gown of Green Charmeuse, With Waist of Green and White and Striped Georgette.

which is cut in bands and sewed together by means of tiny cords of organdie. Around the neck and vest line runs a crisp ruffle of white organdie, picot finished. The bell-shaped sleeves are cut three-quarter length to display long, tight cuffs of organdie made into tucks and cords to match the vest.

The skirt of this gown is slightly gathered at the waist line. It is trimmed with three folds of flowered georgette which simulate tucks, above which crisply stand ruffles of white organdie. The panels which

characterize this skirt are long and rather wide and are edged with organdie ruffles. Wherever these organdie ruffles appear they are machine hemstitched to the georgette crepe with pink thread.

With this picturesque gown is worn a broad hat of pink straw, faced with pink Baronette satin and tied with a ribbon of Baronette.

In Gray Charmeuse.
A gown which is in striking contrast to the elaborate effect of the georgette model is found in the dress of gray charmeuse, one of the loveliest fabrics in the world. It looks like the sheen of moonlight on water.

The neck of this gown is finished with charmeuse, which is brought into striking worldliness by a row of red satin buttons and red bound buttonholes. The gown fastens down the front in an unusual line which runs from the collar to an insert of red charmeuse strapped with folds of white taffeta, which gives a bizarre note to the otherwise demure look of this gown. A row of similar red buttons runs down the side of this insert.



Gown of Gray Charmeuse with White Collar, One of the Loveliest of Fabrics.

These buttons and those on the collar and cuffs may be gray with good effect. The girle of this gown makes no attempt to be striking. It leaves all that to the red charmeuse and simply performs the office of snugly outlining the waist with a band of gray charmeuse.

The skirt of gray charmeuse is one of those gracefully draped affairs which are always successful when developed in a supple fabric like charmeuse.

The smart sailor worn with this costume is black with a trimming of stiff gray feathers that curl on the ends.

Another Gown With Side Panels.
Another gown which displays side panels is in the soft lines of gray georgette crepe. The blouse of this dress is kimono with a deep fold of georgette over the shoulders to outline the square neck and display the front of soft cream lace which extends into a cmisole beneath the gray georgette blouse. The sleeves of this gown are one of its cool features, being three-quarter length and quite wide. The deep turned-back cuffs are embroidered with two garlands of steel beads. This same embroidery appears across the shoulder straps. The girle of this graceful model gives a striking note of color to the whole gown. It is made of two bands of soft taffeta ribbon, one vivid green-blue and the other of grayish-rose. The flowers on the girle are hand-made from these shades of taffeta with a touch of apple green.

An Unusual Model.
The skirt is draped in a gracefully narrow line. On either side hang two sash-like panels of gray georgette about 10 inches wide. These panels are picot edged and embroidered with three rows of leaves in head embroidery. This gown is made over a slip of flesh-colored charmeuse. With this dress is worn a broad black hat, trimmed with shaded pink roses.

Possibly among the most unusual models is the gown of green charmeuse with a waist of green and white striped georgette. There is a bill front of green charmeuse, which reaches to the neck line and from the front view has the look of a jumper, which displays the striped sleeves. This jumper continues into a deep V-line at the back and disappears beneath a girle of green charmeuse. At the neck line the jumper extends into very long, narrow straps that tie beneath the waist line at the center back and hang in long ends finished with green and white striped georgette buttons straight down the back with round ball buttons made of imitation jade. The kimono sleeves are gathered into deep bell cuffs of green charmeuse.

The skirt of this gown is draped in a pannier on one side. A broad black hat, faced with satin and trimmed with satin knife-pleated wheels, is the picturesque complement of this striking costume.

Estimate Shows 8,000,000 Women and Girls Did Red Cross Work During War

The war achievement of the American women who are now being mobilized for the Third Red Cross roll call, November 2 to 11, is revealed in the announcement by Atlantic division headquarters that in two years they produced nearly \$100,000,000 worth of surgical articles and garments. During the 24 months ending April 30 last the figures show Red Cross chapter workers turned out 375,174,825 surgical dressings, hospital garments, refugee garments and knitted comforts for the soldiers and sailors, the estimated value of which was \$98,184,359.

In number of articles produced, the Atlantic division ranks first among the 13 divisions of the national organization. The women of the three states—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut—produced 77,859,904 articles with a valuation of \$15,597,428.

It is estimated that 8,000,000 women and girls participated in this tremendous work throughout the country, and it is among them largely that the Red Cross is now recruiting the 1,000,000 workers who will assist in the enrollment of members for 1920 during the ten days ending Armistice day, when a really universal membership will be sought to maintain the effectiveness of the organization built up in the war for the big peace program of the Red Cross.

Mother's Cook Book

To be as good as our fathers we must be better. Imitation is discipleship. When someone sent a cracked plate to China to have a set made, every piece in the new set had a crack in it—Wendell Phillips.

Wild Duck with Turnips.

Cut up the bird in neat pieces for serving. Slice one large onion and one carrot; melt four tablespoonsful of sweet fat in a saucepan, add the vegetables; cook until nicely browned. Strain off the fat, add a cupful of stock and one bay leaf, place in the oven and cook for one hour. Peel eight turnips, cut four of them into quarters and fry in hot butter until brown; put them with the duck to finish cooking. Boil the other turnips until tender in salted water; mash and rub through a sieve; put them in a saucepan with one tablespoonful of butter to season and salt and pepper to taste; add a quarter of a cup of cream and heat again. Take up the duck, dish it on the hot mashed turnips and arrange the fried quarters around it. Strain the sauce from the duck, thicken with flour, season and serve in a sauceboat.

Squirrel Pie.

Arrange thin slices of bacon in the bottom of a deep baking dish, season with salt and pepper; add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of mixed herbs and a cupful of white sauce. Cut two squirrels in serving-sized pieces and place them over the bacon; cover with a layer of sliced potatoes and place a cover of pastry over the dish. Bake one hour in a hot oven. Add another cupful of white sauce through the vent in the top, brush with egg and brown.

Roast Wild Duck.

Clean and truss the duck and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cover the breast with slices of salt pork, cut very thin. Place on a rack in a dripping pan, add a little water to the pan and place in a hot oven to cook for half an hour, basting every five minutes with the water in the pan. Remove the pork and serve with currant jelly.

Rabbit.

This is a delicious dish when a tender young rabbit is served. Wash and wipe the meat carefully, cut it up in serving-sized pieces, brown in a little hot butter, then add water and a tablespoonful of vinegar; cook slowly until tender.

Roast Venison.

Rub a half lemon over the piece of venison to roast, lard with strips of salt pork, cook until tender, but not overdone—15 minutes to the pound. Serve with spiced wild grape jelly.

Game in Season.

Most experts in cooking of game agree that the flavor of game birds is better if they are not stuffed with the usual highly seasoned forcemeat.

Nellie Maxwell

New Aid for Aviators.

To aid aviators a New York physician has invented an instrument that tells the direction of flight, the points of the compass and angle from the perpendicular at which a plane may be traveling.

Single Blade Propeller.

A propeller invented by a Massachusetts man for motor boats has a single blade that oscillates like a fish's tail or the motion of an oar in sculling.

World Is Getting Better.

The world is getting better to the man who is doing something to make it better, and remaining the same or getting worse to the man who isn't.

CUPBOARD FROM WOODEN BOX

Useful Little Receptacle That Will Not Cost Much to Make and is Extremely Handy.

A small hanging cupboard is always useful in bedroom and a convenience in many other parts of a house. A handy little cupboard can be easily made with any well-made wooden box of a suitable size and shape. The lid of the box forms the door of the cupboard, and to enable it to be opened and closed easily, a little brass handle of the nature shown in sketch B should be screwed on in front, and it may be purchased at any hardware store for a trifle.

For suspending the box from nails in the wall, two small circular holes



A Hanging Cupboard.

are cut in the bottom, in the positions indicated by the crosses in sketch A.

The exterior of the cupboard sketched is covered with a pretty striped cretonne, and this can be easily done by turning the material over at the edges and fastening it on, just inside, at the back and underneath the box with pieces of brown paper, cut to fit and pasted in place.

In these days a small hanging cupboard of any kind costs a good deal to buy, and the article illustrated can be prepared at home at a very slight cost, and covering the wood with cretonne will be found quite easy.

HATS MAY BE MADE AT HOME

Touches of Hand Embroidery Are to Be Seen on Much of the Fall Millinery.

A continued vogue for the narrow back hat is promised for the coming season and already the shops are showing advance fall and winter models in poke shape or glorified narrow back saliors.

Manufacturing milliners made a rather earnest effort some months ago to discourage the mid-summer wearing of velvet hats, but the shops seemed to demand them and these heavy, warm looking bits of headgear put in their appearance quite early, as usual, although not in quite as generous numbers as heretofore.

Among the new materials being strongly featured for autumn hats, a very soft, velvety finished wool material probably leads and some decidedly chic sports hats are made of suede. Brocaded and plain velvets enter into the development of hats for autumn and winter. These fabrics are often handsomely embroidered in chenille or heavy wool, this embroidery being the only trimming employed.

Certainly this is the day when the home milliner is encouraged to try her hand, and there is no reason why she should not have splendid results.

FLIMSY STOCKINGS OR NONE?

Opinion of French Leaders of Fashion Seems to Be Divided on the Subject.

There is at present waging a very interesting controversy in the minds of those who deal in footwear for American women. It is all about the new fashion in Paris of wearing laced slippers, which sometimes are no more than heeled sandals—with or without stockings.

In Paris these slippers are quite the expected thing. Everybody wears them. That is, everybody wears a slipper that is laced over the instep and about the ankle. Some of the French women, of course, wear sandals, and most of them wear stockings. It is perfectly true that stockings are sometimes dispensed with and very elaborately jeweled sandals are fashioned to wear with bare feet. But for the most part stockings are worn, albeit they are of the flimsiest texture and are often flesh-colored, so that their presence is not noticeable. They are then but a slight barrier interposed between the world and the bare, bare skin.

All sorts of things are done to keep those new, flimsy stockings from oblivion.

MODISH NOTES.

Browns are the first choice among colors for fall.

Tailored blouses for fall are made of heavy satin.

Blouse coats are really becoming only to small women.

Always use a narrow leather belt with your linen frock.

Some coats have a panel back longer than the sides.

Guimpes with square Dutch necks are conspicuous.

Smokers Scratch 10,000 Matches Every Second—15 Seconds Each Scratch

Next time you light a match, think of this:

About 10,000 matches are scratched in this country every second that passes, and of these 95 per cent are used by smokers to fire pipe, cigar or cigarette.

The man whose head for figures turned out this information also estimates that the time lost by the smokers in lighting matches—not in smoking—is worth \$513,024 each eight-hour working day.

He arrived at his estimate by figuring that it takes 15 seconds to scratch a match and use the light, and that 213,759 men whose time is worth 30 cents an hour are holding matches at the same time, thus losing golden minutes at the rate of \$1,068 a minute, or \$64,128 an hour.

No one, so far as we can learn, has figured out how large a percentage of the match scratchers throw away the matches while they are still burning; but it has been estimated that a half of the fires, which cost the United States \$250,000,000 a year, are caused by carelessness.

Wood, phosphorus, chlorate of potash, rosin, whiting and powdered flint are the makings of this little device.—Popular Science Monthly.

First to Originate and Use Forks and Napkins on Table of Family Home

"Fingers were made before forks," and that is why we have napkins. Existence today would be had indeed without that most essential of all table appointments, the napkin. But can one conceive of its importance to our ancestors, who only a few hundred years ago ate without forks?

For, as we know, it was not until the seventeenth century that forks made their bow to the most elite society of England, as a substitute for the time honored fingers. In Hogarth's picture of a "Guldball Banquet" the whole illustrious company are seen eating with their hands. Small wonder at the necessity for the napkin, which was used not only during the meal itself, but afterward served the purpose of a towel.

And then it was Italy, the home of reawakened fastidiousness, as well as the renaissance of art, that came forward with the inspiration for the new adjunct of the table, the fork, which somewhat modified uses of the napkin. But as long indispensable, the napkin had become second nature and survives to our day.

INTERESTING FACTS

Telegraph girls employed by the London general post office now number more than 6,500.

The height of St. Paul's cathedral, London, is as many feet as there are days in the year.

In Sweden the public houses are closed on Saturday, pay day, while the savings banks are kept open until midnight.

Before the war the number of people in Great Britain holding government securities was 340,000; today it is more than 20,000,000.

The palace of the former German emperor in Berlin at one time kept 500 housemaids and 1,800 liveried footmen in employment.

Parrot and Raven Live to Be 90 and 100 Years Old

Some birds live to a great age. The age of 90 is known to have been reached by a gray parrot, and there are many statements of birds of the parrot family having lived for over a century. The raven also is credited with having reached 100 years. The domestic goose is another long-living bird. Many instances are known of geese attaining 40 years. The ordinary domestic fowl is seldom allowed to die of old age, but in some country places old hens that have been made pets of are to be seen and are allowed to remain until they are 10 or 12 years old, having long previously ceased to lay.

St. Joseph County, Indiana, Largest Producer of Mint.

With the Indiana mint growers realizing \$250 to \$300 an acre, reports given out by a county agent and a government crop estimator, show that St. Joseph county is the largest mint production county in the United States, and Indiana produces two-thirds of the mint of the United States. During the summer season, 3,425 acres of mint were under cultivation and produced a record-breaking crop. This year the yield near Nappanee has been unusually large and the farmers have received as high as \$6.25 a pound for their mint.

Introducing Farming Methods.

Scientific American farming methods are being introduced in Crete and Greece through the agricultural survey that is being made there by the American Red Cross under the direction of Major C. G. Hopkins of the Illinois agricultural department, and Lieut. G. J. Bouyoucos, a native Greek educated in America, and a former instructor at Michigan agricultural college.

COMMON METHODS OF STORING CABBAGES

Pull Roots and All, and Set Side by Side in Trench.

Provision Should Be Made for Removing Portions of Stored Product From Time to Time—Good Results Are Obtained.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Heads of late cabbage may be cut and stored in conical pits in the same manner as beets. Another common and very satisfactory method is to pull the plants, roots and all, and place them in a long pit with the heads down. A few heads may be removed from time to time without disturbing



Fig. 1.—Cross Section of a Cabbage Storage Pen Made of Stakes and Poles and Covered With Straw—This is a Good Way to Store Cabbage.

the remainder of the pit. As slight freezing does not injure the cabbage, the covering of the pit need not be as thick as for other vegetables.

Another good method of storing cabbage is illustrated in figure 1. The plants are pulled, roots and all, and set side by side with the roots down in a shallow trench, the length of which corresponds to the width of the bed. The bed may be any width up to 8 or 10 feet and as long as necessary to hold the number of cabbages to be stored. Cover the roots with earth. Around the bed erect a frame of rails, boards or poles, or by driving a row of stakes into the ground so that an inclosure about two feet in height is formed. Bank the outside of this frame with dirt and place poles across the top, covering them with straw, hay or corn fodder. Make provision for removing portions of the stored product from one end of the pit. This type of storage is inexpensive and gives good

results. When the heads are cut, leave the roots in position, and in the spring these roots will sprout and supply the family with an abundance of greens. A large percentage of the cabbage sprouts found on the market are produced in this way.



Cabbages Stored in Long Banks—Good Drainage is Essential, but Dirt Covering Need Not Be as Thick as for Vegetables That Are Easily Injured by Frost.

Heads of cabbage may be laid in rows on shelves in an outdoor storage cellar, but not in a storage room in the basement of a dwelling, as the odor is likely to penetrate through the house.

WHEN HONEY BEE WILL STING

Persons Dressed in Black Garments Should Exercise Caution in Handling Insects.

Dark colors seem to be more offensive to bees than light, and the person dressed in dark garments should show more caution when handling these useful insects. Offensive odors are also objectionable to them, and the person recently returning from working in the stable or whose perspiration has a distinct odor should show some discretion in making himself familiar around the beehive.

MUCH SOIL FERTILITY LOST

Prevent Erosion or Washing by Keeping Lands in Sod and by Filling Gullies.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much soil fertility is lost every winter by soil washing or erosion. Put a stop to it by keeping the hilly lands in sod, planting a cover crop, under-drainage, filling the gullies with brush, etc.

KEEP HERD FREE OF DISEASE

Procedure is Wholly Practical and Within Power of Large Percentage of Owners.

Experience covering a period of several years has proved beyond a doubt that a herd of cattle can be freed of tuberculosis, and kept free, and that the procedure is entirely practical and within the power of a large percentage of owners.

SELF-FEEDERS VERY USEFUL

Feed Saved in Proportion to Gain Made in Weight—Hogs Ready for Market Sooner.

Fatten hogs on self-feeders as far as possible. Hogs fed in this way save labor, save feed in proportion to the gain in weight made, and are ready for market sooner than those which are hand fed.