# FALL COATS PASS IN REVIEW; FROCKS IN WOOL OR SILK

portant looking and gracious garments, er in the large cities and here the new that immediately inspire respect and arrivals make their bow. There has interest, are in the vanguard and we been some doubts as to whether some are meeting them for the first time, of them would be well received or ual in their style points-they are lineage and few can point back to original, beautiful, assertive and in- any particular period for their origin. creasingly emphasized when coats for They are modernists and original, but formal wear or semidress come into well behaved and rarely bizarre.

THE procession of new fall coats is tantes, for presentation at the court of beginning to pass in review; im- fashion. One style show follows anoth-There is nothing easy-going and cas- not; for certain of them have little

First and most important is the The most important style note is the tailored note in street and afternoon changed silhouette-the new coats are frocks and in coats. There is no doubt fuller and the flaring skirtline has about its success for American women gone a long way toward replacing the have long admired tailored styles. In



Width and Dignity in This Design.

straight line. This greater fuliness is this connection the return of wool to very adroitly managed with a view to favor must be noted, especially in preserving the impression of slender- smooth-faced cloths of high lusterness in the figure and is usually intro- broadcloth or "satin broadcloth," as it duced below the swell of the hips or is called, and fine flannels. Next in in front. With it there is a tailored order of importance is increased fultrimness in the body of the garment- ness, by means of plaits or flares. But very long sleeves and high collars add- this increased fulness in tailored ing length of line, and there is much dresses does not always mean a wider dignity in design.

for the bottom of many coats and has is almost no exception to the rule of captured other positions. Besides col- long sleeves, but in these and in necklars and cuffs in great variety fur sup- lines there is a pleasing variety. plies trimming touches in other ways one of the newcomers, shown and is much used in patches and em-

silhouette. Plaits are the favored me-Fur maintains its place as a border dium for introducing fulness. There



One of the Newcomers.

hangs straight at the back.

New style points in fall dresses are coming in like a flock of debu-

placements on dressy coats. A hand- faced wool cloth, ribbed silk or crepe some coat of the sports type that will satin and one may study in the picture make a strong appeal to younger wom- its adaptation of certain favored style en is shown in the picture. It is made features. A group of plaits at each of natural kasha, lined with red crepe side, in the skirt, release a little fulwhich appears in the turned back cuff ness below the hips and they are acand revers. It is bordered with Amer- cented by buttons about them, cov-Ican opossum fur and has a decora- ered with material like the dress. The tion of buttons down the sides. In this vestee and undersleeves appear to be model the fullness is developed in of tucked net banded with a very narfront and the fur border emphasizes row braid and the tie of narrow ribthe flare in the skirt, but the coat bon with long ends is a particularly effective finish for an excellent model.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY. (A. 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)



#### SICK RHINOCEROS

"I feel so sick, I feel so sick," said the Two-Horned Rhinoceros in the

"What is the matter with you?" asked the other Rhinoceros next door. "I feel so sick, oh, I feel so sick," repeated the Two-Horned Rhinoceros.

"How do you feel sick? "Where do you feel sick?

"Why do you feel sick? "Tell us about it," the other

Rhinoceros said. "Oh, neighbor, and kind Rhinoceros friend," said the Two-Horned Rhinoceros, "when a creature is sick he

can't answer questions. "He doesn't know why he feels sick. He doesn't know much about anything then except that he hurts and is sick all over, and feels as though he couldn't do anything at all.

"Oh, it's horrid to be sick!" "Poor Two-Horned Rhinoceros," said the other Rhinoceros

Then the Two-Horned Rhinoceros began to cough, oh, such a cough. It seemed as though he could not get

his breath, he was coughing so hard. The keeper heard him cough and came hurrying to him.

"You poor Rhinoceros," said the keeper, "you have whooping cough! "Those terrible Whooping Cough Wretches have come to visit you now, just as they visited those splendid boys John and his baby brother earlier this season.

"It was dreadful when they visited those two nice boys. "I heard about it.

"And those mean wretches now have come to bother my poor Two-Horned Rhinoceros.'

Then, without asking any questions, or fussing with him, the keeper at once gave the Two-Horned Rhinoceros



"You Poor Rhinoceros," Said the Keeper.

some medicine which would help him as much as possible.

Night after night and day after day the Rhinoceros coughed, and every minute which could be spared the keeper was with him looking after him and seeing that he was made as comfortable as he could be made when Whooping Cough Wretches were

There they were, quite uninvited, and yet staying around in a mean way that they have. They don't care whether they are

invited or not. Peter Gnome was perfectly furious

about it. He argued with the Whooping Cough Wretches. "How mean of you to come and

bother a nice animal such as the Two-Horned Rhinoceros," he said. "Can't you stop these mean ways

of yours?" But the Whooping Cough Wretches did not care. They were so mean they liked to be mean.

How they did act, and how sad was the keeper, and Peter Gnome, and the Two-Horned Rhinoceros. "Keeper," the Two-Horned Rhi-

noceros would try to say between coughs, "make me well, "Please make me well, keeper."

And the keeper would say:

"I will make you well, if my medicine and good care can do so, Rhi-

When the keeper spoke to the Two-Horned Rhinoceros the Rhinoceros seemed to feel more encouraged and more cheerful. It had been that very way with

John and his baby brother. They had felt so much better when their mother or their daddy or their lovely, young grandmother had talked to them and played with them. After a wretched time of suffering

for the Rhinoceros he was made all well, and oh, how he did enjoy being well again!

Never were two visitors less want-Never was any one more delighted to see them go than were the Two-Horned Rhinoceros, the keeper and Peter Gnome.

The Two-Horned Rhinoceros enjoyed being well more than he ever had in his life before, for he had known what it was to be ill and the great, great difference between it and being well was truly remarkable.

# Was Baby Sleeping?

Seeing me moving some chairs about in readiness for the assembly in Sunday school, a little four-year-old tot proceeded to be helpful by doing the same. Since she was quite noisy, I said: "Sh, don't make so much noise," whereupon she came close to me and asked with the most charming innocence: "What's the matter, is the baby sleeping?"

## CANNING TIME TABLE IS QUITE USEFUL

Blanching and Processing Fruits and Vegetables.

The following time table shows the blanching time required for the various vegetables and fruits, and also the time for processing in a hot-water bath outfit, and a steam-pressure canner. The periods given in this table are for quart jars. Add 30 minutes for 2-quart jars and deduct 5 minutes for pint jars.

For a few vegetables, such as corn, beans, peas and asparagus, the United States Department of Agriculture recommends that when a hot-water outfit is used in the South, they be processed intermittently, that is, from one to one and a half hours on three successive days,

Products	Blanching	Processing Steam		
		Hot		Cooker
	Minutes			Minutes
Apples	136	12	1.00.	**
	1 to 2	20		
Apricots	3 to 4	120	10	30
Asparagus	5 (peel)	90	5	30
Beets		12		
Blackberries	None	15	**	
Blueberries	None		.:	**
Brussels sprouts	6 to 10	120	5	30
Cauliflower	3	60	10	40
Carrots	5 (scrape)	90	10	40
Cherries	None	25		
Corn	1 to 5 (on cob)	180	15	80
Currants	None	16		
Dewberries	None	12		
Gooseberries	None	16		
Lima beans	2 to 5	180	10	40
Okra	2 to 8	120	15	30
Peas	3 to 5	180	10	45
Peaches	15 seconds	20		
Pears	15 seconds	25		
Peppers	Roast	35	10	15
Pineapples	3 to 5	25		
Plums	Prick with needle	16		
	11/4	25		
Quinces	None	12		
Raspberries		15		
Rhubarb	None		::	::
Salsify		90	10	30
Spinach or any greens	. 4	120	10	30
String beans	3 to 8	120	10	45
Sweet potatoes	Steam % done-peel		15	70
Tomatoes	30 to 60 seconds	25		
Soup mixtures	None	120	15	35
Strawberries	None	16		

of wood in the water-bath container or

into the steam-pressure canner. With

the hot-water bath canner have the

used, boil steadily for 180 minutes,

Pack Corn in Jars.

starting to count time after the water

is boiling vigorously. If the intermit-

tent processing is used, boil 11/2 hours

the first day and 1 hour on the two

succeeding days, allowing only 12 to

18 hours between the first and second

processing periods. Tighten the jar

tops after each boiling and loosen just

Only one period of processing is nec-

essary with the steam-pressure cook-

er. When one is used, process corn 80

minutes under 15 pounds pressure at a

When jars are removed from the

canner, tighten tops immediately, Cool

Wrap and Store in Gool, Dark Place.

in a place away from drafts, test the

seal, and store in a cool, dark, dry

Custard Desserts

sert with the stiffly beaten, sweetened

the hot milk before the yolks and su-

An English dessert called "triffe"

consists of pieces of almond-studded

sponge cake, soaked in flavored cooked soft custard, and topped off with bits

of tart jelly and spoonfuls of whipped

For cornstarch blancmange, vanilla

or chocolate gelatins, fruit gelatins,

souffles and steamed puddings, cus

tard sauce will be acceptable if cream

Some Canning Essentials Q

Clean, fresh fruit and vege- o

Containers which can be made

Rubber rings possessing life Q

Heat for a sufficient time to 9

Air-tight sealing at end of o

Care and cleanliness from start

gar were added.

cannot be spared.

tables.

air-tight.

and elasticity.

'processing."

insure preservation.

Cool, dark, dry storage.

0

0

ö

"Floating island" is a custard des-

before the successive boiling.

temperature of 250° F.

When one period of processing is

water above the tops of the cans.

#### CORN GIVES MOST CANNING TROUBLE

### Speed and Care Demanded in Following Directions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Corn seems to give the average home canner more trouble than any other product. It is especially important, therefore, that extreme care be used and that directions be carefully followed. Much depends upon the age and condition of the corn. Select fresh, tender, juicy corn which has not reached the starchy stage. A little experience in selecting the ear and the ability to recognize corn that is just between the milky and dough stage are important.

Have the utensils in readiness before starting. The jars (already test-



Blanch the Corn in Hot Water.

ed for leaks) and tops should be boiled 15 minutes and then be left in the hot water until ready for use. The rubbers should be placed in a hot soda solution made with one tablespoon soda and one quart of boiling water. If a hot-water bath canner is used (either homemade or commercial), have the water heating in it before starting to cut the corn from the cob. A steam-pressure canner is recommended for use in the canning of corn. If used, the water in it should be started to heating beforehand. A container of boiling water should be in readiness in which to blanch the corn.



Cut From the Cob.

Remove husks and silk; blanch (boil) corn for one to five minutes on the cob. Dip for an instant in cold water. After cold dip, cut immediately off cob with a sharp, thin-bladed

Speed is requisite in successful canning of corn. The best results can be obtained when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. Pack the corn to within one inch of the top. Add one level teaspoon of salt and one-half teaspoon of sugar to each quart. Fill the jars with boiling water. Put rubbers and tops into position on the jars. When using jars with glass tops which have wire bails the top bail only should be put in place.

Place the filled jars on false bottom

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etitute of Chicago.)
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## Lesson for September 6

PAUL WRITES TO THE PHILIPPIANS.

LESSON TEXT—Phil. 3:7-16; 4:8.
GOLDEN TEXT—"I can do all things
through Christ which strengtheneth
me."—Phil. 4:13.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Paul and His

JUNIOR TOPIC-Paul Pressing Toward the Goal.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOP-IC—Choosing the Best Things.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOP-IC—The Christian's Goal.

The contents of the epistle may be summarized as follows: 1. Salutation (1:1-2).

2. Thanksgiving and prayer in which he shows his loving interest in them

3. Triumph of the gospel in spite of opposition (1:12-26).

4. Duties enjoined (1:27-2:18). 5. Paul's promise to send Timothy and Epaphroditus (2:19-30). 6. Exhortations and warnings (3:1-

4:1). 7. Renewed appeal for unity (4:2-9).

8. Personal matters (4:10-23). The essential message of Philipplans is a revelation of the mind which should dominate the Christian.

1. All Things Loss for Christ (3:7-9). The occasion for this remarkable declaration was the claim of the Judaizing teachers for legal righteousness. In chapter 3:4-6 he enumerates the grounds upon which he had a right to base his claims for legal righteousness.

1. "Circumcised the eighth day," in keeping with the demands of the law. 2. "Of the stock of Israel," related by blood and birth.

3. "Tribe of Benjamin," from which the first king was chosen, and which always remained loyal to the nation. 4. "An Hebrew of the Hebrews," in contrast with some of mixed parent-

5. "Touching the law, a Pharisee," the sect most zealous for the ritual of Judaism.

6. "Concerning zeal, persecuting the church." A passionate effort to crush the church.

7. "Touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless," as to the condition of life demanded by the law.

All of these, valuable in themselves, when placed alongside of the excellency of the knowledge of Christ were abandoned for a better thing. The vision of Christ gave him the true perspective of values. In this light he saw the utter worthlessness of these things. After some thirty years of such trials and sufferings as perhaps no other human being ever knew. he has no regrets, and still counts them as refuse in comparison with what he had gained in Christ.

II. Paul's Present Desire (vv. 10-11). 1. "That I May Know Him."

Personal acquaintance with the Lord was his supreme desire. To know the saving grace of Christ is good, but to know Christ is infinitely bet-

2. "The Power of His Resurrection." This is an advance thought over personal acquaintance. It is the expression of the life of Christ through the apostle. It is the power you gain to overcome, the mastery over sin and self.

3. "Fellowship of His Sufferings." Not only identified with Christ in His sufferings by imputation, but that he might fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ (Col. 1:24). 4. "Attain Unto the Resurrection of

the Dead" (v. 11). This will be accomplished when the Lord comes (I Thess. 4:16-17).

III. Pressing Toward the Goal (vv. 12-16). Paul clearly grasped the meaning of his perfection in Christ, yet he was keenly conscious of his personal limi-

tations. Herein is expressed the true law of progress in the spiritual life. 1. Conscious of Limitations (v. 12) The first step towards progress is to be profoundly dissatisfied with personal attainments. No intellectual whites served on top of the custard, after having been cooked a moment in

advancement is ever made by those who think they know enough, who are satisfied with what they have, 2. Conscious of a Transcendent Goal

(v. 13). The Christian life is an upward call-3. A Resolute Determination to

Reach the Goal (v. 14). He declares, "This one thing I do." IV. The Right Occupation of the Mind (ch. 4:1-8).

The ideal controls the man. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." When once the mind is guarded and controlled by the peace of God, it will dwell upon spiritual things.

# Faith

"Every man may lose the sunshine for a time because of the clouds but happy is he if he still retains his

# The Good Shepherd

A good shepherd always looks after his ailing sheep .- Western Christian Advocate,

Teaches Mercy "The religion of Jesus Christ alone teaches mercy."