FASHION NOTES

Interesting Items for the Fair Sex

Beaded bags of all shapes and sizes are being seen in the shops, even the miser's purse. These bags are beaded all over, while a few are combined with silk. Some have fringes of beads and others have tassels. Metal clasps and chains are used, while some have cords and tassels.

Bags for evening are made of beruffled taffeta in the pale shade and trimmed with ribbon flowers.

A new romper for the three-year-old is made of white madras. The body is plain and has short sleeves and has a square neck with flat collar. Just a touch of hand work is added in color, such as pink or blue by using the long and short stitch. The bloomers fasten on to waist with large pearl buttons and bands at knee also have the long and short stitch as a finish.

Among the new wash skirts are seen quite a number which have hand embroidery or drawn work on them. These skirts are generally made of linen, gabardine, tricotine or surf satin. They are said to be made in Porto Rico.

I recently saw a cunning little poke bonnet for a tiny girl made of shirred voile which was hand-stitched in blue. The center of the bonnet at back of head had a small figure done in blue.

The newest thing in handkerchiefs is a square of linen trimmed with plaited tulle or lace. Another has a star-shaped piece of linen with an insert of lace surrounded by a circular tulle plaiting.

Evening gowns are being trimmed with the old Egyptian designs. The black satin dress is in one piece and is held up by three gold straps on each shoulder. Gold and blue embroidery trims the bodice in the center of front and the girdle is of the same embroidery.

A stunning bathrobe for the bride-to-be would be one which is made of heavy white crepe de chine, with a black hem and quiltings and large daisies done in white and gold embridery.

SILK WEARING QUALITIES ARE INVESTIGATED

Washinton.— The Department of Justice is co-operating with the American Home Economics Association in delving into the reasons for the short wearing qualities of silks that are now being manufactured.

Send Statement

Miss Edith Strauss of the department is asking American women to send pieces of their own coat linings or silk underskirts to Mrs. Ellen B. McGowan of Teachers' College, New York City or Miss Elizabeth Weirich, Home avenue, Oak Park Ill., to be examined in the textile laboratory. This sample should be six inches by nine inches, accompanied by the following statement of its wearing performance:

Piece of .....
(Underskirt, coatlining.)
Part of garment from which taken .....
(Select a large sample from part of garment that has had least wear, but send in addition a small sample from the most badly worn part.)
Has this silk given excellent, poor or medium wear? .....
About how long (in months) was it worn? .....
If an underskirt, was it worn under a tight dress skirt? .....
Was the wearer of slight, medium or heavy build?.....

Standardize Cloth

Stress is being laid by the department on attempts to standardize cloth rather than to limit styles for reducing the prices of clothing. A "uniform" would not be feasible to advocate as it is not expected that women would take to it readily. But if the number of weaves is reduced production of yardage will increase. It is argued, and this will tend to lower prices of cloth, and ready made clothes.

Miss Strauss endorses a bill introduced by Representative Rainey recently requiring that the percentage of materials be stamped on outside of all woven fabrics shipped in interstate commerce, in order to decrease the amount of low-grade fabrics offered to the trade at high prices.

Betty Gets a Lesson from Mother Wasp

By Mary Leon

"Oh, you are always wanting me to save," exclaimed Betty, petuantly to her mother. "I wanted to buy hair ribbons with this dollar for a present.

"You have plenty of hair ribbons now, Betty and to buy more than you need is always wasteful. But it is particularly wasteful now, because prices are so high that every good citizen should make all possible efforts to go without everything but the absolutely necessary things.

"The less buying we do the sooner prices will come down to what they should be. Besides that, Uncle Sam needs the money."

"It looks like you cared more for Uncle Sam than you did for me. You are always telling me to go without things and buy Thrift Stamps to help Uncle Sam," retorted Betty.

"You are a very thoughtless little girl, Betty, or you would not say such things. In the first place, you cannot help Uncle Sam without helping yourself at the same time. Every country is just what its citizens make it, and a country whose citizens know their duty and try to do it is bound to be a great and prosperous country.

"If everybody worked his best and saved his best, our country would soon be out of trouble. And while I cannot make everyone see his duty, I can at least try to make my little girl see hers and want to do it right.

"But while I am teaching you to be a thrift citizen I am also doing the best that any mother could do for her child. You are only putting away your dollar until some time in the future, when you may need it for bread instead of ribbon.

And besides your dollar, you will have acquired habits of self-control and self-denial that will be worth many dollars to you. Even the most of the animals try to start their young off right in life. You would not have your mother more neglectful of her duties than animals are of theirs, would you?"

"Now, mother, I know you are telling fairy tales. You do not mean that animals teach their young to save?"

Betty was always interested when her mother began to talk of animals.

"No, I did not mean to say that. Very few animals do anything but make an effort to preserve their lives and that of their young. They have not the brain-power of man, and hence do not consider the future as we do. But with their limited abilities their efforts are sometimes truly remarkable. Let me tell you about a certain kind of wasp that scientists have written about.

"The mother wasp makes a long tunnel in the earth, with three or four separate cells at the end of it. She deposits an egg in each cell. She then seizes a large insect, usually a grasshopper and fights with it until she has it overpowered. Then she turns it on its back and stings it in two places. She knows just where to sting it so that it will be paralyzed but not die.

"She does not kill it as she wants the fresh meat for her babies when they hatch out. She then drags the paralyzed insect into a cell which contains an egg. She does this with each cell, and then goes out and seals up the mouth of the tunnel. When the eggs hatch the babies find a good supply of fresh meat at hand, which lasts them until they can care for themselves.

"She is a pretty wise mother, all right," said Betty.

"Yes, dear, she is, and so ought every mother to be. But as it takes children so much longer to develop than animals and as it is their minds training, we have to keep constantly teaching for years to enable you to take care of yourselves.

"Until you have learned to earn and save you will be unable to take care of yourself. The wasp mother's duty is done when she seals the tunnels, but ours keeps on forever.

"Oh, mother, I won't be so hard to teach as all that. Here take my dollar and finish out my Thrift card.

The cellar should be the first part of the house to be cleaned in the spring, as the dust from it is likely to go up through the flues. Remove all rubbish and vegetables which have been stored through the winter, for by this time the vegetables are likely to make the air unwholesome. A good coat of whitewash freshens the cellar. If the lime for whitewashing is slacked in the cellar its fumes will help purify the air. It is well to set saucers of chloride of lime in damp corners. After scrubbing shelves and closets, rinse with clear lime-water to destroy mold and to sweeten them. All loose shelves and boards should be taken out-of-doors, scrubbed and dried in the sun. After the cellar is cleaned, go to the attic, where chests and drawers will need cleaning before the winter garments are stored in them. If clothes are well brushed, all soiled spots cleaned, and they are well wrapped in fresh newspapers, they will be safe from moths without the addition of camphor balls, provided moths have not already attacked the cloths. Each package should be marked and a list of its contents placed on the top of the contents of the drawer.

Making Milk from Beans

The Chinese have, for some time past, been manufacturing a very satisfactory milk from small yellow beans. These curd beans are first thoroughly soaked, after which they pass through crushing rollers or stones. The pulp is then tranferred to tubs and strained through cheese-cloth diluted with water, and afterwards boiled, when it is strained again and ready for use. In Japan, manufactured milk is being made from the "soja" bean. Here the beans are first soaked, and then boiled in water until a white liquid is obtained. To this is added sugar and phosphate of potash. After another boiling it assumes the consistency of molasses. The manufacture of synthetic milk from peanuts has been several times experimented with in various European countries. The nuts are shelled and crushed, mixed with distilled water until a gruel-like mass is obtained, and then a starch meal is added. The whole is then subjected to a boiling process and filtered. Two hours or so later it is transformed into a kind of milk. In Sweden experts have succeeded in perfecting a process whereby milk can be changed into a fine flour. At will this flour can be again transformed into true milk by adding sufficient water, and it is claimed that the milk does not lose any of its alimentary qualities through the changing processes. In some parts of Serbia, too, milk is solidified and sold in cakes and bricks, which, while offering better facilities in handling, also insures the milk being kept in good condition.

T. N. T. As An ndustrial Explosive

With the cessation of hostilities the Government found itself in possession of a large supply of the high explosive known as "T. N. T.," which has been deemed unsafe for storage against a possible future emergency. With the object of making possible the use of this surplus explosive for industrial purposes the United States Department of Agriculture reports results of investigations made by the Bureau of Mines and the College of Agriculture of Wisconsin.

Briefly stated, these investigations show:

That T. N. T. can be safely cartridged and handled for land clearing, and that its desirability will depend on the cost of the user.

Complete detonation was best secured by use of No. 8 exploder, No. 6 being the size usually recommended for dynamite applied to like conditions.

Moisture encountered in ordinary land-clearing operations does not affect this explosive; neither do ordinary variations of temperature.

That the health of the workers is not affected by the explosive gases when the work is not confined to a limited space.

That the amount of T. N. T. required is about 75 per cent of the amount of "20 per cent ammonia dynamite."

On account of the smaller quantities, definite regulations of charges should be made. There may be considerable danger if the proper charges are much increased.

It seems likely that the surplus of high explosive manufactured to fill bombs and shells for the army in France may be put to a valuable peace-time use. It is not contemplated that T. N. T. will be manufactured expressly for industrial use and the recommendations cover only the unused explosive left from the military supplies during the recent war.

German Finances Low

Berlin—Financial and economic collapse confronts Germany within a year unless the people realize the situation of the country and reform their methods of living, said Dr. Wirth, minister of the treasury, addressing the budget committee of the national assembly today. Despair over the critical period and means of meeting it was indicated by the minister of the treasury, addressing the budget committee of the national assembly recently. Despair over the critical period and means of meeting it was indicated by the minister during his speech. His view of the position of Germany was supported by Gustav Noske, former minister of defense.

"If we cannot bring our financial policy in line with economic principles," he exclaimed, "I confess I see no way out. Another increase in wages will soon be demanded, particularly by workers of the State railroads, and I shudder to contemplate the next railway budget. It was hoped the deficit would not exceed 7,000,000,000 marks, but it will not be less than twelve billion, according to estimates.

Herr Noske emphasized the urgency of making the country know the facts, adding:

"The people are living in a state of intoxication , and one feels helpless when he thinks of the position Germany will be in a year hence. A debacle is certain of the people do not live most frugally."

Switzerland now relies on the United States for its coal supply.

Gossip *of* Foreign Capitals

Topics Women are Interested In

The death of Mrs. Humphrey Ward has undoubtedly been a profound shock wherever English is read. Together with her a school of literature has been buried, which at one time exercised an immense influence over the intellectual development of a whole generation. A book such as Robert Elsmere, if published today, would probably not give rise to the discussion this famous work produced, and it is to be doubted whether it could achieve the colossal success that attended its appearance thirty years ago, when people had more time to give to the study of theological differences of opinions. But for the contemporaries of its author, it was certainly a sensational one, as it embodied so many of their own thoughts, and of their own doubts. And I shall add something else. Robert Elsmere, like most of the other works of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, was essentially of a nature to appeal only to middle-aged people, those who had had already the opportunity to study some of the graver problems of human life, and human science.

Young people did not care for it, nor did they care for the several novels which followed upon it. They thought these productions too serious, and not sufficiently amusing. I remember when mentioning this, a discussion which took place in the house of Max Muller at Oxford, when he, in reply to some such remark made by one of his younger guests, advised us all in twenty-five years to re-read Marcella, then just published, and which some among us criticised severely, adding that then we would perhaps consider it in a different light. I have often thought of this paradox, as it seemed to us to be one at the time, when a few months ago, the book in question fell accidentally into my hands, and I reread it with a sensation of pleasure which I had certainly not experienced at the time it first startled the world, as startle it did, because it was not considered then a proper thing for young people to give any attention to socialistic doctrines and even less so to discuss them and interest themselves in their application to the needs of humanity.

Personally Mrs. Ward, whom I had often the opportunity to meet in London, was a charming woman, but one, who except in literary and intellectual questions, had absolutely no knawledge of the difficulties of life. She had always been comfortably well off, and had had no need to struggle against the many obstacles a writer find in his, or her, path when he has to make a living out of his pen. For her work was a sedate, quiet sort of thing, and the idea of being compelled to turn out a newspaper article, or a story at a few hours' notice simply horrified her She considered such things a desecration, and fully believed that every author had a mission to fulfill, to which he ought to sacrifice everything else in life, even, as Lacky, the historian, once remarked facetiously, "the means to live it." But with it all, she was a great mind, and her books shall survive where the productions of many more popular authors will have been forgotten. Certainly she has left us a description of Oxford University life which but few could have traced withe the same talent and remarkable spirit of observation, and taken all in all, she was a worthy niece of the great Mathew Arnold, whom she reminded in many things both physically and intellectually, and her disappearance will leave in London literary circles a void which it will not be easy to fill again.

A marriage has just been announced in British society circles which will excite interest in this country, where the mother of the bride-to-be was widely known and liked. Lady Cynthia Curzon, the second daughter of Earl Curzon, and of lovely Mary Leiter, who was such a favorite everywhere she appeared, and Lieut. Oswald E. Mosley, the eldest son and heir of Sir Oswald Mosley, will be married in the very near future. Lady Cynthia is a delightful girl with all her mother's charm, though perhaps not the maternal splendid beauty. Ever since she made her debut in society she has been considered as one of the most fascinating heiresses that had ever made their bow to the world. Many good wishes will accompany her in her new home, and she is certain to become in time one of the great hostesses of London, that town where unfortunately so many of the famous salons of yore have closed their doors, thanks to the war, mourning, or income tax troubles, and where new elements are eagerly looked forward to to replace the old and worn-out ones.

Talking about marriages, that of Mademoiselle Raland Gosselin with Captain Hilaire de Martignac, one of the heroes of the world war, has evcited a good deal of interest in Paris. Mademoiselle Roland Gosselin's mother was one of the victims of the fire of the Bazar de la Charite, where so many prominent members of French society perished, and ever since that time she had been more or less an object of interest to the numerous friends of her family. Her grandfather was Monsieur Hoskier, the great Parisian banker, of Danish origin, whom the late King Cristian, of Denmark, had always considered one of the most intimate friends, and who was supposed to have played a leading part in the many negotiations and intrigues that had brought about the Franco-Russian alliance, of which he had been one of the most ardent promoters.

A friend writes to me that Madame Clemenceau Jacquemaire since her return from the United States has expressed herself as highiy delighted with the reception which she was awarded in America, and that she means to write a book about her impressions of it, and of the American people. She is extremely clever with her pen, having inherited her father's talents in that direction.

To Be Envied

The young man who has a head of talented hair may be pardoned if he doesn't display a fondness for the barber's chair.

Old Age in Serbia

Serbia is the country of centenarians. One man in every 2000 reaches 100 years. Ireland ranks next, with one in every 1830. Out of every 43,000 Spaniards one is a centenarian. In England, Scotland and Wales one in 177,000; in France one in 180,750, and Switzerland, with all its reputed healthfulness, seems not to possess one.

During the first 16 days in January, 1920, more than 14 million dollars' worth of domestic spiritous liquors were exported from the United States.

Dessicated Egg Recipes Tested

Most housewives will be surprised to learn that dried eggs are very satisfactory in making omelettes and scrambled eggs. To make an omelet, dissolve a rounded tablespoonful of dried egg in 3 tablespoonfuls of water, allowing these proportions for each person to be served. Soak the egg until the consistency of fresh eggs, then beat up and cook like the ordinary omelette. The richness and palatability of the dish is increased if milk is used instead of water for the preliminary soaking.

Dried eggs are used with equal success in both soft and firm custards. In appearance and consistency the result is the same as when fresh eggs are used. There is a distinct difference in flavor, but it is in favor of the dried eggs so that many persons preferred the dried egg custard to the fresh egg variety.

Dried Egg Custard

4 rounded tablespoons dried egg
12 tablespoons water or milk
3 cups scalded milk
1-2 cup cugar
1-4 teaspoon salt

Dissolve the egg powder in water or milk for 30 minutes, beat slightly with a fork and add sugar and salt. Have ready the scalded milk and add the egg mixture slowly. Pour in buttered molds, sprinkle with nutmeg, set in pan of water and bake until firm.

Dried Egg Muffins

1 tablespoon dried egg
3 tablespoons water
2 1-2 tablespoons baking powder
1 1-2 cups flour
1-4 cup butter
1-3 cup sugar
1-2 cup milk

Add powdered egg to water and let stand 30 minutes. When dissolved, beat slightly and add to the butter and sugar creamed together. Sift flour and baking powder into first mixture and add milk. Bake in greased tins for 30 minutes.

Dried Egg Popovers

2 tablespoons egg
6 tablespoons water
1-8 teaspoon melted butter
1 cup flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
7-8 cup milk

Prepare eggs by dissolving in water for 30 minutes. Add egg to flour and salt, then stir in fat and milk. Butter iron gem pans and heat until hissing hot. Pour in mixture and bake 30 minutes in hot oven.

At HOME

A Department for Industrious Housewives

If you want to be continuously happy you must know when to be blind, when to be deaf, and when to be dumb.

Kitchen walls should be painted or calcimined, rather than papered; a cheerful buff is a good color. Another plan is to shellac the walls, giving a good washable surface.

Tin cans which cannot be sold to the junk man should have holes cut in the bottom of them with a hatchet, in order to destroy their usefulness as a breeding place for mosquitoes.

Book Agent: "I have a valuable book to sell madam; it tells how to do everything." Does it tell how to get rid of the pestering peddler?" "Oh, yes, madam. Buy something of him."

Riveted buttons on overalls will pull out; they can be reploced by cutting buttons from an old pair, leaving attached a piece of the cloth an inch and a half square. Slip the button throught the hole where the other one pulled out, leaving the patch on the wrong side. Stitch twice around the patch, either on the machine or by hand.

Liberal use of green stuff, such as lettuce, celery, onions, cabbage, and of the fresh fruits available, is the best single preventative of that tired out feeling that we all call "spring fever." Some fresh fruits and vegetables sould have a place in the meal plans of every day. The winter diet has meant curtailed use of dairy products and eggs, and of bulky fruits and vegetables. Adequate use of these foods keeps the blood as it ought to be and the whole body in good condition. Take your spring tonic through your diet.

The population of Canada for 1920 has been estimated at 9,000,000 as compared with 7,000,000 in 1911.

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