



THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—The comfortable, yet tasteful morning jacket is essential to every complete wardrobe and amply repays both the trouble of making

three yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide will be required with three-quarter yard in any width for plastron and stock collar.

Fancy Boleros of Broadtail.

A beautiful example of a gray bolero in broadtail—the very darkest gray—is worn over a severely plain skirt of panne of the same shade. The front shows a waistband of the latter material decorated with tiny gold beaded buttons and a chemise of black and white chiffon crossed with gold and silver braid. The inner sleeves, which appear from under the bell shaped far cuffs, are of the gossamer chiffon in a tiny band of black panne at the wrists, adorned with the gold buttons. To give a ridiculous touch of summer to this cozy cold-weather costume there is a large toque composed of four or five shades of blue tulle and some wonderful lace, with a gold wrought dagger stuck in at the side.

New Style Barrettes.

The barrettes worn at the back of the coiffure to keep tidy the short loose hair are growing more valuable intrinsically. The preferred metal is sterling gold. The new model is a handsome oval shape, with a substitute for the little round pin which formerly fastened the barrette. Our new beauty has a broad arc-blade plate of gold, almost as wide as the outside frame of the barrette. This diminishes to a tongue narrow enough to fit into the fastening clasp. The new model is far more conspicuous than the first type of round barrette.

Straw and Gold.

Tan straw braided with gold forms an extremely pretty spring hat. The crown is flat and the brim raised from the hair at the front and one side to admit a facing of velvet leaves in lovely soft shades of brown, cream and green.

Traveling Capes.

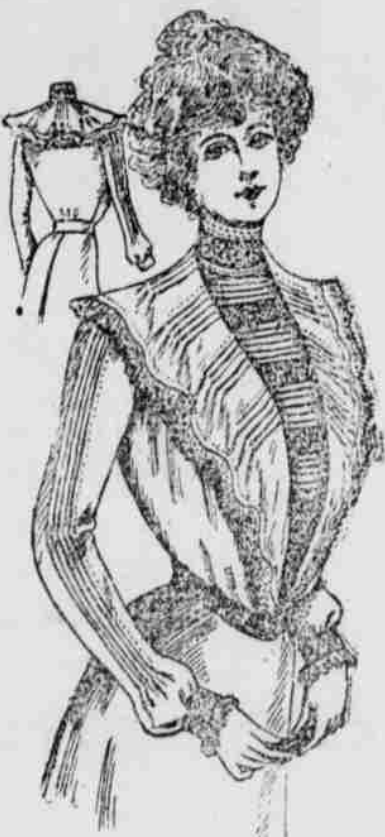
Traveling and country capes are of three-quarter length, the shoulders



MORNING JACKET.

and the cost of material. The really charming May Manton model illustrated combines many desirable features, and is well suited to washable fabrics as well as to challie, cashmere, albatross, French and Scotch flannel and the like. The original is made from linen tulle with trimming of the needle work insertion and ending, the fronts being cut away to form the square neck and the standing collar omitted. The fronts can be finished to the neck, as shown in small sketches, and either gathered or tucked to yoke depth, the sailor collar being used or not as preferred.

The backs are simply but correctly fitted with curved centre and side back seams, the wide underarm gores connecting it smoothly with the shapely fronts. Each side of the opening in centre the fronts are laid in small tucks, which run to yoke depth and provide graceful fullness below. The sailor collar is joined to the back and rolled over its edge, meeting the outside tuck, and the trimming is ex-



FANCY WAIST.

tended to the lower edge, giving a vest effect to the full fronts. When the jacket is made high the neck may be gathered, simply finished with the standing collar and buttoned down the fronts. The sleeves may be finished with the trimming in bell shape or gathered into the straight cuff bands in bishop style.

To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size three and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide will be required. To trim as represented will require two and a half yards of insertion one and a half inches wide and four yards of edging two inches wide.

Woman's Fancy Waist.

The waist with a shawl collar makes a marked feature of the season's styles—material lacking in some form is almost universally used. The very charming May Manton waist shown in the large drawing combines the two in a most attractive manner, and is singularly well adapted both to entire costumes and odd waists. The model is of white Liberty satin with trimming of lace, and is made over the fitted lining, but white and colored Barbatte, organdy naut, Swiss muslin and all the similar materials offered as well as soft silks and wool fabrics are admirably adapted to the style when the lining may be omitted.

The lining is simply shaped with fronts and backs, only over it the seamless back of the waist proper is arranged with the fulness drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The plastron made of inserted ticking is sewed to the right front lining and hooked onto the left, under the edge of the fronts, which are plain at the shoulders and gathered at the waist line. The shawl collar is tucked in groups, as indicated, finished and attached to the neck and fronts. The sleeves are in bishop style with the fulness arranged in tucks that fall free to form puffs at the waist. When the waist is made unlined the plastron is stitched to the right front and looked or buttoned over onto the left beneath the collar. The standing collar is joined to the neck of back and plastron and closes at the left side.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size five and a quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide,

covered with triple capes, shaped bertia arrangements or a species of broad hood, which is, however, purely of the ornamental type. The storm collar was at its best, but an ugly and awkward accessory, and the new collar, although still high, are half turned over to form a frame or the neck, instead of holding it like a vise.

The Simple Wedding Gown.

There has been a noticeable return to such fabrics as fine Swiss, French balmain, Paris muslin, and the new wash chiffon for wedding gowns.

Girl's Jacket.

No wise mother permits her children to be without general utility jackets that can be worn over any gown. The attractive little garment shown is entirely practical, at the same time it is essentially smart, yet is not difficult to make. The original, designed by May Manton, is made of casual colored smooth faced cloth, but mixtures are admirable and tan is always in style, while dark blue is always good, and chevrons as well as cloths are worn. The backs are made with a curved seam that renders the fit excellent, and is found in all the latest models. The fronts are loose fitting, lap slightly in double-breasted style to close with buttons and buttonholes worked in a fly, or through the fronts as if preferred. The neck is finished with the regulation coat collar and lapels that are formed by facing and rolling back the fronts, and pockets are inserted with tailor-stitched laps. The sleeves are bell-shaped at the wrists and can be slipped on and off with ease.

To cut this jacket for a girl of eight



GIRL'S JACKET.

years of age one and three-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide or one and a quarter yards fifty inches wide will be required.



THE COLOR OF DRESS.

A Woman's Size Seem to Vary With Her Costume's Hue.

That the color of a woman's dress can make her look larger or smaller is a fact that many professional dress-makers now take into consideration.

Dressed in black and dark hues, stout women look smaller both in the street and when out walking, and by a use of the same hues the dimensions of small people are so decreased that they appear like dwarfs.

The optical effect of white and light colors is to enlarge all objects, and make the stout woman who wears them almost mountainous in her appearance. She need not, however, look dingy and dull, for the rich, dark hues offered to her for selection are varied and numberless. Greens and blues, in their various shades, are better than reds, giving an effect of repose and distance.

All light-colored materials should be avoided for the waist. During the awkward age of girls, between the age of twelve and fourteen, dark blue or plain red cashmere or serge is found to be productive of the best results.

In choosing colors for dresses the complexion must, of course, be taken into account. Those with sallow, dark faces should select clear tints, and scrupulously avoid glaring bright and decided hues. Those who possess clear skins and pale faces may wear all shades of rose, primrose, buff, light green, lilac, brown and violet.

Florida persons should wear the tints that subdue color and give the effect of distance, such as blue and green. The most lucky of all girls are those with fair complexions and a color. To these few shades will be unbecoming. Those with pale complexions should wear only fresh colors, such as cherry and pink.

Color in dress not only exerts an influence over the beauty of the wearer, but also over her health. Dark colors are found to absorb and give out smells of all kinds to a far greater extent than the light, and it is for this reason that professional nurses are not allowed to wear black dresses. It is said that for nurses black cotton is bad, black wool worse and black silk the most injurious of all. Some doctors refrain from wearing black clothes when visiting patients for the same reason.

The warmth and comfort of the body also are affected by the color of the clothes which cover it. White and light-colored fabrics reflecting the heat and black and dark ones absorbing it. Black, however, throws heat off sooner, and white clothing retains the natural heat of the body longer than black.—Philadelphia Record.

Fashions in Jewelry.

Ornaments grow more and more barbaric in design and splendor. Uncut gems are the craze of the winter, and semi-precious stones mounted in Oriental style are seen as often as diamonds. Brooches of rough gold have unpolished gems set on them in most unconventional fashion, and it is quite the thing to wear a chain strung with similar stones.

Pearls in natural shapes are worn as pendants on a fine gold neck chain, or are mounted on stick pins and brooches. The purity of the pearl is apparent, but these gems are certainly more beautiful in their polished state.

The uncut turquoise is about the prettiest gem of the new fashion. Long chains of gold are studded with these bits of blue and are worn to hold muff, loggnette or fan. A gold bead chain may be set with these rough turquoise as well.

Sapphires of white, pink and the more familiar blue are worn, often the three colors together. A shawl gold bracelet is set with three large stones in a row, pink and blue sapphires and topaz.

Pins for watches are very elaborate and of increased variety. For gold or jewel-studded watches there are pins in the shape of arrows, crowns, birds, various animals and flowers. The favorite fleur-de-lis still holds its own, but the English fashion of wearing animal shapes is growing here.

Several of the new diamond tiaras are set in silver and so are diamond dog collars and corsage ornaments, the white metal best displaying the white gems.

The nouveau art jewelry finds much favor; it is unique, striking and sufficiently rich to appeal to all lovers of the artistic unusual. Brooches, corsage ornaments, belt buckles, clasps and even tiaras are made of it.

Buckles, by the way, are still fashionable, though there are all sorts of substitutes. The up-to-date girl wears one on the back of her below neck. Cut steel and turquoise look well together, so do gun metal and emerald. The gold buckles are nearly all in antique finish.

Celebration of Wedding Anniversaries.

It is now the custom, especially among young couples, to observe all wedding anniversaries, and such celebrations are generally the occasion of happy reminiscences and renewals of pledges of friendship and love.

- The 1st anniversary, cotton wedding.
- " 2d " paper.
- " 3d " leather.
- " 4th " wooden.
- " 5th " woolen.
- " 6th " tin.
- " 7th " iron.
- " 8th " silk and fine linens.
- " 9th " eggs.
- " 10th " china.
- " 11th " silver.
- " 12th " golden.
- " 13th " diamonds.

To these anniversary celebrations invitations are usually sent, and the invitations are, as far as possible, printed or written on material emblematic of the occasion. Invitations to the first anniversary are written on muslin; to the second, on paper; to the third, on leather; following with wood, tin, silk, glass, silver and gold paper.

It is customary for those who accept such an invitation to contribute some little gift appropriate to the occasion and anniversary, unless especially requested not to, and this request is very often made.—American Queen.

A Friend of the Indians.

Because of her friendship with the Yaqui Indians the Mexican Government has banished Santa Teresa Uruen, who, with her father, lived on a great ranch in Western Mexico. Thomas Uruen frequently employed the Yaqui Indians, and when quite a young girl Santa Teresa used to sympathize with them and declare that they were oppressed by the Mexican Government. The Indians returned her affection, and she used to be known by them as the "Queen of the Yaquis." The Mexican Government heard of this, and decided that she was the cause of the Indians' hostilities, and took steps to capture or drive her from the country. The Indians, hearing of this, feared for her safety, and insisted upon escorting her, with her father, to the borders of the United States. Father and daughter have taken up their home at Clifton, Ariz., although Santa Teresa is preparing for a tour of Europe, at the end of which she hopes to be able to return to her Mexican home.

Queens' Favorite Perfumes.

Thanks to an assiduous French Journalist, the world now knows the perfumes which the queens and empresses of Europe prefer.

Young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland uses nothing but eau de Cologne and English soap of white heliotrope. The Empress of Russia has on her dressing table only the following French essences: Jonquil, Jasmine, fraijlant, violet, creme duchesse and lavender water.

The Empress of Germany prefers the perfume of new mown hay to any other.

The Dowager Queen of Italy shows her patriotism by invariably using Palermo soap and Roman cream.

Queen Alexandra of England is more eclectic. Not a perfume, cream, dentrice or toilet water is put on the market which is not carefully examined for her by a specialist. Otherwise she has no preference, but, like the bee, flits from flower to flower.

Fashions For Boys.

For really little boys nothing is better than the sailor or Russian blouse suits. They rise superior to the flight of time, with its ever-changing fashions in clothes for men, women and girls. The small boy in his middie suit, with the long, flaring trousers or knee-breeches, is always in fashion, and always attractive to look at. These Russian suits have been a fad for months past, and are certainly picturesque for the small boy from three to eight years of age. They will still be worn this next summer. They, with the middie suits as well, are very practical for mothers who, from choice or because of living far from shopping facilities, make their children's clothes themselves. They are easily made and easily laundered—two great advantages in boys' clothing.—Harper's Bazar.

Cultivate Repose. Sarah Bernhardt says that actresses on beauty often try to impress upon their readers that neither joy nor grief, neither laughter nor tears should be permitted to mar the smoothness of the skin or the softness of the mouth's curves. They should have the face look like a wax mask. There is, however, a happy medium between the expressionless doll's unwrinkled face and the face which is full of character, but wrinkled by uncontrolled temper and ungoverned moods. We should never try to feel, but cultivate repose, says the divine Sarah. If we desire to remain young and beautiful.

We hear of frightful endings to the lives of young men and women of at least American birth, if not of American parentage, but there is almost invariably an attendant revelation of the breaking of the moral law which has rendered the conditions of life abnormal. With these this appeal has no direct connection, though they primarily have been educated where influences could have been brought to bear on mind and conscience and heart, which would have gone before, and closed the gates against evil passion and disgrace.

There seems to exist a fundamental lack of endurance and fortitude; desire, however trivial, must be gratified, or the young spirit rebels to the extent of taking itself out of the atmosphere of discipline. Out of certainly ten cases which have been noted—to be conservative in the absence of data, we will say within a year—with the exception of the "little mother," the causes were the narrowest trifles affecting comparatively comfortable lives. The main reasons have been anger at a sharp remark, or the denial of a coveted pleasure. There were two schoolgirls in a rural district who agreed to drown themselves together for no cause. Terror overcame them when death approached, and the stronger desire to rescue her companion, but failed, and when rescued was on the verge of final collapse herself.

The girl in whom I was most interested had only money enough to carry her to her home, and was devoid of other resources and without experience. Yet she went without hesitation, after skillfully managing to abstract a few garments from her home, and regardless of father or mother, or any tie of love or duty.

The mother was nearly crazed with grief and apprehension, and the family, all hard-working people, expended \$1000 of their savings in their heart-breaking search, before a clever detective discovered her in a Boston street coming from work.

Her only—and to her own mind entirely sufficient—apology was "I could not stand being humiliated at." She was wholly devoid of all realization of obligation to her home and entirely oblivious regarding the relations of parent and child.

Endurance is an unknown duty to these children's undisciplined minds. "I can't stand it," or "I will have it,"

Some sleeves button down the outside. Undersleeves are surely growing tighter. Any number of shades of blue are modish. One all-black rig appeals to the average woman.

Lots of little ruffles finish off summer dress skirts. Sensible women wear their hair as it best becomes them. For evening dresses accented frills are substituted. Embroidered mousseline is lovely for evening dresses and bodices.

Black satiny foliage figures extensively in mourning millinery. All-over puffed skirts are likely to degenerate into saggy horrors.

Pods of chiffon form dainty hats, and chiffon is always becoming.

Black and dull gold unite with fine effect in many a fetching evening dress.

Black gloves and shoulder straps make many a white evening dress catchy.

One spring that is formed of rows of fancy straw alternating with a fold of chiffon.

Massive, but picturesque, wired bows top off some modish headgear for bridesmaids.

White satin applique upon white Brussels net is beautiful for yokes as well as whole bodices.

For a summer frock it's a good idea to have the front gore of the skirt cut in one with the skirt yoke.

If one's back be much curved, fitting the position back which is minus a middle back seam will be found next to impossible.

Elaborate braiding, with a spare design of chenille worked in, or even narrow velvet ribbon, is a pretty feature in trimmings.

Girls in modish bias of corset color wouldn't have to change their headgear if dressing up as a mushroom, so that are many chapeaux.

SUICIDES OF CHILDREN

LARGE NUMBER OF VICTIMS FURNISHED BY THE CITIES.

Fatal Case of a Little New York Girl Who Was Weary With the Hardness of Premature Womanhood—A Lack of Endurance and Fortitude.

One instance after another of self-inflicted death of children have caused a slowly increasing interest to trace the cause and find a remedy, and at last awakened a sense of duty concerning the incredible state of mind and morals which these young suicides demonstrate as existing in our day and generation, writes a correspondent of the New York Post.

There is something so at variance with human nature, as well as so abhorrent to all sane thought, in the willingness of a child to kill itself, that the natural impulse of the hearer is to disbelieve the fact. The almost irresistible desire to make some effort to remove the conditions which move such tender creatures to destroy themselves, might have better hope of good result, had records been kept and the subject been approached more scientifically, with data, parentage, race and all the testamentary statistics which could help theory and suggest remedies. Unfortunately none of these have been retained.

Cities unquestionably provide the larger number of these victims, but in the majority of instances noted the circumstances have not been those of either extreme want or misery. Many of the cases which have been reported have been pupils of the public schools, and there has been a questioning thought in this connection: "Could the schools be in the fault, in that their large congregations of children, coming out of so-called unenlightened homes, might afford the most vital opportunity to plant new ideas of what it means to live and die and what should bind a child to its home."

Perhaps the instance which finally forced the writer to make this appeal was this: A child, a little girl, one of those pathetic creatures whom we know as "Little Mothers," was, at eleven years of age, quite creditably heading the household of her widowed father. There were three younger children; they are reported as having been clean and watched over with that extraordinary combination of vigilance and good sense which is common to these premature guardians of their brothers and sisters. She is not spoken of as morbid or abnormal in any way.

She appeared to be bearing her burden after the wonderful manner of her kind. One day she asked her father if he would please come home early; "by 3 o'clock," she said.

Three o'clock was impossible to him, but he came as soon as he could, and when the door opened to his hand, there lay the "Little Mother" dead upon the floor. The bit of paper left for him said in purport—unfortunately the words are not preserved—"I cannot bear the responsibility of caring for the children. I cannot bear to go any longer, so I am going to kill myself."

She was tired of living, weary with the burdens of premature womanhood, and unquestionably poisoned in thought and judgment by reading, so easily accessible, of how tired men and women took their impious ways out of this world. It would be impossible to express the vivid clearness of the picture left upon the mind by the brief paragraph printed in the medley of the day's news. Poor little tired girl lying dead in her clean, bright gown, brave enough to kill herself, and wholly ignorant of the majesty of life or the enormity of death.

Her innocence, her good record of duty done, her stricken father, all have kept her apart from the rest; from the girl who threw her life away because she could not go to a party; or her who drowned herself because she had been properly reproved; or the lad who hanged himself in his father's barn apparently in a spirit of retaliation to some wound to his pride.

We hear of frightful endings to the lives of young men and women of at least American birth, if not of American parentage, but there is almost invariably an attendant revelation of the breaking of the moral law which has rendered the conditions of life abnormal. With these this appeal has no direct connection, though they primarily have been educated where influences could have been brought to bear on mind and conscience and heart, which would have gone before, and closed the gates against evil passion and disgrace.

There seems to exist a fundamental lack of endurance and fortitude; desire, however trivial, must be gratified, or the young spirit rebels to the extent of taking itself out of the atmosphere of discipline. Out of certainly ten cases which have been noted—to be conservative in the absence of data, we will say within a year—with the exception of the "little mother," the causes were the narrowest trifles affecting comparatively comfortable lives. The main reasons have been anger at a sharp remark, or the denial of a coveted pleasure. There were two schoolgirls in a rural district who agreed to drown themselves together for no cause. Terror overcame them when death approached, and the stronger desire to rescue her companion, but failed, and when rescued was on the verge of final collapse herself.

The girl in whom I was most interested had only money enough to carry her to her home, and was devoid of other resources and without experience. Yet she went without hesitation, after skillfully managing to abstract a few garments from her home, and regardless of father or mother, or any tie of love or duty.

The mother was nearly crazed with grief and apprehension, and the family, all hard-working people, expended \$1000 of their savings in their heart-breaking search, before a clever detective discovered her in a Boston street coming from work.

Her only—and to her own mind entirely sufficient—apology was "I could not stand being humiliated at." She was wholly devoid of all realization of obligation to her home and entirely oblivious regarding the relations of parent and child.

Endurance is an unknown duty to these children's undisciplined minds. "I can't stand it," or "I will have it,"

Some sleeves button down the outside. Undersleeves are surely growing tighter. Any number of shades of blue are modish. One all-black rig appeals to the average woman.

Lots of little ruffles finish off summer dress skirts. Sensible women wear their hair as it best becomes them. For evening dresses accented frills are substituted. Embroidered mousseline is lovely for evening dresses and bodices.

Black satiny foliage figures extensively in mourning millinery. All-over puffed skirts are likely to degenerate into saggy horrors.

Pods of chiffon form dainty hats, and chiffon is always becoming.

Black and dull gold unite with fine effect in many a fetching evening dress.

Black gloves and shoulder straps make many a white evening dress catchy.

One spring that is formed of rows of fancy straw alternating with a fold of chiffon.

Massive, but picturesque, wired bows top off some modish headgear for bridesmaids.

White satin applique upon white Brussels net is beautiful for yokes as well as whole bodices.

For a summer frock it's a good idea to have the front gore of the skirt cut in one with the skirt yoke.

If one's back be much curved, fitting the position back which is minus a middle back seam will be found next to impossible.

Elaborate braiding, with a spare design of chenille worked in, or even narrow velvet ribbon, is a pretty feature in trimmings.

Girls in modish bias of corset color wouldn't have to change their headgear if dressing up as a mushroom, so that are many chapeaux.

GRANDMA.

When grandma puts her glasses on and looks at me—just so—

If I have done a naughty thing—She's sure, somehow, to know. How is it she can always tell So very, very well?

She says to me: "Yes, little one. 'Tis written in your eye!" And if I look the other way, And turn, and seem to try To hunt for something on the floor, She's sure to know it all the more.

If I should put the glasses on, And look in grandma's eyes, Do you suppose that I should be So very, very wise? Now, what if I should find it true That grandma has been naughty, too?

But, ah! what am I thinking of, To dream that grandma could Be anything in your eye! But sweet and kind and good? 'T'd better try myself to be So good that when she looks at me With eyes so loving all the day, I'll never want to run away.

PITH AND POINT.

"Do you mean to insinuate that I can't tell the truth?" "By no means. It is impossible to say what a man can do until he tries."—Chicago Post.

The man who never stops to think Through haste is oft bereft. The man who stops to think too long Stands round till he gets left.

"My wife," boasted the happy young Benedick, "is an open book to me." "Mine, too," declared the old married man; "I can't shut her up."—Philadelphia Press.

Muriel—"Your brother proposed to me during the service in church last Sunday." Zoe—"You mustn't mind him. He often talks in his sleep."—Smart Set.

Lens—"I don't know what to make of Harry Harmless." Alma—"Well, if you were to do as a good many of the girls have done, you'd make a fool of him."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"What's new?" asked Borem, then to make Himself at home commenced. The patient replied that paint was being leaning up against.

"I understand," said the neighbor, "that your husband is a dramatic critic." "No," replied the little woman, bitterly, "he is even worse than that. He is a household critic."—Chicago Post.

Tramp—"Madam, have you an axe?" Lady of the House—"No." Tramp—"Have you a saw?" Lady of the House—"No, I have no saw." Tramp—"Then give me something to eat, please."—Harlem Life.

"What do you think, Clarice went out and sang at an entertainment in a private insane asylum." "Did she say whether they showed their insanity much?" "Oh, yes; they encored her three times."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Aha!" exclaimed the policeman, "reading a paper, are you? I thought you claimed to be a blind man." "So I am," replied the beggar, who had been taken off his guard; "my trade is putting blinds on windows."—Philadelphia Press.

Manager—"What do you mean by using such language? Are you the manager here, or am I?" Employee—"I know I'm not the manager." Manager—"Very well, then; if you're not the manager, why do you talk like an idiot?"—Tit-Bits.

"Your daughter's voice," said the professor, after the first lesson, "really has a fine timbre." "There," said Mrs. Rockley, "I always knew it. I've told my husband ever since the day Adeline was born that she took after him. He was in the lumber business when we got married."—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Instrument Made in Washington. "Washington may not be a great manufacturing city," said a dentist, "but there is one little instrument that is made here that goes all over the world. It is an indispensable article in the dental business, and one that is familiar to thousands of people, probably millions. It is the instrument with which the dentists remove the nerve of a tooth after the nerve has been killed. The purpose of killing the nerve is to fill the cavity that exists and that has exposed the nerve to air, causing pain and trouble. After the dentist has treated the nerve some time and believes it is dead, he takes one of these instruments, pushes it down into the cavity, turns it around a few minutes and pulls out the dead nerve—a long, string-like thing. The end of the little instrument is made rough, having tiny teeth. When these come in contact with the dead nerve they catch it on the little prongs and the dentist takes it out without any trouble. It is called a canal cleaner, in technical terms. The instruments are made in Washington, and are distributed throughout the world by means of a New York firm that has the sole agency. The owner of the patent has probably made a fortune."—Washington Star.

Roentgen Rays For Baldness. At a meeting of the Vienna Society of Physicians Dr. Kienbock introduced a man, twenty-six years of age, whose hair had been partially restored by the application of the Roentgen rays. He had been bald for some years. The cure was effected in the following way: A round patch on the scalp was subjected six times to the influence of the rays for fifteen minutes, and during the two months the treatment lasted the man regained his old thick, dark-colored hair on the parts exposed to the action. The parts not yet treated remain as before.

During the discussion which followed several members expressed doubts as to whether Dr. Kienbock has really found a remedy for baldness, but he was encouraged to continue his experiments, and invited to report on them to the society at a later date.—London Standard.

England's Largest Landowner. The largest landowner in England proper is the Duke of Northumberland, who possesses 186,000 acres, mainly, of course, in the county from which he takes his title, and he is the only one of these eight-and-twenty great lords who has not an acre either in Scotland or Ireland. The largest landowner in Ireland is the Marquis Conyngham, who owns 156,000 acres; in Wales, "The Prince of Wales," Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, whose acres amount to 145,000 is the only possessor of more than 100,000 acres who is not a peer.—London Chronicle.

Shoepskin Waistcoats. It may be that the coachman sitting tranquilly on the box, apparently comfortable, though the windy blasts do blow, has got on a garment more or less worn at this season by men much outdoors. These men include coachmen, truckmen, motormen and others. The garment is a shoepskin waistcoat. This is a waistcoat of sheepskin with the wool on and worn with the woolly side in. The skin is tanned to a tan color. The waistcoat is cut high in front and is provided with pockets. It is worn sometimes in place of a coat that would otherwise be used, or perhaps with a lighter weight coat than the wearer would put on without it. The overcoat is, of course, worn over all, as usual.

Some shoepskin waistcoats are made to button together at the front as any waistcoat would. Others are made to fasten together in front with straps and buckles.

There's a high degree of warmth in a shoepskin waistcoat, but the price is not very high. They cost about \$2.50.—New York Sun.

The End of the Zoar Community. The very last act completing the dissolution of the Society of Communists at the historical village of Zoar, Ohio, which disintegration was begun over two years ago, was completed when the last surveying and apportionments were made. Not only the buildings in Zoar, but also the 7000 acres of land, have been apportioned. The valuation of the properties received by each member averages about \$5000. For the first time since the arrival, almost a century ago, of John Bauneler, the Zoarite leader, and his band of German emigrants, the community is now governed like other towns. A mayor and councilmen have been elected and have already entered upon their new duties.—Cincinnati Enquirer.