

OUR MAGAZINE SECTION

Interesting Features for the Entire Family

Uncommon Sense . . .

By JOHN BLAKE

NEGLECTED GENIUS

One of the best-known of modern poets, ill and destitute after a lifetime of toil, announces cheerfully that he is emphatically not a neglected genius.

True, he has no money, but it was not money that he worked for. His fame is perhaps not as great as his talent merited, but he did not work for fame. He worked for the joy of writing, and that was enough.

He looks back upon life feeling that it brought him all that he could ask.

Genius is not neglected any more than diamonds are neglected, and for the same reason. This man, had he chosen, could now be comfortably supplied with money.

We believe that he should have been. Every man owes it to himself to gain independence, and money means independence. Our poet's celebrity could have been coined into

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

WITH FLYING COLORS

IF YOU wish in your particular sphere of endeavor to reach a destination of more than ordinary importance, press untiringly forward in all kinds of weather.

Let neither heat nor cold deter or swerve you from your purpose when once you have decided your course. Pay no attention to the sneers of the frivolous. Keep your mind firmly fixed on your resolve and march resolutely ahead.

There will be times when you will be exhausted, footsore and discouraged; when opposing winds beat furiously and you seem to lack sufficient strength to make another step forward. When these depressing periods overtake you, sit down and rest awhile.

Ever remember that to get the best is necessary to give the best. Do not offend those beneath you with gruff words. Be uniformly courteous. Break no promise. Withhold judgment. Be fair in business and keep off the velvet grass-grown plot of your neighbor.

The perplexities that vex your spirit are familiar to all humanity in all walks of life. No one by any manner of means can escape them, but it is possible for anyone to overcome them.

Use your mind. Be a rational being. By patience, well-ordered faith, turn your threatened defeat into victory. Thousands of noble men and women who have passed this way before you, thus obtained mastery over themselves, scarred outwardly with the wounds of battle, but unblemished within.

Use your hands in righteous work; your eyes to look up to the beautiful arch overhead; your ears to hear good; your tongue to praise God and to cheer and encourage others less fortunate than yourself.

Rather than condemn, hold your peace.

Purge your heart of covetousness and hate.

Envy is a useless waste of energy which produces only mischief and

PERFECT DAYS ALWAYS

By GRACE E. HALL

THERE isn't a day in the whole round year
That isn't a perfect day;
Measured and true and painted with gold,
It glides on its destined way;
It is one of the gems that is given you—
A pearl in life's necklace rare,
And it hasn't a scar and it hasn't a mar—
Unless you have made it there.

The sun cannot shine every day of your life,
But the soft clouds have their place;
If all of the hours were a glitter and shine,
You would weary in each day's race;
For the eyes must behold and the soul must feel
The peace of these quiet days,
That soften the light and refresh our sight,
After the burning rays.

There is beauty abundant for every need
In every day of the year;
If you cannot see it, you're blind indeed,
For beauty is ever near;
Whatever your lot, you may freely share
In the paintings of earth and sky;
They are wondrous in worth and
There's never a dearth
Of charm—for the seeing eye.
(© by Dodd, Mead & Company.)

SCHOOL DAYS



THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"PORK-BARREL"

WHEN, in the midst of a congressional discussion upon some measure which entails the expenditure of large sums of money in different parts of the country—for example, the rivers and harbors bill—one member will denounce the bill as a "poorly disguised pork-barrel," the meaning is at once apparent to anyone familiar with American parliamentary slang. For it has come to be the accepted equivalent of an attempt to secure public money for private or semi-private purposes. A "pork-barrel" measure, therefore, is one which enriches certain districts at the expense of the public treasury, either by providing for costly improvements or by spending money unnecessarily.

To find the genesis of the phrase we have to go back to the earlier days of the republic, when the majority of the citizens were farmers who, during the winter, were forced to live on salt pork. If their supply was adequate and their barrels well filled, they said they had no need to worry about a long, hard winter—the pork-barrel would take care of them. In a similar, but more metaphorical sense, they now look to their congressmen to take care of them by securing at least a portion of the "pork-barrel" legislation, which will lead to profits on labor, land and supplies.

(© by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Mother's Cook Book

Ah! what would the world be to us, if the children were no more? We would dread the desert behind us worse than the dark before.

DISHES FOR THE CHILDREN

THE food that is good for us is not always the kind we like; but the following will be found acceptable to most of the youngsters:

Luncheon Bread.

Mix two cups of cooked, warm wheat cereal with a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a cupful of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of shortening, one-half of a yeast cake, mixed with one-half cupful of milk scalded and cooled to lukewarm; mix with the cereal, add three cupfuls of whole wheat flour and put another on the molding board. Knead until smooth. Put into a greased bowl and set to rise. When double its bulk cut down and let rise again. Then cut down and add one cupful each of raisins, dates and nuts broken into bits. Shape in loaves, put into two bread pans and let stand until light. Bake 45 minutes. Let stand 24 hours before cutting.

Rice Pudding.

Take a cupful of cold boiled rice, two tablespoonfuls each of honey and shortening, one egg yolk and four tablespoonfuls of cold water. Mix well, then add one cupful of pastry flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, one-half teaspoonful of almond extract and one-fourth

and a half wide, the "pod" opens on a hinge to disclose two wonderful, sixteenth-century carvings. One represents Joseph and Potiphar's wife, and the other the Judgment of Paris.

Odd Superstitions.

A curious custom is practiced in Norway, where those in search of a drowned body row to and fro with a cock in the boat, fully expecting that the bird will crow when the corpse lies within the spot where the corpse lies. In Paris the crowing of a cock is the



sign of some event affecting the family, and the master of the house hastens to feel the bird's feet. If they are cold it is a premonition of death, but if they are warm the sign is propitious, and the master rejoices in coming good fortune.

Palm Always Busy.

Coconut palms are busy trees, says Nature Magazine, and so useful they can brook no delay, so flowers and fruit in all stages of growth may be seen upon the trees at the same time.

NEW STRAIGHTLINE COATS FOR TRAVEL

Wrap-Around Garment and Egyptian Embroidery Bid for Favor

The new straightline wrap-around coats with Egyptian embroidery running horizontally are the latest thing in travel coats, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune. One designer makes a cape of dark blue serge that extends to the waist in front and to the knees in back, flaring in a circle. A band of red and black folds around the neck and hangs down to the hips on the side front, being held in place by the belt of the dark blue dress beneath.

There are as many ways of varying the cape suit for travel as there are couturiers in Paris, but the general rule is that it must be made of some practical work material, with the cape not more than hip length in front. The scarf, in combination with the cape, is seen in many of these models.

Suits for travel have short coats and plain, rather short skirts. They are very trim and very untrimmed, except for unusual stitching, braid and buttons. The pocket is usually a feature of these suits, and if it is inconspicuous it is advertised by the use of a decorative little handkerchief. Leather for travel suits is sometimes used. Another designer makes suits of suede that are very smart and useful.

There are long wraps for the journey which are loose affairs with fur collars. These are very bold in effect, having wide ten-inch stripes of



In tangerine and nickel gray, with solid gray collar, cuffs and bottom. This kind of Jaquette will appeal to many young women.

Many Kinds of Gloves

Fancy gauntlet gloves, very short, with fur cuffs elaborately embroidered, or in double or triple tier effect, sum up the fashions in gloves.

The white glace kid glove embroidered in color or in black, with fancy gauntlet cuffs, is the newest note, and is worn irrespectively with long or short-sleeved gowns.

Mastic suede gloves in two-tone effects, namely, stitched in a darker tone in tan or brown silk also are fashionable. Two-tone and two-color combinations are very good; also black with a color, or white with a color.

Multi-colored embroideries are used in novelty gloves sold by the high-class specialty shops. There is less demand for black glace kid, although novelty gauntlets in glace kid embroidered in colored silk and in metal are still represented. No gloves are worn with evening dresses.

Utility Coat Likely to Be Fall Favorite

Plie fabric coats featuring, for the most part, the lines with fur collars and cuffs, form a large group in the fall models. Another group consists of models developed in another type of utility coatings suggestive of, in the misses' sizes, a school type of garment, and in the women's, a practical coat for all-weather.

Camel's hair cloth, plaid fabrics and in a special group plaid-back cloth form the array of mediums used for these coats, which for the most part are marked by convertible collars of generous size, with large patch pockets, such as are indispensable in the topcoat. Others are developed in straight, semi-wrap lines.

Fur collars finish many of these models, foxes appearing often in the assortments.

Let in the Sun.

In the old days, blinds and curtains were kept down in the home to exclude the sun for fear its rays would fade some precious carpet or rug. Now sun and air are welcomed gladly and people live longer and better because they know better.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

More Elastic Being Used in Wearables

More and more of women's clothes are being "made on elastic," and this simple arrangement is a decided improvement over old-fashioned, complicated fastenings. One never hears of any woman wanting to go back to using a multitude of pins, still there is the question, "How do you manage the elastics in your camisoles and bloomers? Do they always go to pieces in the first washing?"

A little care and thought expended in the purchase of this very necessary article in the first place would eliminate half of the future trouble. The characteristics of a good elastic, for which you are to look when shopping, are a fine strong yarn used in its construction, and which insures wear naturally be much greater. If you are buying the wider widths, then you would expect more satisfactory service from the woven elastic. But when a smaller elastic is wanted, the braided type is especially good, as it gives a neater, more finished appearance.

Experience has proved that heat, light and grease cause rubber to deteriorate very rapidly, and a note made of that fact may be a very material factor in prolonging the life of your elastic.

Poke-Bonnet Type.

A veritable Victorian bonnet of pale green silk is one of the sort of hats young girls are wearing today. It is of the poke-bonnet type, but much smaller and fits very closely to the head. Usually the trimming is of flowers and fruit combined.

Ways to Revamp Your Left-Over Garments

There are very few women who are not wrestling with left-over garments from last season, which are, perhaps, now completely out of fashion. Unless they are renovated and revamped they will probably become the possessors of the laundress or the cook.

For instance, the black silk crepe. If the fringe is cut off, and a piece of matching material is attached by means of a tuck, it may still be worn as a cape, especially if you are fortunate enough to possess an old fur choker, which may be utilized as a collar for it. If you don't need a cape, an extremely pretentious shopping gown can be made from that black cape. One dress made from a cape has a long upper bodice made of white silk crepe with large squares outlined in black. A narrow strip of black monkey fur finished the joining of the skirt to the bodice and joined the two materials. The bodice has a square neck line and very short sleeves, also trimmed with monkey fur. This is worn with a small black mesh-

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. (© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 2

PAUL, THE APOSTLE

LESSON TEXT—Acts 22:3, 6-10; Philippians 3:4-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—"I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."—Phil. 3:14.

REVEREND MATERIAL—Romans 1:9-17; II Cor. 11:2-12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—How Paul Became a Christian.

SECONDARY TOPIC—Paul the Missionary.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Paul the Apostle.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul's Contribution to Christianity.

Paul's name stands second to none in the annals of history. The story of his life is of perennial interest.

I. His Birth. (v. 3 of Phil. 3:17).

He was born in Tarsus of pure Hebrew stock. He could with legitimate pride boast of a Jewish ancestry. It is highly important that each generation should so live that no handicaps be placed upon their children.

II. His Home Training. (3:5).

His parents were pious people and carefully reared him according to Jewish standards. Most religious leaders spring out of such homes; for example, Moses, Samuel, Timothy. Stern principles of integrity were inculcated in him thus giving him strength of character to impress the world. He was strongly attached to the peculiarities of the Jewish religion. The heroes which molded his life were Joseph, Moses, David, Isaiah and such instead of Achilles, Hercules, etc. What a blessing today if the boys and girls were brought up under such influence.

III. His Education. (Acts 22:3).

1.—His Patriotism. He was brought up to love his nation. He proudly affirmed, "I am a Jew." Paul was a nationalist of the true type. Children should be taught to love their nation.

2.—A Love for the Bible. The Scriptures were to him the very Word of God. What was found therein therein was the final word for him. Loss of love for the Bible and implicit faith therein is a tragedy.

3.—Zealous for God. (Acts 22:3). The word zealous literally means "to boil." Zeal without knowledge is better than no zeal at all.

4.—Conscientious. His supreme aim was to possess a conscience void of offense. Conformity to the dictates of conscience is demanded. It is the law of life for every man that because of the slight sin the conscience needs to be brought by God's Word.

5.—He Had a Trade. Every Jewish boy, regardless of his father's wealth, was taught a trade. It was a saying among them that, "He who failed to teach his son a trade, taught him to steal." This would be a good plan in our modern days.

IV. His Conversion. (Acts 22:6-10).

1.—On the Way to Damascus. (v. 6). He was the enemy of Christ and was on his way to Damascus authorized to bring bound such Christians as might be found to Jerusalem to be punished. While on this journey he had time for reflection and conscience began to work.

2.—A Light from Heaven. (vv. 6-9). As this light burned through the sky over him, he felt to the ground humiliated. Accompanying the light was a voice saying, "Saul, why persecutest thou me?" Upon inquiry as to who was speaking, the Lord declared that it was Jesus of Nazareth whom he was persecuting.

3.—An Honest Inquiry. (v. 10). He was willing to do what the Lord would, so he was instructed to go to Damascus where fuller light would be given.

V. His Estimate of Christ. (Phil. 3:7-9).

When he came to know Christ, he counted all but loss in comparison with Him. He saw Christ as the supplier of righteousness. He who has Christ and His righteousness has everything worth while.

VI. His Transcendent Aim. (Phil. 3:10-14).

1.—His aim was to know the power of Christ's resurrection, even that he might be made conformable to His death and have fellowship in His sufferings.

2.—He desired to attain unto the resurrection of the dead. This refers to the first resurrection in which the believers shall come forth from among the wicked dead.

3.—He pressed toward the mark. He did not count that he had yet attained. He depreciated his present attainments, perceived the dignity of his calling and pressed forward with all his strength in order that he might win the prize. The conditions which determine growth are first, a decided dissatisfaction with present attainments; second, perception of the height of truth, and third, a resolute determination to attain at whatever cost.

The "Other Fellow."

The day has passed when the conception of industry as chiefly a revamping process can be maintained.

In the light of the present, every thoughtful man must concede that the purpose of industry is quite as much the advancement of social well-being as the accumulation of wealth. Along every line of life the "other fellow" has loomed above the horizon, and he has come to stay. No plans can be made, no problems settled without taking him into account. This question of Cain concerning his brother has been so emphatically answered in these days that even the most selfish scarcely dare ask it aloud.

Must Brace Ourselves.

We must brace ourselves individually and collectively to the task of facing the intellectual questions and seeing if we cannot reach decisions, at least provisional decisions such as can be the reasonable basis, when put to account in life, of practical certainties.—Bishop Gore, Belief in God.

Three-Piece Suits Are in Forefront

In tailored garments preference for winter still is given to the three-piece costume, or to the costume with matching blouse, says a fashion writer in the Kansas City Star, in a forecast of fall and winter fashions. The suit as such has little or no representation for the coming season, but will undoubtedly again be brought forward for the spring.

Jackets in three-piece costumes vary in length from wrist to three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths. The wrist-length jackets are shown in straight box or in belted styles. The knee-length and longer jackets are featured with ripple hem, usually achieved by



One of the Newest Coat Dresses for Fall Wear. It is Made of Wine-Colored Broadcloth and is One of the Early Importations.

mesh net, or in embroidered net, is the most successful type.

Scarves embroidered in multi-colored effects in the paisley or cashmere designs are offered among the novelties used by the leading milliners for trimmings and draping on the small, severe type of felt, cloche.

Three-quarter length, fur trimmed, embroidered tube coats, absolutely straight from shoulder to lower edge, and full length straight coats with circular or gathered hood of fur or fabric at the bottom, stand out as two distinct types for the advanced season. The full-length side bow coat, the semi-fitted coat with ripple at the sides, the blouse back coat, and the cape back coat all are represented; but the dominating note of the advanced season in the separate coat line is undoubtedly the three-quarter or full-length straight-tube model, with or without flare at the bottom.

The all-over embroidered coat still holds good, and is shown in new and effective embroidered patterns, and in soft, harmonious color schemes, among which the Persian or Paisley idea, the Chinese influence and the Moya age tapestry designs of grotesque birds and flowers are prominent. Trimmed hems are a marked note and are featured notably in coats of the straight, unbelted type in which cords of fur alternating with cords of the fabric to form a soft padded hem are noteworthy forms.

Coat Sleeves Long and Wide.

All coat sleeves are long and are wide at the hand. Cuffs are an important detail, and are featured in fur wide circular flounces or in high gauntlet styles. Sleeves with the lower half made entirely of fur have great fullness through the elbow.

Fur garments for the season are featured in three distinct styles; the short jacket in straight-line effect without flares, closing down the center of the front; the three-quarter length jacket with low waist, straight line from shoulder to hip, and circular set on flounce, and the straight tube coat, guilless of fastenings, and without belt.

Black fur take precedence for garments for the day, brown furs for trimmings of cloth suits, such as brown Persian lamb, shaved-colored caracul, plucked lamb, beige lamb, and black, gray or brown hare. Long-haired pelts are favored for neckpieces and for trimmings the short curly or flat pelts for coats.

The season opens with metal fabrics and copper cloth, heavy metal laces in the Italian lace patterns, supple metal fabrics in moire designs. In fact, every kind of a metal material, in plain or fancy weave, is in demand.

Heavy laces, Bohemian laces and novelty lace fabrics in Spanish lace design, namely, in the bold, flowing patterns, are conspicuous, and are undoubtedly to be counted upon as a prime favorite for the winter.

Heavy Laces in Demand.

Sheer laces in the chantly styles are represented, but the bigger de-



This Three-Piece Tailleur for Early Fall is Made of Heavyweight French Flannel, the Skirt in Black, Upper Half of Tango.

a circular flounce set on below the hips across the front only. The backs of all jackets remain straight and flat.

Jacket sleeves are long and are set in at the normal. Preference is about equally divided between the sleeve finishing with a full ripple cuff, which flares over the hand, and the elbow high gauntlet cuff. In all cases, whether gauntlet or in full circular bell styles, cuffs are an important detail.

Fur and embroideries both are used extensively on all street costumes.

The dress for the three-piece costume, although invariably in straight-line effect, by a clever use of fabric and of color combinations, and of flouncings, basque effects and godet panels, in no way resembles the time-worn favorite, the chemise gown. On the contrary, its appearance is frequently suggestive of the old-fashioned 1880 separate bodice and skirt. It is, in fact, in the tailored dress that the fashions of the 1880 period are most distinctively featured, with line long and straight from the shoulder to knee, waistline eliminated, or indicated by a series of short darts holding in the fullness at the sides, leaving the front and back plain and straight, and with flounce from the knee to the bottom. The bodices of dresses in this style are plain and flat, and the neck is finished in square, pointed or rounded line, with or without a collar.

In neckwear, eton collars and berthes in double and in triple-tier effects take precedence, followed by fichus and shawl collars. The bertha collar follows the 1890 off-the-shoulder line. The collar, which graduates from a narrow frill at the center of the front to a waist length or longer cape collar at the back, is one of the most successful types, made in deep crease lace or embroidered net.

Eton collars are made in linen, in pique or in the cross-bar muslin or organdie, and are worn with matching gauntlet cuffs. Fine, hand-embroidered white and ecru batiste collar and cuff sets are also worn, and it is unquestionably a fact that the separate collar is again coming into fashion.

Felt Sailor is Newest.

In millinery, medium-sized shapes are brought out in distinction to the very small or very large shapes which have been the rule for the spring and summer seasons. Cloche shapes are shown in modified forms; but the newest note is the small, straight-brimmed, dome-crowned felt sailor. Pokes still hold their own.

Felts hold popularity and are shown in turbans and in cloche shapes, in black and in colors.

The veil as such is now rare, one may say never, seen, but instead a lovely hat is featured with a veil of embroidered net or of lace, in small triangular, oblong or panel shape. The nose veil in lace, in plain square

mand, notably in the novelties, is for the heavy laces in the Italian style.

Embroideries stand out as the one note in trimming, carried out in silk, and wool and metal mixtures, frequently interspersed with colored porcelain beads. Metal embroideries on kid, and soutache, are continued.

Plain four-hole composition buttons are used in self-tone as a trim on skirts of crepe dresses, tailored dresses and tailored skirts.

While the tunic skirt of Russian suggestion is prominent in the fall showing of dresses, there is also a distinctly Spanish influence to be noted in formal gowns that combine an abundance of lace and the use of brilliant embroideries.

Beauty Is Important in Choice of Silver

The selection of silverware for present-day use, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, should be made with special care, even more so than when such ware was looked upon merely as "family plate." If it is to be the long-time friend, the pattern chosen should be pleasing and with really artistic lines that will bring lasting satisfaction as the years roll by.

In purchasing the silverware you should consider that durability and wearing qualities are highly important and only such makes as have the reputation for these qualities should be selected. Out-at-elbows silverware is out of place as such as ragged draperies or patched garments.

Since time immemorial silverware has been a favorite wedding gift and now, as in the years past, the bride rightfully expects to start her married life with at least a workable assortment to make her table, sideboard or serving table attractive.

Strange as it may seem, it is only

natural, when a wedding gift is to be selected, that the first thought of many donors is of spoons and knives and forks and of the larger pieces, such as tea sets, coffee sets, etc., which may be selected in some of the more popular patterns to match the spoons and forks, making possible a complete silver service in the same design.

Vivid Ribbons for Sports Hats.

Orange and green grosgrain ribbon rolled round a cylindrical foundation of cotton makes a unique and colorful trimming for sports hats. A large roll of the ribbon may be wound around the base of the crown and a smaller roll at the edge of the brim. Vivid colors are exceptionally good for sports wear this season.

Organdie Puffs.

Puffs of white organdie or spoggette peep from beneath the three-quarter length sleeves of tailored dresses of silk and wool.