

Gown of Taffeta and Chiffon



If you are looking for an afternoon gown that will do service for almost any of the summer occasions which call for such dress, this is the gown. It is really a triumph as a visiting toilet, combinations of silk with transparent fabrics deserve your attention. In the costume pictured here such a combination is shown, employing taffeta and chiffon with the happiest results. Veils and lace, nets (and organdies when very sheer) suggest any number of combinations and great diversity in style.

The skirt in the costume shown is made of dark blue chiffon decorated with bands of the same shade in taffeta. It is straight and round and cut to extend several inches above the waist line on to the bodice. It is shaped to the figure about the hips and waist and is the lower part of the bodice by means of cords run in narrow tucks. These are drawn up, pulling the material and forming a shirred yoke at the top of the skirt, framing in a full above the waist line. This skirt is worn over a plain one of taffeta.

A dainty bodice of lace or net or any of the softly falling transparent fabrics, worn with this skirt, and a corsage ornament, makes a pretty dance or dinner frock of it.

The pretty, straight coat, with ample sleeves finished with chiffon frills,

is open at the throat and finished there with an organdie collar decorated with a little fine embroidery. The sleeves are elaborated with a band of taffeta above the elbow, fastened down with silk-covered buttons. But the touch of distinction which first catches the eye is the belt and hanging end of silk, decorated with an embroidered pattern of the smallest beads in many brilliant but harmonious colors. They are put on with the intent of reminding one of the beadwork of the Indians, and are astonishingly effective. One may count upon a thrill of patriotism as a part of the satisfaction in wearing this gown, not simply because it is made of American fabrics, but because its decoration is an inspiration born in our own land. And notice how the idea is carried out in the long and splendid single feather for which the belt is merely a support.

How to Make a Bureau.

Take three or four boxes; nail them together and line inside with white paper. Take three yards white dotted muslin and fold and tack around the top of the top box; cover top with towel or bureau scarf, and you have a very handy place to put things, as well as a very neat-looking piece of furniture.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Know that "impossible" has no place in a brave man's dictionary.—Caryl.

They that will not be counselled cannot be helped.—Benjamin Franklin.

None so little enjoy life as those who have nothing to do.

Let not the stream of your life be a murmuring stream.

THE SUNDAY DINNER.

A good dish for Sunday dinner is a roast of beef with browned potatoes.

The potatoes may be parboiled and added an hour before the roast is done and the gravy used for basting them. Thicken the gravy by using four tablespoonsful of fat and four of flour; when well blended add water to make of the right consistency.

A good vegetable to serve with this roast will be onions. Cook them until tender, letting them soak at first in cold water with a half-teaspoonful of soda, then the strong flavor will be removed. Dress with cream, salt and pepper, or with a rich white sauce.

Lettuce and Asparagus Salad.—Take cooked asparagus tips, arrange on lettuce and serve with French dressing. Or a few sliced tomatoes and cucumbers, alternating the two, will make a most attractive and tasty salad.

Fig Pudding.—Take a cupful of chopped suet, one pound of figs, three eggs, two cupfuls of bread crumbs, one cupful of sugar and a cupful of milk. Mix well and steam three hours. For the sauce soften a half cupful of butter, add a cupful of sugar, and when light add a tablespoonful of vanilla and a half-teaspoonful of figs.

A most enjoyable vegetable salad which might be served for this dinner in place of the ones mentioned is shredded cabbage, which has been well crisped in water and served with vinegar, sugar and black cream, either sweet or sour. If sweet cream is used, less sugar will be needed. A dash of salt is an improvement.

Clear Tomato Soup.—For a dinner with a roast, a light soup is what will be most appropriate. Strain the tomato, add two tablespoonsful each of butter and flour cooked together, or cornstarch will make a clearer soup. Season with salt, onion, pepper and a little shredded green pepper if liked.

THREE MEALS A DAY.

Like housework which is "powerful constant," the planning of three meals a day becomes a burden to the average housekeeper. A number of years ago a capable woman writer had a printed list of foods that go well together.

Such a list pasted where it can be gone over quickly will be a wonderful boon to the busy housewife. If she is at all original she will add to and change the combinations with recipes of her own thus adding variety as well as individuality to her menu.

In the first column have the breakfast soup, then next meat, then relishes, salad and dessert. Place in the second column the soup, meat and dishes that go well together. For example if you are serving baked fish have a cream soup on that day and a hearty dessert as the fish it not so heavy as a roast would be. These lists are often printed and may be cut out and used, or one can make up her own combinations. A glance at the list will tell you what to have for dinner.

If one is serving bacon and eggs for breakfast it is not necessary to have a cereal. If a cereal with fruit is served such as figs, dates or raisins it is not necessary to have fresh fruit. A dish of oatmeal with top milk is a meal and need not be followed by eggs or meat.

Griddle cakes, gems, waffles and muffins are good morning breads, and if served, preceded by fruit and followed by a good cupful of coffee or cocoa, will make a substantial breakfast for anybody.

The salad, if one is fond of it, will often take the place of a dessert; at dinner and many housewives are saving themselves many needless hours of work by using fruit freely as a dessert. A salad with a good oil dressing is very nourishing and has great food value. Olive oil is most wholesome and it is advised by many physicians as a beautifier of the complexion. When serving a steak dinner, a mashed potatoes, a vegetable, and a salad, a light dessert is desirable. Custards, jellies, creams, whips, and gelatin desserts are light and usually room prepared.

Usual Thing: Bacon.—A pharmacy preparatory course for boys has been introduced into Chicago's public high schools.

Egypt.—They'll be taught to say "We have something just as good" in four languages.

Bad Place to Be.—There are only two classes of people in Mexico now. One is the class of the future. What two classes do you mean? "Patriots and foreigners trembling for their lives."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR JUNE 13

BLESSING OF FORGIVENESS.

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 51. GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered.—Psalm 32:1.

This psalm is believed to have grown out of David's experience with Nathan (see 2 Sam. 12:1-13). It is the second of the seven so-called "penitential psalms" (6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143). While it is sad, it is at the same time one of the most joyful of all psalms. It is the record of bitter sorrow and also of heartfelt praise, and is as vital in its message today as the day it was given to the world.

1. The State or Condition of Happiness. (1) What is happiness? v. 1, 2. The blessed or happy man is the one whose sin is covered. God only can forgive sin and has plainly set before us his agency, viz., the shed blood. David, as king enjoyed the pleasures of life, but he also knew the result of hidden sin, of sin covered. The joy of forgiveness is offered to all who accept God's gift of justification (Acts 10:43). The psalmist seems to multiply words. "Transgression" means rebellion; "sin" to miss the mark (Rom. 9:31); "iniquity" to be crooked. When men try to cover sin we are expressly told the result (Prov. 28:13), but God literally takes away when he "forgives" and "covers" sin (John 8:34; 1 John 1:9).

2. The man or devil can uncover what he has covered. (2) Who is unhappy? v. 3, 4. Contrasted with the state or condition of happiness granted to the forgiven sinner is presented that of those unforgiven. David kept silence without only to have a raging tempest within—lips silent, bones "roaring." During the days of David's silence following his sinful act he was guilty of increased acts of sin (see 2 Sam. 12:13). The origin of the word Selah is not known. It probably indicated a musical interlude and in this psalm most appropriately and dramatically appears. (3) How we may be happy, v. 5. All sin is uncovered to God. His all-seeing eye can penetrate man's futile endeavors to hide his transgressions. The first step to forgiveness and to happiness is confession of guilt. God is a just God, forgiving saving faith in David and such faith has as its first condition confession, "I acknowledged my sin."

Such confession is full and frank. Nothing is held back. He confesses element of hypocrisy and it always secures results (1 John 1:9; Luke 15:20-23).

The godly man, the man who is the recipient of God's grace thus bestowed, prays in a low, subdued, earnest tone, "or (see margin) 'in the time of finding out sin' (v. 6 R. V.). The prophet tells us that there is a time when we may not find God (Isa. 55:6) and Paul tells us when he may be found (1 Cor. 6:9).

II. How to Continue in the State of Being Happy. (1) Our security (v. 7). When men forgive they do not "cover." What God hides he forgets (Ps. 38:17; Micah 7:19). Our security, our "peace place" is Jehovah. Our preserver is Jehovah (Ps. 91:31; Isa. 32:1, 2). Jehovah preserves from trouble those whom he forgives (Ps. 34:19). Such men have a security which is the "peace of God" which the sinner can never have (Isa. 26:3; Rom. 5:1; Phil. 4:7). (2) Our instructor (v. 8, 9). (a) Positively—we have one who not only forgives and blot out our past but one who has promised to "instruct," to "teach" and to "guide." Nearly all believe that the introduction of the personal pronouns in verses 8 indicate that God is speaking in response to David's prayer recorded in verse 6. Jehovah guides with his "eye upon us" (v. 8 R. V.). He instructs us by his spirit through his Word (Ps. 119:106; John 16:13). (b) Negatively—Some must needs be directed by "his and bride," some have to learn through bitter experience. We have our choice. Those who will not listen to instruction are compared to the horse and the mule who "have no understanding." Even so, the more useful than those who wildly run after sin. Only thus can some "come near" (v. 9 R. V.) though that is better than not to be brought near at all (8). Our Father (v. 9). What kind of a life will God's forgiven children live? What is one of the foremost characteristics of a happy life? Here is the answer, "He that trusteth in the Lord." This is the conclusion of the whole matter.

Our only joy is in the Lord "who hath done marvelous things whereof we are glad."

Christ is the incarnate mercy and grace of God. In him we have God's forgiveness.

He supplies our every need (Phil. 4:19). He pardons, heals, restores, directs, gives power (Matt. 28:18-20). Joy and purity are never complete. Only the pure can purify. Only the healthy can heal. Only the righteous and free can pardon.

"Rejoice in Jehovah and leap for joy, O righteous! and gladly shout all ye upright in heart." (Ps. 135:4).

Be about a godly and acceptable about demands that we be "upright in heart."

Just the Man. "There is an eastern potentate who would be even better than a Panama expert to conduct this fly-killing campaign."

Who is that? "The Almond of Swat."

Let out as much truth in as few words as possible.

Style. Bill—I see the Atlanta convicts are no longer required to wear striped clothing.

Jill—Perhaps that's the reason some of the fashionable women are breaking out in it.

In trying to get her rights many a woman goes at it in the wrong way.

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BIG REWARD FOR INVENTIONS

British Government is Encouraging Ideas Tending to Improve Development of Army Equipment.

That there are handsome rewards for those whose able to devise improvements in guns and machinery is shown in sums that have been paid in fees to inventors at army ordnance factories for the year ending March, 1914. No less than £4,600, for instance, was paid to Col. C. H. Holden, late superintendent of the royal gun and carriage factories, for various inventions and improvements connected with ordnance mountings, machine tools, etc., in addition to £500 paid on another account; while £2,850 was paid to Mr. W. T. Thomson, chemist and manager, respectively, of the Royal Gunpowder-factory, for improvements in the manufacture of nitro-cellulose and accompanying apparatus, in addition to a previous £1,150.

Smaller amounts, such as £250 to Mr. W. H. Turton, manager of the Royal Gun factory, for improved machines for the manufacture of ordnance; £100 to Mr. W. Lambert for a process for testing steel bullets; £25 each to William Rogers and E. F. P. for labor-saving and improved tools for use at the Royal Carriage department, and £20 to Assistant Foreman S. Capon, Royal Gun Factory, for improved muffs for use in forges, have also been paid.—T.H.B.

The trouble is not so much that people cheer nonsense as that they vote for it.

Russia Becomes Temperate.

The prohibition of selling brandy in the government monopoly shops was introduced throughout the Russian empire from the beginning of the war, on the day of mobilization, and has now been in force for more than eight months. One of the Russian papers has made inquiries concerning the results of this measure, and has published some of the statistical data that were collected. The following list shows the consumption of vodka in the city of Moscow in 1914 compared with the preceding year: July, 61,288 gallons in 1913, and 59,124 gallons in 1914; August, 567,928 gallons in 1913 and 523,513 gallons in 1914; October, 707,688 gallons in 1913 and 591,913 gallons in 1914. During the first three months vodka could be obtained at the first-class restaurants for consumption in the same, the selling of vodka in bottles being prohibited under a heavy fine.

Her Task.

"What was the class doing today, Ethel?"

"Knitting socks for soldiers."

"How many did you knit, dear?"

"Only one sock, mamma."

"Why didn't you knit a pair, child?"

"Because I was knitting for a one-legged soldier, mamma."

When a woman plans to do anything out of the beaten path she always wonders what the neighbors will say about it.

What the average man really should have is not his rights, but his deserts.

The Direct Relation

Between What We Eat and What We Are Is Well Established

This is both reasonable and scientific, for activity uses up tissue cells of body and brain which must be replaced daily from proper food.

A careful eater—one who selects food for its nutritional value—is usually strong in body and keen in mind.

Thousands of people, with an eye to nutritional values in food, are using

Grape-Nuts

This delicious food, made of whole wheat and barley, contains all the nutrition of the grain, including those priceless mineral elements which are vitally necessary for rebuilding the tissue cells of body, brain and nerves.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Breakfast Caps, Simple and Otherwise



Here are three of the latest breakfast caps, one of them a familiar and simple type, and two others less simple, but having the charm of novelty as well as beauty to recommend them. None of these are too difficult to make for women who understand even a little of needlework, and the pretty cap of point d'esprit net, pictured at the left of the group, might be successfully made by any novice in sewing.

This cap is merely a circular piece of dotted net having a diameter of eighteen inches. The edge is turned in the thickest of bands—about one-sixteenth of an inch wide—and over this a narrow edging of val lace is stitched down. Two inches in from the edge of the lace, on the inside of the net, a narrow silk binding or bias tape is machine-stitched along both edges to the net. This forms a casing to hold an elastic band or cord that is run through it, gathering the net into a cap. A rosette of satin ribbon is mounted at each side. Or, if preferred, a small cluster of chiffon roses or millinery flowers may be mounted on top of the net. A cap in which the lace is gathered over the crown, and the elastic band is run through the lace, is another style of breakfast cap. The lace is gathered over the crown, and the elastic band is run through the lace, is another style of breakfast cap. The lace is gathered over the crown, and the elastic band is run through the lace, is another style of breakfast cap.

crowns and short caps are made of a strip fourteen inches long. At the front two triangular pieces are set on from the turned-back points above on the edge of the lace, and the narrow lace deep. A short elastic cord is inserted in a casing across the back, and the fullness at the front of the cap is caught in the plain edges at the two pointed pieces. Full rosettes of four-inch satin ribbon, with two ends, decorate this model at each side and finish a cap that is unusually becoming.

The third cap shown is made of a wide shadow lace, edged about the front with a narrow lace of the same kind. The scalloped edge of the wide lace forms a cape falling to the shoulders, and the narrower lace makes a frill falling about the face. An elastic band adjusts this cap also, and mesalline ribbon, caught at intervals about the face, is finished with loops and hanging ends at the back. Until you have experimented with different models in these pretty bits of feminine finery you will not know how becoming some of them are. However they are made of American lace, the finest and softest product of the looms that turn cotton fiber into fabrics to wonder at.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.