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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

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CASTORIA

Of Interest to the Women

BEADED GOWNS IN BIG DEMAND

Paris, May 5—Paris brims over with Americans at this moment, I myself ask often at a restaurant, chez le coiffeur or dressmaker or at the theatre, "What if they were not here, what would become of our commerce de luxe?" My coiffeur, he replied, "But there would be no one." Each boat brings hundreds and each of my American friends as she lands asks me where to find two things, a cape for Summer evenings to wear over light dresses and a beaded gown. Of the beaded gown I would say nothing, I do not like beads, and if I had once loved them I should now detest them. Reflect on how many there are and how many ugly ones. The veneer tells me: "Oh, but, madame, regard the design—so elaborate. And what an amount of work is there." She convicts my bad taste and proves the sublimity of the gown by matching it with a sublime price. But no, beads are hard, surely unpleasant to sit upon.

Best on Lamp Shad's

But the cape for Summer—who does not wish one here? Here in France, even in Summer, are little damp, often a little chilly airs. We use even a Winter manteau, but you in America, you must have a covering without warmth. If you read this before you embark, then come to Cheruit on arriving. I must admit you will see not capes but coats. Immediately you will realize that Cheruit's coats are what you really wanted. So many there are to choose from. Lanvin shows one or two delightful ones. Poirer shows several gorgeous capes in two colors, but Cheruit's long coats of taffeta and crepe de chine are at once the most elegant and practical that I have seen. The line is invariably simple—the distinction is in the detail.

An outstanding note of Cheruit is her use of the flat fur as trimming. A coat of silk is bordered by white fur. Another coat has oblongs and triangles of gazelle. She shows delightful broad scarfs of crepe with diamond-shaped insets of fur—tawny white, black or orange. A long coat of steel gray had a scarf to match with insets of black fur. It is worn inside, crossed to form a vest. Shows Glazed Stuffs

Of gazelle also is a little coat exceedingly short and casual—a mere bolero. Cheruit shows also many glazed stuffs—colorful frocks of glazed chiffon and some hip coats of glazed silk in brilliant colors. Do you agree with my passionate argument for bright clothes on dark days? If yes then note Cheruit's wonderful crims. Of Cheruit's present collection I find most perfect her coat suits. They are more completely simple, more "strictly tailored" than any I've seen. Coats are longer, usually below hip; skirts narrow. To begin a well-dressed day I've seen nothing to equal in conservative charm a blue model which she numbers 30. To accompany it she shows a long waistcoat blouse of white taffeta with painted flowers. And now—me voila in a horrible dilemma I wish to recommend—you could not imagine—a beaded gown. Naturally I do not dare.

Frock of White Crepe

But if you go to Cheruit's and if you wish a beaded gown you will find an evening frock of white crepe covered with beads of the most delicate colors. But do not choose it if your back is not perfect. One more word of Cheruit. She remains faithful to robe chemise in great measure. It is diversified—she insets squares of contrasting colors upon it. She places quaint circular ruffles at its hem. But the fourreau effect is maintained.

Those with short hair have overnight become sleek-headed. I've told you that you call the new mode "shingle-cut." All my books fail to enlighten this, but, indeed, women are reckless. It is desolating to observe unsuspected profile defects revealed by an unwise shingle. It is much better that one should imagine you ignorant of the last mode than that one should say: "Tiens, how flat her head is!" or "She has the brow of a Neanderthal!"

That which has its value from fancy is not very valuable. A bad custom is like a good cake—better broken than kept.

LADY NICOTINE SEEN HARMLESS

London, May 5—The danger to smokers from nicotine poisoning is declared by Dr. E. P. Roger to be "so small as to be almost negligible." This should be tidings of comfort and joy to many smokers in America where according to dispatches received here, something like a crusade is underway against "My Lady Nicotine." She is there denounced it is said as a "dissipated jade who is responsible for much that is injurious to health."

Dr. Rogers opinion is based on experiments conducted by himself to determine the action of fire on the tobacco consumed. He has just published an account of them with the conclusions he has reached.

He first took ten grains of tobacco steeped in alcohol and water in order to extract all the nicotine. He said the solution was strong enough to kill a dog weighing four stone.

He then took a similar quantity of the same tobacco and burned it in a pipe so constructed as to retain the whole of the smoke produced. The liquid resulting was found to have no worse effect on a dog than to trouble his digestion. The dog was of the same weight as the dog on which nicotine had been used with total effect.

Dr. Roger says he found that combustion destroys nicotine or rather transforms it into cresols, phenols, and other substances which if they are rather irritating are nevertheless excellent antiseptics. The pipe or cigarette holder he says should be kept clean but with that danger guarded against there is no other. "In these conditions" he states in conclusion, "tobacco may be even good for the health."

CHLORINE IS BELIEVED TO PREVENT FLU

Washington, May 7—The fact that chlorine gas might be used for the prevention of colds, influenza and pneumonia was demonstrated at Edgewood Arsenal by the Chemical Warfare Service during the World War, and quite by accident.

During an influenza epidemic it was observed by experts at Edgewood that persons employed in the laboratory where chlorine gas was being manufactured apparently were not affected by the "flu", although from 10 to 20 percent of all others on duty at Edgewood were victims. An investigation disclosed that a slight leakage of chlorine was constant in the rooms where the gas was being made.

Although not enough to affect the workers injuriously, the leakage evidently was sufficient to act as an effective germicide and prevent them taking cold or contracting influenza.

Following up this idea, the Chemical Warfare Service and the Medical Corps have made such advances that it is now believed to be practicable to introduce small quantities of chlorine into schoolrooms, factories, churches and other places where persons gather in numbers.

A professor of the University of Arkansas during a mild epidemic of influenza subjected 300 students to a mild concentration of chlorine for five minutes daily, with the result that the disease was reduced 90 per cent among students in this group, as compared with groups not so treated.

The experiments conducted under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edward B. Vedder, Medical Corps, which apparently demonstrated that the deadly mustard gas is a specific for tuberculosis involved guinea pigs. Those inoculated with tuberculosis germs and later subjected to mustard gas treatment did not contract the disease. All guinea pigs inoculated with tuberculosis germs and not subjected to the mustard gas treatment contracted the disease.

IDENTITY.

We were steaming out of Athens. When a wise guy murmured low "What's that white stuff on the mountains?" And the captain answered "Snow."

Then the wise guy softly chuckled. Till we deemed he'd never cease "That's just what I thought!" he whispered. "But a chap said that was Greece." EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER

THE SAD PARTING.

"I do wish you would quit licking stamps" complained the wife of the amateur author. It's vulgar and unsanitary, and besides I gave you a perfectly good stamp moistener on your last birthday."

"I wasn't licking those stamps dear," said the amateur author sadly "I was kissing them good-bye!"

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SAYS FLOOD THE WORST IN HISTORY OF PROVINCE

St. John Telegraph)
Hon. Frank B. Carvell, of Woodstock, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, arrived in the city yesterday morning on departmental business and had planned to leave for Ottawa yesterday afternoon via the C. N. R., but owing to the lack of rail communication, was forced to remain over in the city for the night. Hon. Mr. Carvell was to have held a short hearing into an application from the Provincial Government for the elimination of two grade crossings on the C. P. R. line near Arthurette, Victoria County. B. M. Hill, the provincial road engineer, however, was unable to reach the city yesterday to confer with him on this matter.

The former member of Parliament for Carleton-Victoria said last evening that it was difficult to picture the tremendous amount of damage done to the country through the recent floods. At Woodstock, he said, the private plant serving the city with light and power through a storage hydro development had been forced

to fall back on a steam plant which, of course was not so economical. Hon. Mr. Carvell said that the company's dam had stood the annual spring tests for the last twenty years but was unable to hold this year against the enormous pressure brought to bear against it.

The bridge at Woodstock leading from the town to the railway station, he said, had done and the townspeople were compelled to use the railway bridge in crossing the river. The C. P. R. has a flat car in operation throughout the day conveying material from the town proper to the station side. A railway bridge a few miles up the river, he said, also was swept away by a rush of water that was five to ten feet higher than any flood ever seen in these parts.

He characterized as a "calamity" the damage done to the railroads as a result of the floods. It would be two weeks at least, he said, before service on the Maine Central could be restored to normal, and it would require longer than that period to adequately estimate the damage caused.

PRIEST CALLED SPANISH QUEEN'S DRESS INDECENT

Madrid, Spain, May 4—Queen Ena, or Victoria as she now is known, is determined to have the priest, Fr. Calasanz, punished for lese majeste. Already the archbishop has rebuked the frank-speaking clergyman who minced no words condemning prevailing styles in a sermon before an ultra-fashionable congregation in the private chapel of the Convent of the Cathedra. The priest stands by his guns, says he meant every word he said, was correctly reported, did it all deliberately, and—what about it?

He Meant it All.

The Queen who was a British royal princess, cousin of King George, when she married Alfonso, took some time to become acclimated but today, mother of six children and a participant in her own court affairs, is admittedly the head of society.

The sermon, preached last Sunday was prepared by the priest with great care. He had the front of his pulpit adorned with the fine pictures of

leading society women, with the Queen in the centre. He wasted no time in preliminaries. "Shocking! décollete" and "positively indecent" were some of his appellations, and he wound up by angrily pointing to the really attractive portraits and declaring "These dresses are immoral."

Trouble was quick. The archbishop sent for the priest and forbade him to preach again pending an inquiry. Then justice, acting on a tip from her majesty ordered proceedings to be brought, alleging lese majeste—an affront to majesty.

Madrid is divided. Some say the priest is absolutely right, others that he is absolutely wrong.

SEASON OF 1923.

Dig and rake then smooth and hoe. Use string for a straighter row; Carefully now place in the seeds. And wait for your crop—of weeds.

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