

Fashion Hints

Notes of the Styles.

Interest in elaborate skating suits is bringing out every kind of woolen fabric that has been hidden away for seasons past. These suits must be saucy and nifty, and the rather loud novelty weaves, which, ordinarily, are not selected, are exactly the proper caper.

Very "grandish" skating toggerie is made of white velvet, or old blue, or even rose, and trimmed with light-colored furs, such as chinchilla, white fox or even ermine. Such elegant and fragile affairs are not for outdoor skating, but for the indoor ice, carnivals and festivities which promise to be popular during mid-winter.

Both skirts and jackets are finished with bands of fur, and the fur-trimmed cap must match. White buckskin shoes with fur tops are considered correct with these suits of delicate weaves and rich decorations.

A dress of cream malines over pink tulle has a wide four-ruffle skirt, and the bodice is finished at the top with a ruffle braid; the bodice is cut low and square, and has broad bretelles which drop over the arms and over the shoulders. Outlining the edge of the bodice is a double plaiting, and the bodice is of the plaiting cross at the natural waist line over a girdle of cadet taffeta, decorated with clusters of pink roses. Another frock of pink taffeta is veiled with black net; the skirt is made of four ruffles; the bodice is solid spangled net with the neck square in the front and V in the back; modesty of silver ribbon; short sleeves with two deep ruffles of net, the ruffles bound with black taffeta. A black velvet model has the skirt wide and draped on the hips above the hip line; the pointed toe is crushed in a girdle; V-neck, short sleeves of silk cream net.

There is so much that is interesting in the realm of fashion. Especially in the case in the coat department. They are making a feature of fur coats which are really being worn by the little woman. They provided with corsages which are reminiscent of the Empire period, and in many instances are trimmed with fur. Neither have the requirements of the well-developed woman been neglected. As a matter of fact, fashion's commands have never been more charmingly interpreted than now. For those whose exchequers will not permit their indulging in a fur coat there are the fur cloth coats, which are unique. They wear well and are ultra smart.

HOW ONE V.C. WAS WON.

Lance-Sergeant Led Party of Bombers and Took Trench.

Lance-Sergeant Oliver of the Coldstream Guards has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery near Loos on October 8.

A strong party of the enemy, having captured 200 yards of trenches, Lance-Sergeant Oliver on his own initiative led a party of bombers in the most determined manner and succeeded in regaining possession of the lost ground.

The signal bravery displayed by this non-commissioned officer, in the midst of a hail of bombs from the Germans, was of the very first order, and the complete success attained in a very dangerous undertaking was entirely due to his absolute fearlessness, presence of mind, and promptitude.

The new V.C. was born at Bath, and was a miner before he joined the army.

SCOTTISH EARL NOW A CORPORAL

HAS WON PROMOTION IN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Family Is an Artistic and Literary One—Pedigree Runs Back Many Centuries.

Lord Crawford, Premier Earl of Scotland, and head of the Clan Lindsay, has won promotion. He may now be known as Corporal Crawford. Indeed, he much prefers that simple style to any jumbling of hereditary honors with his rank in the R.A.M.C., and his preference is respected in his company. He has won his stripe by strict attention to the regular work of stretcher-bearing and first aid. Having had no previous training in war, and very little in medicine, and being not at all ambitious to enter a "shooting" regiment, he decided to enlist straightaway as a private in a corps that combines military discipline and duty with the performance of the works of mercy.

A tall man of useful build, he was accepted as a recruit on his own merits, and sent to the front some time ago. His territorial and Parliamentary influence—he is equally liked in both Houses, and owns 10,000 Scottish acres—might have made a passable major of him by now if he had not elected to set to at once with his own hands in a way that is denied to officers.

Lord Crawford's father, who died two years ago, is remembered as one of the most industrious of astronomers. His telescope was his constant companion. His own father had been excessively short-sighted, so that before his wife began to entertain, for the sake of her children, on a brave scale in Grosvenor Square, he had chosen the life of a recluse; his son, as if to avenge that disability, was forever searching out the stars, and he founded the Dunecht Observatory and presented it to the nation, was a great traveller, and the owner of a yacht capable of carrying him over any sea. But to his son (now of the R.A.M.C.) the studious atmosphere of Magdalen and of the Oxford libraries and museums, and afterwards the more debatable advantages of a seat in Parliament, seemed preferable to ocean voyaging.

Scottish Mists.

He, like his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather before him, is deeply interested in the pedigree of the Lindsays. The family is growing old in family research. There is something whimsical in the notion that for the last 200 years it has been writing its own history.

The family is old enough to look back on its black sheep with equanimity. In the sixteenth century there was "the wicked Master of Lindsay," and the twelfth earl, who alienated the greater part of the Lindsay estates, is known as "the Prodigal." But mines in Lancashire and valuable property in Scotland are sufficient for the needs of the present day, and the prodigal is forgiven.

In modern times, at any rate, the spirit of poetry, art, and research, rather than the spirit of adventure that makes up the history of Scotland and the clan, has animated the Lindsays. Lady Anne Lindsay set a fashion among the ladies of the family when she wrote "Auld Robin Gray," a song that never fails to move the true Scot. The Hon. Ruth Lindsay, Lord Crawford's sister-in-law, has written verse much valued by the younger group, and Mrs. Ruby Peto is only one of a whole regiment of Lindsay draughtswomen.

The Duchess of Rutland herself the maker of many delicate pencil portraits belongs to the same artistic clan and Sir Coutts Lindsay was the founder of the Grosvenor Gallery of Whistlerian and Gilbertian memories. Another young Lindsay runs a bric-a-brac shop in Wigmore Street London, with the half disguise of "Sindlay" over his door, and Lord Crawford himself is the very active honorary secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The Countess of Crawford is her husband's boon companion in a number of artistic enthusiasms. She has acted as hostess at "international" soirees, and has helped Lord Crawford to pass the proofs of his essays in art-criticism. His "Donatello" expresses the keenest of their admirations; they love nothing so much as the great Italian sculpture of the early Renaissance. Lady Crawford is the daughter of the late Sir Henry Pelly, and a sister of Mrs. Rivers-Bolkeley, whose husband was killed at the front exactly a year ago.

THE RUSH OF RECRUITS.

How Lord Derby's Plan of Reinforcing the Army is Working.

Lord Derby's canvassers have not got to work yet in many places, but most of the men concerned have received his letter, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian. I learn tonight that the effect of the letter alone on recruiting has been extraordinary. As it was put to me by one who is in immediate touch with the recruiting organization, there has been a great rush of recruiting, and the difficulty is to hold people back who are not wanted—that is, who can serve the nation better by sticking to their jobs. To take one or two individual cases, the director of a certain bank finds himself threatened with the loss of the whole of one staff of 13, and, after all, banks have a certain usefulness. In another case a firm which happens to be engaged in making khaki cloth somewhere in Scotland finds that so many of its workers want to enlist that it is in a panic lest it should be unable to carry out its army contracts.

The friends of the voluntary system have for some time been expressing the suspicion that the decline of recruiting was due to luke-warmness on the part of the heads of the organization, and that the object was to provide a good case for conscription. This suspicion was voiced and answered by Lord Derby's letter. I have no doubt it was unjust, but in all events what is certain is that there is a great boom in recruiting just now, and the only anxiety the recruiting committees have is lest the canvassers who still have their work to do should be inclined to think that when men are coming in like this their task is superfluous and may do it half-heartedly. That impression would be mistaken, and it will be impressed on the canvassers that though so many recruits are already pouring in, all and more are needed.

GENIUS IN THE ASYLUM.

Many Painters, Poets and Musicians Have Become Insane.

The great painter Haydon died mad, and Turner was deranged in his later years; Cowper had intermittent fits of madness; Handel and Mozart both died insane; and much of the best music of Schumann and Donizetti was composed whilst mad.

Quite lately there has been brought to the notice of the world the case of Dr. Minor, an American savant, who, whilst an inmate of a criminal lunatic asylum, assisted Dr. Murray in the most brilliant manner in the compilation of his great and monumental dictionary.

Lately, at Nantes, a doctor in the lunatic asylum discovered a lightning calculator. Asked how many seconds there are in thirty-nine years, three months, and twelve hours, he gave the correct answer in thirty-two seconds.

On another occasion, after he had given the number of seconds in thirty years, he was asked to explain his mental process. He said:

"I know by heart that there are thirty-one millions, five hundred and thirty-six thousand seconds in a year. I multiply thirty millions by thirty, which gives me nine hundred millions. Then I multiply one million, five hundred thousand by thirty, and get forty-five millions; thirty thousand by thirty, which gives nine hundred thousand; and six thousand by thirty, giving one hundred and eighty thousand. I add these, and get nine hundred and forty-six million and eighty thousand seconds in thirty years."

To most people the explanation is worse than the problem. Yet this man could scarcely read, and could not write at all!

Nothing is so fatal to the romance of a stolen kiss as to have the girl sneeze at the wrong time.

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The Farm

How to Use the Babcock Test.

The Babcock test has served as the necessary stimulant to raise dairying from a disliked sideline to a profession worthy of the efforts of well-trained men. It has placed dairying on a scientific basis, has promoted factory efficiency and has stimulated the breeding up of productive herds.

Ten necessary steps in making the Babcock test are as follows: Mix the milk thoroughly and take out a small sample. Do not let the sample evaporate or curdle before testing. Fill the pipette to the mark with milk. Empty the pipette without loss into a Babcock test bottle. Add sulphuric acid from the measuring cylinder to the test bottle. Mix the acid and milk thoroughly by shaking the bottle. Place bottles in the centrifuge cover and whirl for five minutes. Add hot water and whirl again twice one minute each. Read and record the per cent of fat in the neck of the bottle. Empty the test bottles and wash thoroughly.

Provide a quart or more of milk, with which to practice sampling and testing. Mix it thoroughly by pouring several times from one vessel to another or by stirring vigorously. Larger quantities of milk require more stirring. While the milk is still in motion, dip out half a teacupful and pour this at once into a small, clean, dry bottle. Fill the bottle nearly full, and stopper tightly to prevent evaporation. After stirring the milk again for a short time, take out another sample, place it in another bottle and stopper tightly as before. If the milk was thoroughly mixed each time these two samples will show exactly the same per cent. of fat by the Babcock test, provided the test bottles are accurately marked on the neck. Label the bottles with the name of the cow or owner.

The Small Sample

taken for the test must contain exactly the same proportion of fat as the entire contents of the pail or can. If milk stands for even a few minutes the cream will begin to rise and the top layer of the can will contain more fat than the rest of the milk. If the top part is used for the test, it will indicate a higher per cent. of fat than is present in the entire lot of milk. It is incorrect to take a sample for testing out of a pail, can or bottle without first thoroughly mixing the milk by stirring or pouring it from one vessel to another. When two people get different results in testing any lot of milk it is usually because one or both of them did not first stir the milk before taking the sample. In any case where the accuracy of the results must be proven, it is important that two or more separate samples be taken at different times while stirring. Each sample should then be tested by itself. If the results differ, it shows some error in the work and if the difference

is over one tenth of one per cent., the sampling and testing should be repeated in a more careful manner.

If it is necessary to keep the milk samples several hours or days before testing, a preservative should be added to prevent curdling and the bottles should be kept tightly corked.

Thoroughly mix the sample to be tested, then draw the pipette nearly full of milk by sucking with the lips. Quickly place the forefinger over the pipette before the milk runs down the mark. If the finger is dry, it is easy, by changing the pressure on the end of the tube, to let the milk run down slowly and to stop it exactly at the mark. The tip of the pipette is placed in the top of the test bottle held in an inclined position and the milk is allowed to run down one side of the neck of the bottle, without filling the neck completely. In this way, exactly eighteen grams (17.6 cc.) of milk are transferred to the test bottle without loss.

The Beginner

should practice sampling and testing milk until he is well acquainted with every necessary step. He should be able to make several tests on the same sample of milk which do not differ in reading by more than one or two tenths of a per cent.

The milk in the test bottle should not be warmer than 60-70 degrees F., just before the acid is added. Milk from the cow must be cooled before acid is added. Fill the acid measure up to the mark and pour into the test bottle. Hold the bottle in a slanting position so the acid will run down the neck and under the milk. Rotate the bottle slightly. Mix until the liquid in the bottle is of a brown color. Place all the bottles in the centrifuge and whirl for five minutes. Stop the machine gradually. Add hot water to the bottles with the pipette until each is full to the base of the neck. Whirl again for two minutes. Add hot water until each bottle is full within an inch of the top. Whirl again for one minute. The bottles are then taken out of the machine and the per cent. of fat is read from the neck of each bottle while still hot. By the aid of the dividers the per cent. of fat is read directly from the neck of the bottle.

The neck of the standard milk-test bottle is divided into ten large divisions, and each of the latter into five small divisions. Each large division is one per cent. and each small division two tenths of one per cent.

If the butter-fat fills three large spaces there is three per cent. of fat, or three pounds of fat to the hundred of milk and would be written three per cent. If the fat column covers five large and two small spaces, the reading would be five and four tenths, written 5.4 per cent.

Boiling the Baby.

A newspaper calls attention to a nursing bottle advertisement, which concludes with the words:

"When a baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."

Spread the Bread

with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

'LILY WHITE' is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2.5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands

FREE TO HOUSEWIVES

A big 68 page Household Account Book, Calendar and Recipe Book combined, size 9x12 inches, containing hundreds of the best and latest recipes.

HOW TO GET YOUR COPY.

Below are the names and addresses of twelve firms. Select eleven of your best friends and either have them write, or write a postcard yourself to each of these firms asking them to send "Shepard's Housekeeper's Perfect Account Book" to the address supplied.

For instance, supply your name and address to the first firm on the list, a friend's name and address to the second firm on the list and so on.

Next week's issue of this paper will show another list of firms to whom you can send a further list of names and addresses.

Write your postcards to-day before you forget.

Guelph Soap Co., Guelph.	E. D. Smith & Son, Winona.
John Taylor & Co., Toronto.	Nineteen Hundred Washer, Toronto.
Chisholm Milling Co., Toronto.	Channel Chemical Co., Toronto.
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto.	Home Bank of Canada, 8 King St., West, Toronto.
Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, Toronto.	Home Furniture Co., Queen St. East, Toronto.
Benjamin Moore & Co., Lloyd St., Toronto.	Rose Coal Co., 59 Yonge St., Toronto.