

Resplendent in Beauty and Charm are Frocks in Summer Fabrics

By Maude Hall.

Though their design marks them apart from the usual commonplace in dress, the frocks shown in this attractive assemblage are easy to duplicate. The woman who has divorced the home seamstress from her economic calculations in order not to sacrifice her budget for dress on the altar of the high cost of living will not hesitate to try any dress in the group. There are six lovely ideas for the development of summer fabrics, which have made their appearance in smart shops, crowding back the lovely offerings for spring.

are developed in the new figured chiffons. Usually self-material in plain color of some soft silk is used to trim these frocks. For afternoon use there comes a dainty model in gray with blue and green figures. The skirt is gathered at each side of a panel front which is centred between groups of triple plaits. There is a wide belt of satin chin and the revers and collar correspond with the belt. A vest of dainty gauze gives a charming finish to the front of the waist and this is bridged by an Empire band of satin chin finished along either edge with accordion ruffles of gauze. Chiffon cloth is very effective in



The most delectable of the new materials are batiste, voile, Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, handkerchief linen and almost every kind of silk except taffeta, which seems to be falling a little behind crepe de chine in the race for elite favor. Chiffon cloth is at the height of its popularity, being used for pastime and day frocks. Then come fine qualities of chiffon which laundry equally as well as crepe Georgette and cost a little less. One should be warned, however, against investing in cheap grades of either of these materials. If good they are almost as durable as cotton; if poor and slazy, they do not stand the strain of ordinary wear, to say nothing of laundering. Some very good looking dresses

are trimming it with braid for summer use. Nothing more delightful is found in the spring models than a one-piece frock of pale gray caiffon cloth trimmed with bands of narrow braid which outline the deep V of the front and reappear at the sides of the bodice, extending below the belt on the gathered skirt. Two very deep tucks trim the skirt above a ten-inch hem. Of course, it takes a tall figure to wear the ultra-deep hems successfully, but this matter easily can be left to the judgment of the home dressmaker. The manufacturers have done themselves proud and women an honor in the production of silks this season. Though taffeta is not to be

fashionable as it has been during the past few seasons, there are many applicants to succeed it in modish fancy. Perhaps the greatest variety is offered in the new Chinese silks. Fine qualities of Shantung and tussah are offered for the development of pastime frocks and suits, some of them with plain surfaces and others with the ornate designs that fling themselves over the surface of a large number of smart fabrics. One of the first suits for the country is carried out in plaid silk combined with heavy Georgette crepe. An unusual note is struck in the arrangement of the skirt and waist, the front of the latter being of plaid silk to correspond with the front panel and lower sides of the skirt. The re-

mainder of the waist, the sleeves and upper part of the sides of the skirt are of the crepe Georgette. The neck is finished with a collar of batiste in palest green. Apparently Dame Fashion is tiring of the neutral zone and its most ardent admirers will admit that it has been "done to death." Red, copper, violet, yellow, purple, turquoise are featured among the very fashionable tones and sometimes they crash against each other in a way that makes one shudder at the possibility of all women being dressed in them by the arrival of summer. Turquoise is a strong rival of gray in the development of one-piece frocks of batiste, chiffon and other sheer materials. It is used for a

voranda frock that is a model of simplicity. The skirt is trimmed with two deep tucks and gathered to a simple V-necked bodice under a belt of self material trimmed with embroidery. A noticeable increase in the width of belts has met with instantaneous approval. In fact everything that accommodates itself to the new embroidery and bead trimmings is sure of success. Frequently when a frock has no other trimming a bit of self-tone embroidery will appear at the front of the belt. Sports silk is used for a very good looking dress in two shades of green. The skirt is of wool guernsey, while the blouse is of boldly figured sports silk, repeating the tones of the skirt.

There is a belt of tussah corresponding with the background of the blouse, the collar repeating the tone of the girdle. The acme of daintiness is reached in the new batistes with latticed designs stimulating punch work embroidery. Sometimes lace motifs are woven into the batiste, but always the result is charming. An afternoon model in latticed batiste has the skirt finished with a wide band of foulard silk, stitched on under a double cord. Immense pockets of the foulard ornament the sides of the skirt, while the girdle, collar and cuffs are of the same trimming.

are Pictorial Review designs. Numbers and sizes are as follows: Costume No. 7159. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 25 cents. Misses' Costume No. 7138. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents. Costume No. 7215. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 25 cents. Costume No. 7179. Sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust. Price, 25 cents. Embroidery design No. 12193. Transfer pattern, 10 cents. Waist No. 7177. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 20 cents. Skirt No. 7184. Sizes, 22 to 44 inches waist. Price, 20 cents. Costume No. 7164. Sizes, 34 to 48 inches bust. Price, 25 cents. Pictorial Review patterns on sale by local agents.

MIRACLES OF SURGERY

NEARLY 96 PER CENT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS RECOVER

Dr. Carrel's Wonderful Antiseptic Methods—Sergeant's Height Reduced By 2 1/2 Inches.

Wonderful indeed are the strides which have been made in the science of medicine within the past few years. In surgery particularly has the greatest advance taken place, and in war surgery counts for perhaps more than medicine.

In the present war the health of Tommy Atkins is generally good. Entoric, which was so prevalent in the South African war, has almost entirely disappeared. This is doubtless due to the inoculation which every soldier has to undergo, and this leads us to remark—though we are not experts—that as inoculation is a preventive in smallpox and typhoid, it will possibly be found a similar safe guard in other diseases—that is when the germs are discovered and hunted down. That, however, is an aside. Lord Northcliffe, on his return from a recent visit to the front confirmed what has often been remarked as to the wonderful improvement in the sanitation of the armies. In the past, disease has been as destructive as battles. Now the average illness, including colds and influenza, notwithstanding the hardship and exposure of the trenches, is less than in London.

In the present war, according to an eminent authority, 95.37 per cent of the wounded recover. That is to say, that of those not so terribly lacerated that they die at once or within 24 hours, only three or four in one hundred die.

Wonderful, too, in fact, little short of miraculous, is what is being ac-

complished in saving damaged limbs. Where at one time amputation seemed the only alternative methods of treatment are now resorted to which preserve to the maimed soldier the limb which formerly would have been relentlessly lopped off. This is largely due to the skill of Dr. Alexis Carrel, a French surgeon, who at the outbreak of the war was in charge of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, and who crossed the Atlantic early in August, 1914, to place his professional services at the disposal of the French ministry of war. Since then he has been in charge of a hospital at Compiegne, where he pursues a method which has preserved life and limb for many a poor fellow.

A visitor to the scene of Dr. Carrel's operations repeats his account of his methods.

"Every wound from bullet or bayonet, and from shell fragment in particular, receives automatically in the very nature of the injuring substance, the source of infection, and infection is the cause of more physical disasters and deaths than wounds themselves. We remove infection if it exists when the patient reaches us, provided, of course, he is not too far gone to save life. Then we banish new infection. Nature does the rest. Our method is first surgical, then mathematical and antiseptic. But you shall see."

Over every bed hung a glass funnel-shaped vessel. From one side was suspended a small atomizer bulb. From the bottom of the glass receptacle a flexible rubber tube ran down to the patient and disappeared under the bedclothes. When these were laid aside I saw that the tube disappeared again through the bandages into the wound.

"The glass," continued Dr. Carrel, "contains an antiseptic solution that is sure death to a germ. The end of the tube entering the wound radiates into a number of smaller tubes with

slightly bulbous ends, perforated like a garden hose sprinkler. So much for the apparatus, which you see is simple and inexpensive.

"The treatment is an open book at the disposal of whosoever will adopt it, as I am glad to say many hospitals in France have done. We first

Suffered With Heart For Ten Years

Would Nearly Smother

There is nothing that brings with it such fear of impending death as to wake up in the night with that awful sense of smothering. The uncertain and irregular heart action causes the greatest distress of both mind and body.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only remedy that can give prompt relief and effect a complete cure in cases of such severity.

They strengthen and invigorate the heart, so that it beats strong and regular, and tone up the nervous system so that the cause of so much anxiety becomes a thing of the past.

Mrs. M. O. McCready, Wapella, Sask., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I feel that it is only right for me to let you know what your wonderful remedy has done for me, and in a very short time, too. I had suffered terribly with my heart for nearly ten years, could scarcely do any work, and would nearly smother at times. I had many remedies, some only relieving me for a time. I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and felt so much better that I kept on using them, and can truthfully say I feel like a new woman."

I would advise anyone with heart trouble to use them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

remove every lota of foreign matter or substance that would become the source of infection in a wound. To accomplish this, we deliberately enlarge the wound itself at the first operation, cutting below its depth and beyond its width and length to assure a healthy, unobstructed condition of tissues to begin with. When the operation has been performed and the wound is surgically clean, we place the patient upon his bed and fit up this apparatus over him. Into the wound, generally now of vase form, we insert the tube and sprays, the latter in greater or less quantity as the wound demands. And then we begin a system of periodic spraying by pressing the atomizer bulb at regular intervals. Pus cannot form, and between sprays, nature, ever eager to repair an injury, works under unhampered conditions, accomplishing a given distance toward healing in a given time.

"Since we have measured the depth, width and length of the wound at the operation, a drawing is made of it from which are made a number of others, each showing the gradual decrease that will ensue in the size of the wound within twenty-four hours. This is surely calculated aforesaid, provided always pus does not form, and since this cannot happen, it becomes a calculated certainty, based upon the wound itself and the age and physical condition of the patient.

"We make, nevertheless, a daily microscopic examination of the solution that has run in and out of the wound, that certainty may be made doubly so. As the wound heals from the bottom we raise the sprays proportionately until, as the new tissue reaches the surface, we can remove them altogether and sew up what is left of the opening. We are able to tell a matter of hours when a patient fresh from the operating table

will be able to arise with nothing but a scar.

"We have never had a case where amputation became necessary after we have started upon the method I describe. We have never had a case of ankylosis. Our patients at recovery have virtually perfect use of their members, since immovable union of tissue or structure cannot occur in the process of healing. Of course, some cases take months. Other patients, in which less gravity of injury existed, are about in a much shorter time.

"We have avoided amputation in 60 per cent of cases in which it would otherwise have been necessary. We have turned out many hundreds of men to go through life upon their own pins. We know the average fracture and wound accompanying it cured in other methods leave the patient with physical power reduced from 25 to 40 per cent. Our method of simply keeping germs away gives the same man at recovery from 90 to 95 per cent, as much physical power as he had before being wounded.

"In an average of one hundred cases we are able to predict the exact day healing will occur among ninety-seven. In the other 3 per cent we have been from two to five days out of the way. We are sending thousands of men either back to the ranks or to work out their destiny in civil life, who are in an average 95 per cent, in perfect physical condition to fight life's battle in workman's blouse or again to enter the battle for civilization's cause in uniform."

We have quoted Dr. Carrel at some length, for surely if his method is a success a tremendous advance has been made in the art of healing. Much of the horror of war will be taken away.

A remarkable piece of surgery was performed in the case of a sergeant from Charlottetown, P. E. I., who was wounded at Ypres. He came

home two and a half inches shorter than when he enlisted. Both legs and hands were broken. He was twenty months in hospital. The surgeons cut off two and a half inches of bone from each leg. From being qualified for a grenadier regiment he was rendered eligible for a corps of bandmen.

Science has indeed worked wonders in the present day.

Jasper W. Cornaire, Cape Vincent, has begun an action against Fannie L. Jackson, Edward M. Jackson and the Bank of Cape Vincent to recover its supreme court the sum of \$1,750, representing money loaned upon real estate. Jasper W. Cornaire is his own attorney.

Don't think because a word to the wise is sufficient that people will be eager to speak to you.

Stomach Was Deranged By Chronic Constipation Got So Bad That Hospital Treatment was Resorted to—Cure Finally Effected by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Eganville, Ont., Mar. 30.—In this letter is well described the important place taken by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in many thousands of homes where their value as a regulator of the vital organs is known and appreciated.

Constipation of the bowels is usually accompanied by sluggish liver action, and sooner or later by derangements of the kidneys. The digestive system is entirely upset, and pains and aches result from the consequent poisoning of the system. On this account it may be said that constipation is the cause of the great majority of human ills, and by keeping the bowels regular by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills these many ailments are avoided.

Mr. D. J. Maney, Eganville, Ont. (R. H. No. 4), writes:—

"Allow me to tell you what Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have done all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

troubled with constipation and stomach trouble—had tried dozens of remedies, and even went to the hospital to get built up, at different times. The terrible constipation caused the stomach trouble. One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I immediately purchased a 25c box, took it home, and it gave me such grand relief that I went back and got six more. I can truthfully say that after I had finished using them I was completely cured. If I ever felt an ache coming on, one or two would always fix me up all right again. My boys never think of going away from home—without having some of them in their suit case, in case of a sudden attack of sickness. If any person wishes to write me, I will gladly answer them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.