

HIGH WAISTLINE WORN IN 2500 B. C.

Dressmakers of Pharaoh's Time
Made Gowns Like Those
of 1916.

BOTH SEXES USED COSMETICS

Expert of the New York Metropolitan
Museum of Art Finds That Fashion
Changed Often in Nile's
Highest Civilization.

New York.—The high waistline in women's clothes, the fashion for the summer of 1916, was fairly popular in Egypt about the year 2500 B. C., a time when slight mustaches were the rage among the young men, according to researches made by Miss B. M. Carlandt of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. She discovered that cosmetics were much used by the women favorites of the Pharaohs, and also found that the men were not averse to toning up their complexions when courts were held along the Nile of the middle kingdoms.

In the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, Miss Carlandt has described the clothes of fashionable society of the Egypt of long ago. Her descriptions were taken from exhibits in the museum. Depicting the costumes of the Old Kingdom, 2980-2475 B. C., she says:

Sheathlike Garment.

"The conventional sheathlike garment worn by all women was of plain unplaited stuff, that hung from the breast to the ankles, so scant that it clung to the figure and clearly showed the form, fastened by straps over one or both shoulders or merely held up by a belt. It was often pure white, but sometimes it had a narrow selvage around the top, a fringe on the bottom, and braces that were parti-colored. In the tomb of Ptahbetep at Saqqara there is a scene of offering-bearers representing estates, where the dresses are alternately red and dark green. These women, according to custom, were adorned with necklaces, bracelets and anklets of blue and green beads.

"Aside from white, green seems to have been the color most worn, although we do find in reliefs red and yellow dresses as well. The fashions for women were simpler and less varied than those for men, with slight deviations from the conventional attire, such as a short skirt worn at times by servants. The attire of dancing girls varied from the regular long costume to a short skirt, or in the later period to a girle of brightly colored beads.

"Most women wore wigs or dressed their own hair long. It fell to the shoulders or to the waist in the back in a large mass, with a side-lock hanging on either side of the face. Sometimes a colored ribbon was tied around the brow like a fillet, and often a circle of real flowers was worn.

"We know that cosmetics and ointments were used by both men and women, and in this connection it is interesting to note a statuette in the first Egyptian room, the eyes of which are outlined with a green band. Green malachite was used for this, whether purely for adornment or for medicinal reasons we do not know, and rouge and black paint were also employed as part of the make-up.

Shows Diversity.

"Dress in ancient Egypt, as in every civilized country, shows diversity according to the class or occupation of the individual and variety dependent upon the fashion of the day. The king and his courtiers set the styles, which were soon assumed by subordinate officials until they forced their superiors to adopt new modes. The fluctuations of fashion would be difficult to follow, although there was a steady tendency toward elaboration and luxury; but let us consider the most distinct changes in the Old Kingdom (2980-2475 B. C.) the Middle Kingdom (2160-1788 B. C.), and the Empire (1580-945 B. C.), as shown in our Egyptian galleries.

"In the tomb of Perneb we have costumes that are typical of the Old Kingdom. Humble people were satisfied with a belt, tied around the waist with the ends hanging down in front, a skirt of linen, fastened loosely around the loins, or rarely they contrived a rush matting. Even these, at times were laid aside, and the men appeared nude when engaged in strenuous exercise. The offering-bearers in the tomb chamber wore the short white skirt, the most common article of clothing. It was a straight piece of white linen cloth wrapped about their hips like a kilt, the ends being knotted in front or being passed under a girle, and sticking up above the waistline.

"Men in the Old Kingdom almost invariably clipped their hair close and shaved their faces, although up to the fifth dynasty they sometimes wore slight mustaches, but shepherds occasionally allowed their hair to grow, a custom generally considered unclean. The upper classes wore wigs of two kinds—either short and close-fitting, with tight little curls in horizontal row, or long and bushy, parted in the middle and falling well over the shoulders. Such wigs were probably made of sheep's wool, and actual specimens have been found. When a man wished to assume his full dignity, he attached a false beard of plaited hair to his chin by means of straps. Sandals, which were made of reeds or leather with a strap over the instep, connect-

COSTUME TAKES PRIZE



Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert of St. Louis, whose costume was awarded first prize at the Hawaiian ball at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

ed with another strap which passed between the toes, were worn irrespective of class, except in the presence of superiors, but the Egyptian commonly preferred to go barefoot.

Adopt Plaited Kilt.

"By the time of the Middle Kingdom ordinary individuals had adopted the plaited kilt, which for a time, at least in the Old Kingdom, had been the peculiar property of the king; however, it is doubtful if the people ever wore it of gold. On a wooden statuette of Sesostris I, in the Eighth Egyptian room, this kilt is represented as plaited all around, the two ends curving symmetrically in front up to the girle. The king also wears the red crown symbolic of lower Egypt, while the mate to this statuette, which is now in the Cairo museum, wears the white crown of Upper Egypt.

"Other statuettes, in the Sixth Egyptian room, show what a variety of skirts existed at the time. The old forms continued, although there was a tendency toward a narrower, longer skirt. The triangular projection, so fashionable in the first dynasty, became subdued until it was quite modest. The long skirt which has been described as typical of this time often had a high waistline. It was at this time that clothing for the upper part of the body first appeared, and a curious cape was sometimes planned around the shoulders. A heavy cloak or shawl, probably of wool, worn in the Old Kingdom as an outer garment by both men and women, now became common.

"Changes in the costumes of women from the old to the Middle Kingdom were slight, but there were a few innovations that showed the tendency toward elaboration. A plain white tunic was sometimes covered with a network of brightly colored beads in diamond pattern with a bead fringe at the bottom. A similar dress, exceptionally gay in color, dates from the sixth dynasty. One statuette from Assut shows a white tunic with a wide border on the bottom representing birds' wings or a leaf pattern, the latter more likely, since it is painted in green."

STORK VISITS COST MORE

British War Baby Adds \$100 to Parents' Expenses Above the Figures of 1914.

London.—It is estimated that the all-around expenditure on a baby born this year is probably from \$100 to \$125 higher than in 1914.

Food alone adds about \$15 to the year's cost of the war baby. Milk has gone up four cents a quart and it is said that the average baby consumes from 400 to 450 pints a year. Baby foods are up about 10 per cent. Feeding bottles cost a third more, and the methylated spirit for heating the night's feed has advanced from 10 cents to 25 cents a pint.

Baby garments cost more also. Everything made of wool has risen 23 per cent in price; all the cotton and wool mixture materials and garments are 25 per cent higher, the wholly cotton ones, owing to the rise in raw materials and labor, must be paid for at the rate of about 15 per cent more. Nearly all medicines cost much more. Perambulators are about one-fourth dearer.

Wounded Otter Bit Him.

Petersburg, Ind.—Homer Hays, aged eighteen, was hunting frogs with a small rifle along White river, near the island two miles east of here, when he saw an otter lying on the river bank. He shot at it and the bullet hit it in the mouth. This so enraged the animal that it jumped at him and caught one of his hands, preventing him from shooting a second time. He finally shook the animal loose, and it rolled down the river bank into the water and dived out of sight.

UNEARTH RUINS 1,000 YEARS OLD

Dr. Fewkes Discovers Most Ancient Structure Known in the Southwest.

BUILT BEFORE SUN TEMPLE

That Building in Mesa Verde National Park Was Inhabited Is Shown by Household Utensils—Finds Ancient War Club.

Denver, Col.—A ruin more than 1,000 years old—the most ancient of all the ruins discovered in the southwest—has been unearthed in Mesa Verde National park, Colorado, by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution.

Doctor Fewkes started to excavate on July 29 a large mound five miles from Spruce Tree camp, on top of the mesa. He has made sufficient progress to show the outlines of a huge building of the pueblo type of architecture, 112 feet long and 93 feet wide, including a plaza. The main building contains a large court and at least three circular kivas, or ceremonial chambers.

Doctor Fewkes says the building is much older than Sun Temple, which he excavated in Mesa Verde National park last year. In fact, it is by far the oldest building uncovered in the southwest, and shows that the people who inhabited Mesa Verde National park must have flourished at least 1,000 years ago.

News of Doctor Fewkes' discovery was brought to Denver by Dr. Elmer E. Higley, pastor of a church in Des Moines, Ia. He takes a keen interest in archaeological subjects, particularly those concerning the Mesa Verde, on which he lectures. He was one of the first to explore the cliff dwelling now known as Daniel's House, which was explored for the first time last summer.

Building a Distinct Type.

"Doctor Fewkes has made a wonderful discovery this season in Mesa Verde National park," said Doctor Higley. "He has uncovered a new type of building. The ruin which is now being uncovered is situated about thirty rods south of the large circular reservoir known as Mummy lake, which is close to the automobile road leading to Spruce Tree camp. Everyone who visits the ruins has Mummy lake pointed out to him.

"There are nine large mounds near Mummy lake and it is one of these that Doctor Fewkes has excavated this season. Probably it will be late in September before the work is completed. The building is rectangular in shape and the masonry work is not so good as that in Sun Temple, which Doctor Fewkes excavated last year. Doctor Fewkes is of the opinion that the building which is being excavated this season is much older than Sun Temple, which probably was built about 1300 A. D. The building on which he is now working evidently was inhabited, while Sun Temple was not. The workmen are finding broken pottery in great quantities and household implements as well. Evidently the building was covered and was very imposing.

"About a dozen men are working on the building and all are keenly interested, feeling that valuable discoveries may be made at any time. The building represents a distinct type, entirely different from the cliff ruins, themselves, which are built in caverns in the cliffs. The buildings around Mummy lake were built in the open much on the lines of modern structures. The building being uncovered commands a view for many miles in all directions, and for this reason it has been suggested that the ruin be named Prospect House.

Finds Ancient War Club.

"As is the case of Sun Temple, the walls of this building are two or three feet thick. Double walls extend all the way around the building, probably for purpose of defense. Probably a roof will be put over this building, but it is the intention to make the covering strictly modern and not to attempt to conform to cliff dwellers or mesa dweller type.

"It is Doctor Fewkes' intention to do some work this season on Mummy lake, which has been the cause of much speculation. It is the general opinion that Mummy lake was a reservoir supplying water to the group of buildings in the immediate vicinity and perhaps part of an irrigation system. The mound is circular and has a depression in the middle. The structure covered by earth evidently is double walled and of great size."

Doctor Higley entered a cliff dwelling which, it was supposed, never had been explored before. It was necessary for him to be lowered 90 feet over the side of a cliff to get into the building. He found that one of the Wetherills and a companion had been in the building in the eighties, about the time the cliff dwellings were discovered. In this building Doctor Higley found an implement which Doctor Fewkes pronounced a sort of war club. It consisted of a stone to which was attached a short handle. It is the first implement of warfare to be found in the cliff ruins and has excited much interest.

St. Paul desires to be the site of a government ultrate plant.

ORCHARD TOPICS



THINNING FRUIT IS FAVORED

Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Finds Operation Is Quite Profitable.

(By F. W. FAUROT, Missouri Agricultural College.)

Thinning is an operation that has been practiced to only a very limited extent in Missouri. An occasional man has thinned a few trees, more as a matter of curious inquiry than as a definite orchard practice. Where the operation has to any degree been carefully performed the results have been outstanding, and the Missouri agricultural experiment station finds that it pays well.

Those varieties which tend usually to overbear and produce undersized fruit may be thinned to a profitable advantage. The size and quality of such varieties as Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Ralls and Ingram can almost always be improved by careful thinning, and it will often pay to thin such varieties as Jonathan, Grimes or York.

The quality of well-grown fruit is always superior to that which is small and poorly developed. If the crop is evenly distributed throughout the tree, perhaps four to eight inches, according to size of variety, is a good distance between fruits. Leave only one fruit on a spur. If two are left, both will be wormy. On trees with a heavy set of fruit, thinning all the fruit from part of the spurs tends to cause such spurs to develop fruit buds for the next year's crop, thereby encouraging regular bearing. The earlier the work is done the less drain there is on the vigor of the tree. Surplus fruit can be handled at less expense by thinning than by running it over a sorting table at packing time.

MARKETING THE PEACH CROP

On Account of Its Very Perishable Nature Fruit Must Be Disposed of as Soon as Possible.

The peach, on account of its very perishable nature, must be marketed as soon as possible after reaching maturity, therefore, the proper dispatch and distribution present many difficulties. Peaches will not stand delay, even when graded, packed and handled in the best possible manner. If the grower of apples is not satisfied with the price offered at the time of harvest, he can store certain varieties until the following spring, when prices may be better. Peaches, on the other hand, must be disposed of immediately.

If not already sold when loaded on the cars they must be started at once toward the market, and if they are not sold while en route it is important



Peach Tree Pruned to Develop Strong, Stocky Branches and Open Top.

that they go to a market not already overstocked. An oversupply may occur in one market meaning heavy losses to certain growers, while at the same time consumers may be paying high prices in other localities. It is probable that many smaller towns could serve as carload distributing points if local dealers in these towns would co-operate in buying peaches by the carload and in pushing their sale.

The problem of peach marketing is one of irregular production and of unsatisfactory preparation and distribution rather than of overproduction. The increased consumption of California oranges made possible by effective distribution is an example of results accruing from care in the marketing of a crop of which there is a comparatively uniform supply.

WHITE HELLEBORE IS USEFUL

Employed to Control Currant and Cabbage Worms—Used Either in Powder or Liquid Form.

White hellebore is a useful poison to control currant and cabbage worms. An ounce of the powder to three gallons of water is the formula in general use. Just as good a way is to use it dry, mixing an ounce of hellebore with five times as much flour or air-slaked lime or plaster paris.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Senator Kern Discovers Bad Case of Ignorance

WASHINGTON.—Senator John W. Kern of Indiana had an experience the other day which he will not soon forget. He was crossing the plaza east of the capitol when he was halted by a man and woman with question marks hanging out all over them, obvious signs of sight-seers and strangers in Washington. "What building is that?" asked the man, pointing to the capitol building, which he was facing, and could see its entire length from north to south. The man spoke "United States," his language and tone, as well as his style of dress, showing him to be an educated, pretty well-set-up man.

Senator Kern looked at the man and hesitated just a second, puzzled to know whether the man was making game of him or whether he did not know it was the United States capitol. Presently he replied with a critical smile, "That is the United States capitol."

The man noted the smile and resented it at once. "Well, I do not see any sign on the building to designate what it is," Senator Kern instantly replied, "No, they take the sign down in hot weather, it warps."

Is there a man, woman or child in the United States who has not at some time or other seen in pictures the great white dome of the United States capitol? Once seen it could not possibly be forgotten. There is not another thing like it in the world, and that any human being would not recognize the Washington monument or the United States capitol building upon sight is almost too incredible for belief.

But Senator Kern tells this story, so what are you going to do about it?

Washington Folk Rediscover the Potomac River

FROM one standpoint the prolonged session of the Sixty-fourth congress has only been prolific of things political, but it has also served to give Washington a place in the hearts of a large number of transient residents only to be gained during the midsummer months. The river for water sports, the fine parks and country roads for driving, country clubs and roof gardens, both private and public, and numerous delightful places for dining al fresco are all revelations to those who see the capital only in its mid-winter or early spring aspect.

Not even by the greatest stretch of the imagination could one call Washington a watering place, or even a summer resort, but since the rediscovery of the Potomac river through the beautiful drives and walks established along its banks, the capital need no longer hold terrors for those who must remain within the ten-mile limit of the District.

No less a personage than President John Quincy Adams waded through the marshes and tangled grass to the banks of the Potomac for an early morning dip, while the same interesting proceeding is recorded of President Taylor. Today one meets high officials bent upon the same errand, and almost at the same hour of the morning—just about seven o'clock. The secretary of state and Mrs. Lansing are investigating the charms of the municipal bathing pool with covetous eyes, and Mrs. Lansing longs to try out the skill acquired during the winter months at the natatorium on Capitol Hill.

Senator and Mrs. Morris Sheppard can tell you just exactly where to find the best spot in the pool for striking out, or a dive, or just merely to take it easy and float. Often their companions in the pool are Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, both of whom love the water and are expert swimmers; or Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Day, son and daughter-in-law of Mr. Justice Day, or Representative William P. Borland.

A whole cabinet family of enthusiastic swimmers is that of the secretary of war and Mrs. Baker, who often take a plunge twice a day. They have an ideal pool at In the Woods.

What Uncle Sam's Expert on Charred Money Does

MANY thousands of dollars are saved annually for the good, but often careless, people of these United States by Mrs. Amanda E. Brown, the charred money expert of the treasury department. It is Mrs. Brown's duty to put together burned and cut money when offered for redemption. Many interesting stories are told about her work.

Some years ago, so the story goes, a farmer, while feeding his pigs, dropped a roll of bills, which was devoured by one of them. The pig was killed at once and cut open, and the pulp was found. This was sent to the treasury department, the pieces put together and the money refunded to the happy farmer. The rules of the department are to the effect that if a bill can be successfully put together so that two-fifths of it are found, half of the value is refunded; if three-fifths can be put together the whole value is refunded.

Not so long ago someone sent a large number of very small bits of a bill to the department with a statement that they represented \$224. The letter was accompanied by an affidavit to that effect. After many days of work on the part of Mrs. Brown the bits were put together, and it was found that they made a complete one-dollar bill.

The frost line can be traced through the United States each autumn, treasury officials say, through this redemption work. Farmers and others have a habit of hiding money in their stoves. When they light up for the winter, the money is forgotten until it is burned, and the ashes and pieces are sent to the treasury for redemption. Beginning in the North, this same thing occurs until even the Southern farmer is turning in his burned money, when he gets cold enough to light his stove. Each year more than 2,000 such cases are sent to the department.

Rifle Practice Becomes a Fad in the Capital

IF YOU chance to be passing near Fourteenth and E streets and are attracted by rifle shots, screams, and shouts, be not alarmed—the danger is little. Investigation will show that the rifles are being fired in the gallery of the National Rifle Association of America; the screams are from timid women just learning the use of firearms, and the shouts emanate from husky men who have just rung the bull's-eye.

Every day a line of people files into the temporary gallery to take advantage of the free use of guns and ammunition which the organization has offered to the public. The crack of the rifles is continuous. Instructors are kept busy explaining the gun, the shoulder hold, the finger grip, and, most of all, the target. The big fat man who approaches the rail with a confident smile and hangs unsuccessfully 20 times, and then explains what a wonderful shot he once had seen, was there. The tall, thin chap, who seems to strain under the weight of the gun and complains of his bad sight, was also there. He squinted 40 times before pulling the trigger, just to prove his assertion. Also there was the athletic fellow with the bulldog jaw who went about shooting targets as though it was part of his day's work. He took his time, and hit the bull.

And, best of all, there were pretty young girls, anxious to be instructed. The only trouble the instructors had with them, after getting them to hold the gun, was to convince them that it was impossible to hold one's hands over one's ears and fire the gun at the same time. And the little scream came every time the rifle barked.

