

# The Bee's Home Magazine Page

## Advance Fashions for Fall Wear

Fully Described by Olivette

A very unusual suit is this, with its bretelles extending down to form the outer stripes of the muff, which is fashioned of the same silky zibeline used for the suit.

The skirt is a simple circular affair, with a slight upward draping into a narrow, half belt at the back.

The coat is cut single-breasted and fastens down the center front from throat to hem with large crocheted buttons.

The collar is a Robespierre, with tiny cords extending from its front corners and ending in balls of the astrakhan or Persian which is used to trim the bretelles and muff.

The feature of the suit is, of course, the combination collar and muff. This collar starts from a deep yoke-like point in the back, crosses the shoulders in six-inch bands, whose inner edge is in turn banded with the fur, and down the center of which is an applique braiding in applied points.

A crossbar extends across the chest, and joins the two sides of this unique cloth "chain." The muff is made in five panels—the outer ones being the continuation of the shoulder bands, the next repeating the motive and pattern of the outer band, with the braiding and fur slightly wider than that used in the bretelles.

For the center panel of the muff the zibeline is used.

The woman who likes novelty in her costumes will find this a most useful if unusual way of having her muff ever safely at hand.



Photo by DON L. ELLER.

Neat, Becoming and Inexpensive.

## The Coquette

Copyright, 1913, National News Service.

By Nell Brinkley



A good little mother, when her wee kid does a cruel thing, takes the little savage up on her gentle knee and explains to him that he has hurt a living thing as he would not like to be hurt, and so, before he catches Hepo's tail tip in the door he must look hard at his own small pink finger and think if he would like it pinched also in the closing door! But if her little savage is too little—too newsome, too near to the wild state that looks almost always from little children's eyes, with the tang of the barbarian of ages gone still clinging about his small fatness—then she has another way of nipping cruelty out of this pain-blind blossom of hers. Haven't you heard her? "Little boy, dear, let mother tell you this: Be kind to everything that lives and moves, for what you do shall come back to you some day, one way or another. If you hurt and torment, then some day you will suffer, too."

But whoever turns a laughing, lovely girl about and says to her: "My dear, flirting may be fun, playing at love may seem a harmless sport, but let me tell you this: Whoever deliberately dangles poor Love by his frail wings just to see him squirm will be held up some day by her own opalescent maiden wings. Who torments Love and smiles shall some day hold that hurt in her own heart and have to smile."

You may see this picture as your own fancy likes—just a pretty image of all womankind, wicked and angel-good, tender and thoughtless, innocent and worldly wise, all lovely woman, teasing Dan Cupid—or (as I mean it) the deliberate coquette, in whatever shape she be, tormenting and playing with a lovely thing that she has come upon.

—NELL BRINKLEY.

## The Defiant Girl

A Teacher Whose Silt Skirts and Low Cut Blouses Cost Her Her Job

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

New girls, what do you think of the young lady who lost a perfectly good position rather than give up wearing a silt skirt?

She was a school teacher—as pretty, they say, as a peach—clever, competent and in every way one of the best little school teachers the little class in the country school had ever had.

But she wore clothes that did not please the mothers of the children who went to her school. Low cut blouses, and the women said, and silt skirts and shadow dresses, and the mothers complained.

They whispered and gossiped and talked—and, finally, little Miss Headstrong had to go.

What do you think of her and her common sense? I'll tell you what I think—she may be and probably is the sweetest, clearest, dearest little girl in the world—but she is no girl for a school teacher, and I think it is a good thing she found it out and has gone to look for another kind of position in another kind of a place.

Haven't a girl a right to wear what she wants to—when she wants to—as long as the clothes are paid for honestly—and she likes them herself?

Why, yes, of course, she has, and haven't other people the right to laugh at her for doing it, too, and to make fun of her, and to make it just as hard for her as they can—as long as they don't owe her anything?

This is a world of give and take, girls—you can't do all the taking, and let somebody else do all the giving—not and expect to be either successful or popular.

That girl went to the wrong place, and she wasn't clever enough to make herself over into the right kind of girl for it—that's all.

What makes everybody turn around and stare when one of Buffalo Bill's Indians puts on his full regalia and takes a stroll down Broadway?

Because he's an Indian?—not at all. Because he dresses like an Indian, and all the rest of the people on the street are dressed like white folk.

Wouldn't you smile if that Indian should protest that he didn't like New York because everybody stared at him so?

If you're going into business, and want to make a success of it the thing to do is to be just as near like the people who pay your salary want you to be as you can.

Why not? There's plenty of time for silt skirts and shadow gowns and low cut necks—when business is over. If the people you work for don't like that kind of clothes, hang them up in your closet in the darkest corner, and wear the kind of clothes the people you work for do like—while you're working.

for them. What you do at other times is not in the least their affair.

Business is business, whether you're a teacher or stenographer—stick to your business and wear clothes that look as if you meant business—if you want to be a success.

As for the little girl with the silt skirt and the shadow gown—who wouldn't wear the kind of clothes the people who she was living liked—I hope she has a nice position somewhere where she can do just as she pleases all the time—and make a good salary at it.

I wonder what sort of a position that will be—don't you?

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## Advice to the Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

No.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am 30 and in love with a young lady two years my senior. She reciprocates my love, but I am undecided as to whether I should continue keeping company with her. I told her that I could not get married for five years, as I am not financially equipped. Do you think it proper for me to keep her waiting, as she fears our love will grow cold at the expiration of five years?

When radiography was invented photographs of the interior of the body required exposures of several minutes, and often a quarter of an hour. This was found to be injurious to the subject, for the X-ray have a burning and disintegrating effect upon living tissues, and long exposure to them may produce disastrous effects, or even death.

It was evident that this wonderful discovery could not be of much use to physicians unless means were found to greatly shorten the time of exposure, and so the necessary means were sought. Improvements of the tubes in which the rays are produced, and of the sensitive

plates upon which the photographs are made, soon resulted in a notable shortening of the exposures. They were brought down to five minutes for the thicker parts of the body, three minutes for the head, three minutes for the lungs, three minutes for the legs, two minutes for the arms and half a minute for the hands.

But this was by no means sufficient. Seconds, and fractions of seconds, must be substituted for minutes in order to make safe the application of the marvelous rays to the living subject. The desired shortening of the time of exposure was obtained by means of an apparatus called a reinforcing screen. With this the time required to photograph a thigh was reduced from two minutes to one-tenth of a second!

Then attention was turned again to increasing the sensibility of the photographic plates, and three years ago M. Lantiers of Paris succeeded in producing plates which, used in conjunction with the reinforcing screens, reduce the time to a third or a quarter of what it had been before.

Even this did not satisfy those who wished to photograph the movements of the internal organs, and another great step was made by M. Dessauer's invention of what he calls the eclair, or lighting method. With his apparatus, which is employed with a Ruhmkorff coil, and without reinforcing screens, the time of exposure is reduced to a hundredth, and, in some cases, to a thousandth of a second.

Clear photographs were then made of the lungs, the stomach, the intestines and the heart in one five-hundredth of a second. But it is found that, for the skull, the reinforcing screens must still be employed and the time extended to one three-hundredth of a second.

## Wonders of X-Ray Photography

In Its Present Stage, Motion Pictures Can Be Taken of the Beating Human Heart Without Injury to the Subject

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Invention follows invention, and improvement improvement, so rapidly in these days of scientific marvels that the edge of wonder is dulled. There is no time left to stop the razor. Curiosity is fatigued by constant exercise and cannot fully comprehend one novelty before another takes its place.

How many, for instance are aware that the art of X-ray photography has reached the instantaneous stage, and that it is now possible to take a cinematograph picture showing the beating of the heart in a living man? And not only the heart, but other internal organs can be shown in moving shadows upon a screen.

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It is Dessauer's eclair method which has rendered motion pictures of the internal organs of the body possible. This process is called cinematography. A special form of motion photograph machine has been contrived for this purpose. A series of little photographic plates are caused to pass, with a regulated speed, before the rays. The rays are produced in successive instantaneous flashes, each flash coinciding with the passage of a plate, but occupying only a very slight fraction of the time that the plate is in position. Thus, while a considerable space of the time may be occupied in the passage of the entire series of plates the organ that is being photographed is exposed to the rays, all told, for only a second or so, and no harm results.

Different organs require various degrees of speed in the passage of the successive plates in order that their movements may be clearly reproduced. Thus one or two plates per second suffice for radiographing the movements of the stomach, and the intestines, but the action of the heart is so quick that not less than five exposures per second must be made, and a greater number is desirable, and will, unquestionably, be attained.

The time is plainly coming when we shall see upon a screen the entire mechanism of a human body in full action. Then physiology will be taught by sight and not by books, and physicians themselves will learn things about these bodies of ours of which, perhaps, they have never dreamed.

And all this is the result of an accidental discovery—that of the power of the X-rays to penetrate opaque bodies—followed by the persistent application of the human mind to the development of the

wonderful possibilities which that accident uncovered.

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## How to Make the Best Cough Remedy at Home

A Family Supply at Small Cost, and Fully Guaranteed.

Make a plain syrup by mixing one pint of granulated sugar and 1/2 pint of warm water and stir for 3 minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of pure Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the best cough syrup at a saving of \$2. It never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold almost instantly, and will usually conquer an ordinary cough in 24 hours. It tones up the jaded appetite and is just laxative enough to be helpful in a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also excellent for bronchial trouble, bronchial asthma, whooping cough and spasmodic croup.

This method of making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) is now used in more homes than any other cough syrup. This explains why it is often imitated, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in gaisacol and other natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.