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New Spring Simplicity-Gowns.

An Evening Creation of White Satin and an Afternoon Gown of Chiffon Illustrate

the New Note

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

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SIMPLICITY, although not inoperative, will go hand in hand with the most elaborate Oriental effects this coming season, and I am now going to describe two of my "Simplicity" gowns shown in the photographs.

The first one is an evening gown of white satin with drapery of beautiful periwinkle color chiffon worked in rhinestones and bugles in a wheat-sheaf pattern. A drapery of chiffon extends over the side of the corsage and is caught into the waist from which it drapes down side of skirt to the hem.

The note of coloring is introduced by a beautiful belt of two shades of old rose and a spray of silk flowers in mauves, yellows and old rose colorings is worn across the corsage.

The other "Simplicity" gown is for afternoon wear. It is purple chiffon and charmeuse. The corsage and the top part of the skirt are of chiffon and chiffon is gauged around the hips to keep the skirt tight. The neck is finished with a soft lace ruffle and jabot held in place by tiny blue flower-like rosettes while a beautiful wreath of silk flowers is tucked into the corsage band.

The sleeves are short and are finished with a soft double ruffle of the same lace as at the neck.

The piquant effect of a flower-adorned, fur-trimmed muff as carried with an evening gown will prove such a valuable addition that I hope before very long it will become an accepted fact—and fashion.

For I have made a muff to match—or rather to contrast with, and at any rate to complete—each one of

the score of evening gowns. While as regards the accompanying head gear I have given prominence to closely swathed turbans, the "small head" being still my ideal, and being still my ideal, and being, furthermore, I am glad to say, already proclaimed as the correct coiffure for the coming season.

I have been able in these gowns to reveal in the suitably blended color effects, which—as you know—I adore, special scope for such scheme being afforded by the softly swathed draperies of chiffon and ninon, which are now undoubtedly the place of the scantier and shorter skirt. One dress, primarily of charmeuse, with sundry veils of ninon, brings together into one suit what other people have kindly proclaimed as beautiful to a degree—the deep purple bloom of grapes; the warm, reddish brown and lighter turning hints of Autumn foliage; that other elusive tint, "dregs of wine," which combines several of these same shades in one almost indescribable but lovely whole; there being finally introduced a flush of rose and a glimmer of gold.

Then another dress, into which a tall, slender slip of a girl looks exquisite, has almost fish-like folds of delicate anise yellow chiffon, edged with a crystal and paste embroidery drawn about the shoulders into a central device of blazing diamonds and cabochon pearls, fringed with crystals for the deeper orange tints for background, net matching the chiffon then forms the corsage and the upper part of the skirt, whose close moulding to the figure is made more notable by its underlining with flesh pink, its soft transparency being brodered into brightness by a device of crystal opalescent beads and bugles and just a few diamonds with connecting traceries of orange-hued silk.

High up under the bust there is drawn a band of emerald green and silver tissue, which, in fact, is folded into a strange Egyptian-looking ornament, and then to divide the brodered net from the trailing skirt draperies of anise pink and amber yellow and orange chiffon, there is an encircling band of chinchilla, which is drawn low down at the right side, and there held in place by another of those shining and crystal fringed ornaments. The Oriental suggestion of this gown is emphasized by the small, closely-fitting turban of vivid green and silver tissue, with many strings of crystals and diamonds looped low down over the ears, while the old Egyptian dignity is most pleasantly contrasted with the eminently Parisian addition of a great muff of the gauged green tissues, banded with chinchilla fur. These are my two special favorites out of the twenty. I think, though, I like the effect, too, of the gown of old rose and gold velvet just swathed about the figure below a softness of flesh-colored chiffon and worn with an old rose turban, which is surmounted

by a purple ostrich feather, this being the color, too, of the great mass of gauze, tulle on which hangings of silver shine out. Another and deeper pink—more of the granium variety, is patterned with shadowy leaves of silver and gold, and banded about the waist with "dead" mauve shadings, the turban being of silver tissue with a spun glass algerette fastened directly in front, and the muff of the same shimmering fabric, set off by bordering of dark shawl fur, and further adorned with a trail of anemones—pink, purple and mauve—held up with a queer little bow in "dead" mauve and turquoise shades.

Other gowns are out in shades which range from faintest anisea yellow to golden cinnamon and glorious flame, and every one of them, you may be interested to know, is made with a distinct train, while whether their fabric be metallic tissue or transparent ninon, they show some suggestion of an upward draping, or actual opening at one side.

Another stage gown—made in this case for Miss End Leslie's debut at the Prince of Wales—which gives you a hint of my intentions, and, indeed, my actual creations, for the coming season is a dainty and delicate affair of white ninon underlined with flesh pink and outwardly trimmed, too, with plect ribbon and tiny beads in the same faintly pink shading. And then to complete it there is one of the new taffeta coats, this too, being of pale pink and having all the pretty new curves followed by a trimming of gauged and corded silk.

Then the leghorn hat is of the picturesque variety, which accords well with such a gown. Its broad brim is lined with lavender blue, while the strings of periwinkle satin are at first looped round bunches of shaded roses, and then threaded through the brim, so that their contrast of color may be emphasized, and that they may fall far over both pink coat and white skirt.

How do you like the scheme? Indeed I hope that it may appeal to you, for you may have my word for it that this is the particular form of attire in which you will have to appear this Summer if you want to be in the fashion. Lingerie and muslin dresses are to be more favored than ever—always supposing that the clerk of the weather doesn't upset all Dame Fashion's well laid plans by his unexpected and undesired severity. But to distinguish these white dresses from the production of last year there will be many significant but small changes, and, most important and noticeable of all, the invaluable addition of either a coat or a scarf of taffeta. The new silk scarf, I must tell you, now has gained in size and shapeliness, and proclaims itself as a close connection of the pelerie, which is laid over the shoulders so that it covers the sleeves to the elbows, the long ends then falling almost to the feet, while the deep cape with point at the back is of almost equal extent. As thus worn the periwinkle scarf is a sufficiently dignified wrap for the dowager, but you have only to take those long scarf ends, twist them about the waist and knot them at the left side and—hey, presto!—you have the most piquant pretty addition for the white muslin frock of "sweet seventeen."

Simple Evening Gown of White Satin with Drapery of Chiffon Designed by "Lucile" for Early Spring.



Why a Male Bee Couldn't Vote--But a Human Female Should

By Prof. Gustav Fischer. (Of Jena University, Germany.)

THAT the male bee should under no circumstances have a vote in an ant community has been proven by recent laboratory experimentation upon the

brains of the three types of bees—the female, the male and the neutral, or worker. Both bees and ants have recognized this fact by depriving the male of any but a biological part in their activities.

The brain of the male bee is a trifle larger than that of the female or the worker, but it is immensely less developed and lacks entirely certain important features present in the others. The same is true of the ant.

The bees and ants carry on their activities by instinct; the human being by reason.

Here you see how the brains of the three kinds of bees compare to each other. Beneath them is a human brain. No one, not even the keenest scientist, could tell by looking at this brain, by weighing it or measuring it or dissecting it, whether it is the brain of a human male or a human female. He might guess, because, as a rule, a man's brain is slightly heavier than a woman's and averages a few different slight measurements. The differences are not, however, either constant or proven, and so, while the clever scientist might say he thought this a man's brain or a woman's brain, he couldn't be sure which it really was.

On the other hand, the difference between the brains of the three kinds of bees is apparent at once. It would seem, then, that for the working of instinct developed to its highest power, different kinds of brains are needed. But for the working of the higher faculty of reason, only one kind of brain is necessary. Instinct is only perhaps highly organized habit; reason is volition. The brains of the three kinds of ants are highly developed

but rigid machines which can only produce just the kind of activity for which they are built. They are like a stocking machine, say, which can only produce a certain kind of stockings, but not women's wraps.

The brain of man, on the other hand, is a machine of great flexibility which can create anything. A male ant therefore shouldn't vote because his brain clearly shows it is not made for the activities carried on by the female and working ants who do have to look after the good of the community.

But, on the other hand, the woman's brain shows that it is able to do any work the man's brain can do. The difficulty of studying so very small a structure and following each nerve may be appreciated by any one who will catch a bee and just look at that little brain inside of the head. I started by making a series of sections of the brains of pupae bees—just ready to fly—and by making plaster casts of their brains. The diagrams show how successful the work was.

The three orders of individuals among ants and bees have different duties to perform, and because they require the development of different instincts for the performance of this work, different parts of the brain are more fully developed in each, for its special work. The instincts act through certain nerve-chords or bundles of chords running up to the brain, and therefore, as these chords and their centres are developed for the activities required of male, female and worker, the brains differ considerably.

The brain of the drone (male) has a large seeing-flap, corresponding to the large eye. The drones require good sight to follow the

flight of the queen. The smelling flap (Lobus olfactorius) is not noticeably smaller in the drone than in the worker, but is not so highly developed within, for as the drone takes no part in the gathering of food and care of the young, it does not require the smelling sense so much.

In the workers, the seeing-flap is noticeably smaller than in the drone, yet somewhat larger than in the queen. The workers direct their flight by vision, so they require sight more than the queen, which, as is well known, after breeding remains in the hive, until after the swarm leaves, when she is guided by the workers. The smelling-flap of the workers is much larger than the Queen's, because the workers require a highly developed sense of smell for their multifarious labors, while the queen has nothing to do with the gathering of food, building of the comb or care of the brood.

The so-called fungoid-shaped bodies, in which the chords from all parts of the brain meet, are decidedly larger in the workers than in the queen. If it be held that the Fungoid-shaped bodies are the seat of the intellect of insects, it is appreciable that the worker-bee, which shows the greatest thinking power, possesses this organ in well developed form.

But it is no less certain that these fungoid-shaped bodies are not merely the seat of thought, but also the centre of highly complicated instincts. This follows also from a consideration of the drones, in which the fungoid-shaped bodies are larger than in the queen, and almost as large as in the workers. Even though there are differences in the structure which bespeak a relative



The Large, but Undeveloped Brain of the Male Bee.



The Smaller but Complex Brain of the Female Bee.



The Middle-sized, Highly Complex Brain of the Worker's Brain.



The Human Brain—The Same in the Woman as in the Man.

ly higher development of these important centres in the workers, we must draw the conclusion that the fungoid-shaped bodies are not exclusively the organs of intellect, but that instincts are the real basis, or they would not be so highly developed in the staid drones.

Similar results have been secured from the study of the brains of ants, conducted first by Marion Sweet and then (after his death) by H. Pietschker.

Forel has held that the fungoid-shaped bodies were altogether lacking in the males, but Pietschker found them, although smaller than in queens and workers.

The brains of the males of the ants, just as in the drones, are notable for their large seeing flaps, but have small smelling-flaps. In the brains of female ants the seeing-flaps are not so large as in the male, but larger than in the workers. It is well known that these ants have no wings, and consequently, the need for vision is of far less importance for them than for those insects that have wings.

In the worker-ants the smelling-flap is especially large, for sensations of smell are most important to them for the finding of their way and for the performance of their many duties in the nest. In the worker-ants the fungoid-shaped bodies are much larger and more highly developed than in the females.

It is demonstrated by the study of the brains of the bees and ants that the different instincts of the three different classes are marked in the brain construction of each class. Herein is an additional proof that instinct is absolutely dependent upon the inherited paths of the nerve-system.

One of "Lucile's" Simplicity Gowns for Afternoon Wear. It is of Purple Chiffon and Charmeuse.

Farmers! The Razor Is Better Than the Spade!

IF there be any belief thoroughly established in the mind of the farmer it is that, "cultivation" is necessary for growing crops. If the plants are to thrive, the earth about their roots must be dug up at intervals.

Recent experiments of the Department of Agriculture, however, appear to show there is nothing in this idea at all. Corn, for instance, grows just as well and bears quite as many and as big ears when the earth about its roots is left alone.

But it is necessary, of course, to keep down the weeds. And just here lies the whole secret of the business. Cultivation destroys the weeds—which is why it helps the corn or other crop. The stirring up of the soil has nothing to do with it. And the destruction of weeds is accomplished most economically, not by pulling them up, but by shaving them off close to the ground.

When weeds are treated in this fashion, and kept cut down, they do not thrive. On the contrary, they soon die. In this respect they differ from lawn grass, which grows

better and thicker with frequent close cutting. Whence it comes about that a well-clipped lawn frees itself of weeds after a while.

It follows that, as a substitute for cultivation, the shaving of the soil with sharp hoes is a method of treatment likely to be adopted. But the prospect is that before very long shaving machines, specially constructed for the purpose, will be made and sold, enabling the farmer with a minimum of labor to go over his land with some form of apparatus that will be in effect a series of giant razors on wheels.

This theory has been put to the test with an improvised machine constructed along these lines and the results obtained fully justified the expectations of the Government's agricultural experts.

Perhaps the chief obstacle to the introduction of this new method, however, will be the conservatism of the average farmer who, having been brought up in the use of the spade, will hesitate to abandon it for the new-fangled razor, notwithstanding the Government's enthusiastic promises.