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**Dressy Chiffon Frock for Warm Afternoons**



For the sunny afternoons of autumn days this very dressy frock of dove-gray chiffon, trimmed with chinchilla bands, makes a most appropriate costume.

**Shell Earrings Worn by Stylish Dressers**

Tortoise shell, so highly valued in the long ago, is enjoying an enthusiastic revival, and tortoise shell earrings are the very last word in smartness, says a writer in the New York Times. The handsomest ones are carved, made of several rings and drops, and very long, almost touching the shoulder. The most costly fans in ostrich, lace or marabou, have sticks of tortoise, and the choicest things, cigarette cases and holders, vanity cases, combs and bracelets, are fashioned of this new material. Tortoise shell is not expensive, and one of its charms is that it cannot be successfully imitated.

The wrist watch has been demoted to the ranks of utility, and is no longer regarded as an ornament, no matter how elaborately it is set. It is now the fashion to wear a tiny time-piece, jeweled, it may be, like a locket, on a fine neck chain. One charming design in platinum encircled with two diamonds is pendant from a small platinum chain. Another locket watch is worn on a slender chain of green gold, the strands braided. Nothing could be more feminine and dainty than this combination of ornament and service. Bracelets are the rage, and women are bringing from the family jewel case the quaintest old bits, most of them being wide and important looking. The newest style that is very popular is to wear several slender bracelets on one arm. Usually one circle is set in colored stones, and the others, worn above and below the color, are set in diamonds. Armlets, worn half way above the elbow, are also affected, and little imagination is required to foresee the vogue of the anklet.

**Use Better Judgment in Wearing Hosiery**

"Women are showing more judgment than formerly in the buying and wearing of hose," says a hosiery expert. "When they buy silk hose, they buy either the sheer chiffon for wear with fragile frocks, or those with a heavy 'cover' to go with heavier rich gowns. For general wear they are buying, more and more, the best cotton and lisle hose. They buy either the hose that are fitted by a seam or those that are shaped in the weaving without a seam, either of which fits the ankle and does not wrinkle. They are learning to distinguish the different varieties of hose by the texture of the ankle and of the calf which in a stocking that is to hold its shape, must be the same. Any darkening of the fabric at the ankle shows that the stocking has been fitted after it came off the machine and cannot be trusted to keep its shape."

**Colorful Frocks Are Charming for Kiddies**

Few things indicate more decidedly the progress of designing than the charming clothes created for the modern child. They are colorful and exquisite, simple and smart, and above everything else, appropriate. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of these wee frocks and coats is their individuality.

It does not take long for a mother to decide just what particular color is becoming to her small daughter, and whether her type calls for tulle and ruffles or for an almost exaggerated slowness and lack of ornamentation.

**Satin Slippers.**  
With the pronounced vogue for satin both black and brown there is an awakened interest in shoes and slippers of satin. The new fall models show a considerable number made of this fabric and designed with a view toward completing a costume perfect to the least of its details.

**Tailored Gown Is Fashion Favorite**

**Color Variation Is One of Season's Offerings in Trim Frocks.**

The fall season brings the lure of new fashions into the limelight. We begin our shopping tour with avidity, says a prominent fashion writer, but in the host of things displayed, we should not overlook the features which will mark our attire as new or passe when the first flush of the season's offerings is over.

One note that seems to predominate in the models which will rule the vogue is the tailored effect. Not the prim, mannish tweeds which characterized the flapper last year, but filmy silks stretched and banded into an intriguing unity. The black frock which we accepted so wholeheartedly and to which we cling so desperately, despite the exquisite sports shades that designers offered, has at last begun to lose its hold. We could not relinquish it altogether, so the wise men who make our fashions decided to offer it with a little color variation.

It may have its neckline, skirt bottom and sleeves touched with bands of color, and the color may be selected from those shades like lemon, scarlet, powder blue, violet or jade. Rather an extreme contrast, but the brilliant hue is used so sparingly that we shall find it an attractive beginning for the colored frocks of more formal wear.

Looking across the panorama of clothes for fall, one is inclined to believe that the simple modes of the younger girl have been artfully developed to meet the needs of the more mature woman. Those delightfully plain sailor blouses which every schoolgirl loves are offered in silk. Sometimes there is a lace trimming, very often an embroidered motif at the center or side of the blouse, and not infrequently the printed fabrics are used to disguise the simple lines of the middie.

The straight-line frock will remain in vogue. Yet there will be so many changes in its trimming that we shall scarcely recognize the foundational silhouette this season. We may trim it in the tailored fashion of bands, clever satchery, geometric pluits or strips of self-material, or we may select the same line with the lavish embellishment of lace and ribbon or georgette ruffling. And the straight line may find its grace in circular side panels, which dip slightly below the normal skirt length.

New weaves, heavy and light materials and the soft fabrics for afternoon and evening wear are scheduled to hold sway.

**Smart Sports Hat of Tan Felt Is Popular**



This chic sports hat of tan felt is trimmed with quills of brown velvet.

**For Slip Covers That Remain Through Winter**

With the advent of autumn, summer covers on chairs and couches are ordinarily removed by most housekeepers. If one wishes to keep them on through the winter, however, as is frequently the case where the furniture is a bit worn, a note of color and newness may be achieved by shortening the slips so that the legs of the sofa or chairs are visible and adding around the bottoms a box-plaited fringe of six-inch ribbon. Cushions made of ribbon to harmonize with these frills and placed in the chairs or sofas will do much toward making a long familiar room seem new.

**Length of Dress Will Not Affect Shoe Mode**

It used to be said that when long skirts returned boots would come back. But we are realizing today that the hem of the skirt has comparatively nothing to do with the type of shoe worn, said a shoe man. The beauty and symmetry of the shoe will govern, no matter what skirt length is determined.

So the manufacturer tells the shoe merchant to be calm on any fashion forecast that has to do with the length of skirts. The maker of dresses, to be sure, has his worries over the length of skirts, but for fine footwear the call always will be for trimness, harmony and smartness.

**Heavy Coat of Raccoon Built on Sports Lines**



Few furs maintain so lasting a popularity as raccoon. The heavy coat here shown is built on loose, sports lines, is practical for the coldest weather, and is generally satisfactory.

**Color Scheme Should Be Chosen With Care**

It is quite right that in one's own private rooms he indulge in any color scheme that is particularly pleasing to him. A living room color scheme should be cheerful and a combination of various colors. There must be a predominating color, yet it should not stand out too strongly. Soft yellows and creams, dull old rose, grays that are "alive"—that is, those that are mixed with lavender, rose or yellow; or apple-green (as well as other greens that are allied to this green) are used very successfully as the leading color. Those who are particularly fond of having flowers in their living room practically at the time, and most of us belong to this class, should be careful not to have a color scheme that will not permit of the introduction of flowers of any and all colors. For instance, so many living rooms are finished almost entirely in yellow or some tone of red. This is very unfortunate. Yellow flowers are very prominent, and they are altogether suited to outdoor coloring. But at what a disadvantage is a beautiful bunch of yellow zinnias, for instance, in a red room? Or how uncomfortable must a bunch of lovely pink or red roses feel in a room that stands out as yellow in tone? This may be avoided. One method of doing so is by the introduction of quite a great deal of blue, particularly of the brighter tones, of red, lavenders and various shades of green. If these suggested tones are introduced in the walls and in the draperies they will be found to blend with any of the dominating colors spoken of above and also with any temporary ornament that may be introduced. But remember that there must be enough of them to act as answering tones, strong enough to act as a balance. Blue is particularly remarkable as a peace-maker among discordant colors.

**Machine Hemstitching Resembles Handwork**

Put two strips of your goods together, having them the width that you want between two rows of hemstitching. Turn the edges of these strips in just the same as you would do if you were going to put insertion between the strips. Now take about twenty thicknesses of grocery paper or newspaper and place these between the two strips of goods, the edges of which you have turned in, holding the edges of the strips of goods and the edges of the paper evenly together. Now sew the edges of the goods and the papers together on the machine, taking care to sew as closely to the edge as possible. When finished, pull the paper away from the goods. The length of the stitch produced by placing several thicknesses of the paper between the goods forms a hemstitch which is quickly and easily made, and is very pretty and closely resembles hand hemstitching. The width of the hemstitch will be according to the number of thicknesses of paper which you use.

**Restful in Effect.**

The mere thought of lovely soft green voile curtains is soothing and restful. Conducive to making one want to sink into an armchair and feel at peace with the world are curtains fashioned of this material and edged with green ribbon. The valance across the entire top of the window has three rows of ribbon one inch apart. Cocarde of the ribbon, attached to narrow strips of the voile edged with ribbon, form the tie-back.

**Wrap Gloves in Flannel.**

It is worth while taking care of a good pair of gloves. If kid and suede gloves are wrapped in flannel when not in use they will last longer than when put away uncovered.

**HOW**

**BEEES TAKE POLLEN FROM ONE FLOWER TO ANOTHER.**  
Insects are chiefly beneficial as pollinizers of blossoms and there are but few plants or trees that do not depend to some extent upon them to carry pollen from one flower to another.

Most of our fruits are largely dependent upon insects, writes A. B. Champlain, and many kinds of crops could not be raised without their assistance. Flowers are visited by members of all the main groups of insects. Bees are the most important, while flies come next.

Butterflies, the insects of flowers par excellence, feed on their sweet nectar, revel in their delicate perfumes and seem almost like another flower as, with dainty wings, they flutter and flit among the blossoms.

Insects are attracted to flowers mainly to obtain food (honey or pollen), being guided by the bright colors, perfumes and odors—depending on the taste of the particular insect.

In this way nature provides an indispensable and important means of carrying pollen from the stamens of one plant to the stigma of another, thus insuring cross fertilization and the production of fruits and seeds.

A bee enters the slipper-shaped lip of an orchid, the pink lady's slipper, in search of honey. It is unable to leave by the same opening. By crawling under the stigma it may escape by one of the two lateral openings at the base of the lip.

As it leaves the flower it rubs against the anther above, thus dusting its back with pollen. Entering the next flower it leaves some of this pollen on the stigma, in this way effecting a complete cross-pollination process.—Nature Magazine.

**ORIGIN OF THREE-MILE LIMIT**

Nation Could Control Sea Along Its Border as Far as Ancient Cannon's Range.

The doctrine of "freedom of the seas" is of comparatively recent date. Spain and Portugal claimed to divide jurisdiction over them through the famous bull of Pope Alexander VI. Venice claimed the Adriatic and Holland made large claims in the Indies. It was, therefore, something of a novelty when Grotius, the father of international law, announced that "the boundless and rolling sea was as common to all people as the air," and that "no prince could challenge further into the sea than he could command with a cannon," says Frederick R. Condit. The doctrine, however, comported well with the rise of the great nations in Europe in the Seventeenth century in its negation of the claim that one nation might exercise lordship over the seas.

Thus, gradually, and after many wars and much controversy between the great maritime powers, it became finally generally recognized that the limit of control of a nation over its adjacent waters was the ancient limit of the cannon range; to wit, three miles.—North American Review.

**How Film Lighting Is Made.**

Probably most of our readers are sufficiently sophisticated to realize that, when the movie man needs a flash of lightning in his action, he does not have to wait for a thunderstorm to get it. Probably few of them, however, realize how simple and cheap the production of film lighting is. The wooden stand used for the purpose is wired just like an arc lamp. The two contact points are on the two upright arms—a single large carbon constituting the electrical member in the one case, and several smaller ones in the others. By pulling a cord the two contacts are brought together and the circuit established; and when they are released and the circuit broken, there is a momentary flashing arc. The spreading out of the arc effect over the several small carbons of the one contact is responsible for much of the realism of this brand of lightning.—Scientific American.

**How Regiment Got Its Name.**

The origin of the famous Gordon Highlanders, one of Scotland's crack killed regiments, was recalled recently by General Sir Ian Hamilton in a review at Aberdeen. It was all due to the "loveliest woman in bonnie Scotland," Jean, duchess of Gordon, who at a time of stress rode to the county fairs in a Highland bonnet and regimental jacket, and scores who else would have spurned the king's shilling received it in rapture from her lips. At the review, Private William Simpson, eighty-seven years old, was present, wearing the Indian mutiny medal. To him General Hamilton remarked: "Lord Roberts always told me that the finest sight he ever saw in his life was the Highlanders advancing in line in front of Lucknow."

**How to Clamp Log in Suck.**

To keep round firewood from turning in a wood rack or sawbuck, it is necessary only to nail to diagonally opposite arms of the rack eight or ten-inch sections of a broken or discarded croquet mallet. These are placed so that they will project about a quarter inch over the edge of the arm.—Popular Science Monthly.