

Women Wore Skins

INTERESTING HISTORY OF CLOTHES.

When did men and women first begin to wear clothing? The question is an interesting one. The earliest man was certainly a primitive man, and he was certainly unclothed. The scientists have reconstructed him for us as something like a gorilla. He had a low forehead, huge jaws, and was so covered with fur-like hair that it probably never occurred to him that his body needed any protection other than that which nature provided.

Thousands of years later we know for certain that the Ancient Britons clothed themselves in the skins of animals. They also dyed their bodies blue with woad. But this was only when they were at home. The warrior of the period disliked getting bits of animal hide in his wounds.

Then, however, fashions varied. Mr. H. Dennis Bradley in "The History of Dress" says that the skins of animals were those made the hide of a bearded cow, and the hide of a "brych." Those made the inferior skin of some vulgar beast were called "targan."

The first Peroxide Blonde. The smartest woman of those days wore a one-piece "brych" garment which covered the whole body and fastened at the neck with a necklace of beads and a thorn. A necklace of beads and a thorn, a necklace of beads and a thorn, a necklace of beads and a thorn.

Olden Day Dandies. Later on, with the coming of the dandies, the dandies thrived to the experiments. The new male garment, the "cotlet," was evolved, shaped close to the body and made of fine powdered silk. Over this was worn the "appliance," a voluminous species of cloak with a very high collar buttoning up to the chin and fitting only the shoulders; the sleeves, narrow at the top, became so wide at the bottom that they touched the ground.

Women, on the other hand, displayed during this period little originality or individuality in their costume. She was content to adapt herself to the existing fashions of the day. For riding and she rode like a man. She was habited exactly like a man.

Causes of Disease. Attention is drawn to the smallpox figures, showing a total of 1,224 cases in the first six months of 1923, against 973 in the whole of 1922, 386 in 1921, 280 in 1920 and 311 in 1919. Vaccination of infants has decreased to 33 per cent.—a grave situation—and Sir George declares he would be failing in his duty if he did not call attention to it.

Where Danger Lurks. All kinds of stone and rock seem to come from far and near, carried by the currents, to make up this wonderful beach. Fine granite and red stone from Devonshire; quartz rock from the Isle of Wight; Wolf rock from the Cornish coast; banded rhyolite, and many others appear among the amazing mass of pebbles.

The beach itself seems to be formed in three terraces, the lowest being of course the widest. The descent from one terrace to another is often very steep, and sometimes a trifle risky for a person who is not sure-footed. It is the terrace formation which makes the beach strong enough to resist the fiercest gales.

Several theories are put forward by scientists to account for the formation of this marvellous beach. The most probable of these is that it was originally due to gales from the southwest and strong ocean currents, carrying the largest pebbles eastwards, and gradually dropping them according to their size and weight. But even this theory, reasonable as it sounds, does not appear to solve the problem satisfactorily.

Naturally, the sea all round the Chesil Beach is very dangerous to shipping when certain kinds of gales spring up. It should be mentioned, too, that attempting to bathe on this beach is to seek a terrible fate. The sudden dip of the stones below the beach and the terrific underflow current often render quite vain the best efforts of a clever swimmer.

So many lives have been lost in shipwrecks and bathing in the bay to the west of the beach that this water has been given the name of "Dead Man's Bay." The high seas breaking over the Chesil Bank during a storm is a sight such as probably can be equalled in wild beauty nowhere else around our coast.

Two events in connection with the flood completely over the beach, whilst totally submerged, the railway between Portland and Weymouth. In September, 1883, the sea broke over the beach, during a great gale, and a gown of sero mousseline is embroidered all over in spangles, and girdled with black satin.

By Rud Fisher.

JEFF, DEMPSEY SAYS YOU AIN'T REDUCING FAST ENOUGH ON YOUR DIET OF ONE EGG A DAY. SO—

GIVE ME A DRINK OF WATER FIRST. MY TONGUE FEELS LIKE A BUTTER.

THAT'S JUST IT. HE WANTS YOU TO DRY OUT. WATER PUTS ON WEIGHT. YOU GET NO LIQUIDS FOR FOUR DAYS!

RIGHT! JACK SAYS YOU'RE TOO FAT TO BE SPEEDY IN THE SPARRING MATCHES WITH HIM AND DRYING OUT WILL REDUCE YOU FINE!

DON'T BE SILLY. I'VE TOLD YOU WHAT DEMPSEY'S ORDERS ARE.

JUST LET ME GARGLE SOME OF THAT!

BLUB!

THEN STOP TANTALIZING ME, YOU BIG BUM!

The Most Dreaded Foe

STARTLING FACTS ABOUT CANCER INCREASE—TUBERCULOSIS STEADILY ON THE DECLINE.

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind the one least understood, yet most insidious—cancer—slowly but surely increases its ravages in this country every year. This disturbing fact is emphasized in the annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Sir George Newman. Statistics at the big "grinding" diseases are carefully analyzed. In order of the death-rate per thousand of the population of England and Wales these are:—

Respiratory diseases (all forms) 161
Diseases of heart and circulation 157
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs 101
Cancer (malignant diseases) 98
Tuberculosis (all forms) 53
Diseases of alimentary canal 52

While cancer occupies only the fourth place on the list, it is the only "killing disease," states Sir George, which is definitely and uniformly increasing. Tuberculosis is declining steadily. No fewer than 46,933 deaths, of those from all causes reported during the year, are attributed to the ravages of cancer. The deaths per million increased from 173 in 1888-92 to 1,215 in 1921, and, allowing for more accurate modern diagnosis, the data "confirm the popular impression that the recorded increase of mortality from cancer is

NOT A STATISTICAL FICTION but an established fact." But though the facts set out make melancholy reading, adds the report, it should be recollected that 20 years ago the prospect of conquering typhus or even typhoid seemed even to experienced experts, a chimerical mirage. Yet typhus is gone and typhoid controlled. Smallpox was equally baffling. The conquest of these diseases, which we now enjoy as our rightful inheritance, was achieved by means simple enough when known. So doubtless it will be with cancer. Other facts brought out in the report are that:—

Expectation of life at birth is now 11 years greater for boys and 13 years for girls than 80 years ago. 375,000 years per annum were lost to employment among insured workers.

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"It is obvious," adds the report, "that the vaccination laws are in need of amendment. But the protection which vaccination and re-vaccination may afford cannot be disputed by anyone who has had actual experience in dealing with this disease." It is stated that the reason why England escaped an epidemic is largely due to the protection of the male population in the Army during the war period.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.

Preserved Foods Under Suspicion.

Are preserved foods a cause of cancer? Sir Frederick Treves, the famous physician, in a letter to "The Times," hints that they may be, and calls for an inquiry. "I would venture to point out," he writes, "in connection with the question of cancer and diet, that the increase in cancer in recent years has been exactly coincident with the introduction of preserved food (cold storage supplies, tinned foods, concentrated foods, extracts, foods treated with preservatives, etc.). The coincidence may be accidental, but it is assuredly the most conspicuous feature in relation to the present subject. The statistics of cancer among men—who are probably the largest consumers of preserved foods—may be of avail if it be allowed that a large proportion give up the sea before they reach the period at which CANCER ATTAINS ITS MAXIMUM among men." Earlier in his letter, Sir Frederick Treves, alluding to the suggestions which have from time to time "burst upon the world associating

cancer with some particular form of diet," observes: "Most of these pronouncements have been of spontaneous growth, have merely 'cropped up,' and have been devoid of either authority or explanation. There would appear, indeed, to be a vague folklore which associates cancer in some way with food, and is satisfied with the logic which assumes that if a subject of cancer was devoted to tomatoes the vegetable was the cause of the disease." But, he says, Dr. Montagu Copeman's paper on "Cancer and Diet" at the British Association meeting presents a proposition of a very different character. Dr. Copeman suggests that a restricted consumption of animal fats may (at least) modify the progress of this dire malady. A hint of this nature from so eminent an authority must of necessity be followed up.

Built by Gales

LIKE A GREAT WALL, SEVENTEEN MILES LONG AND NEARLY FORTY FEET HIGH, THE CHESIL BEACH DEFIES THE STORMS THAT MADE IT.

To all who have seen it, the greatest wonder of the British coast is the Chesil Beach. Indeed, there is probably nothing else quite like it in the world.

The Chesil Beach is a long and, in some ways, dreary reach of pebbles and stones of every shape and size, extending in a terrace formation from the Isle of Portland to Bridport, a total distance of seventeen miles. The largest of these pebbles are generally found towards the Portland end of this curious pebbly beach, where they are often the size of the biggest potatoes.

As the beach stretches west from Portland the size of the stones, generally speaking, gradually lessens, and at Abbotsbury they are little bigger than beans, and by the time they have reached Burton's Cliff they are little more than fair-sized grains of sand. Many of them are beautifully marked, and nearly all are more or less of oval shape.

The great wonder about the Chesil Beach is, of course, not its pebbly composition, nor even its wonderful length, but its great height and width. It stands nearly forty feet above the lower beach, like an immense wall of rock, utterly impenetrable. In many places it is three or four yards wide on the top, though the width varies in different parts.

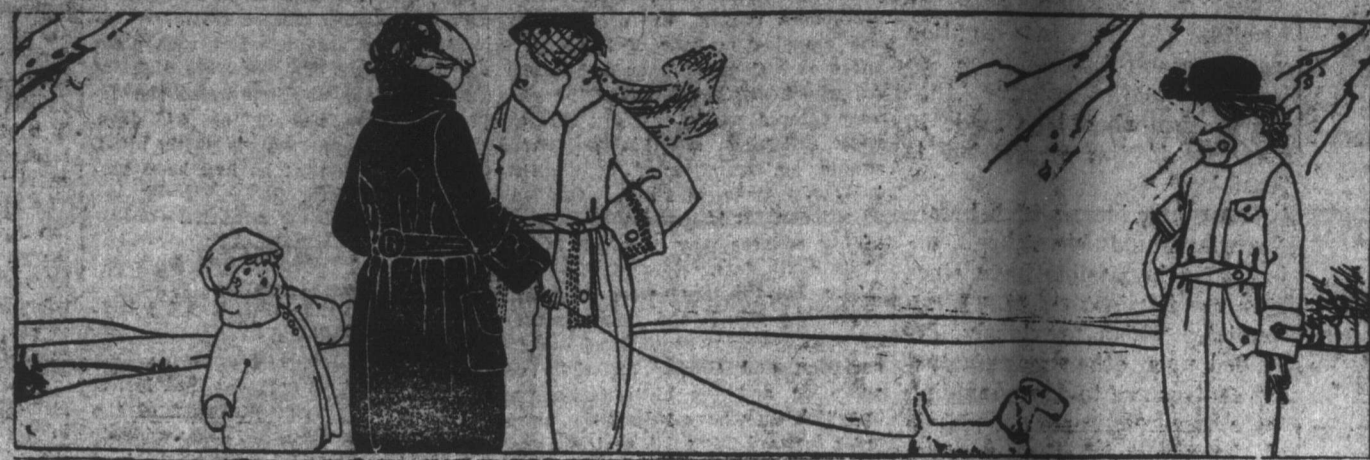
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SOME SPARRING PARTNERS SHOW EVIDENCE OF HAVING INTELLIGENCE.

By Rud Fisher.

