

## HIGH WAIST LINE POPULAR 25000 B.C.

Dressmakers of the Pharaohs' Time Made Gowns Like Those of 1916.

**COSMETICS WERE USED.**  
Expert Finds Fashions Changed Often in Nile's Highest Civilization.

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 moustaches were the rage among the young men, according to researches made by Miss B. M. Cartland, 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 in court.

In the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, just issued, Miss Cartland has described the clothes of fashionable society of the Egypt of 2500 B.C. in the Museum. Depicting the costumes of the Old Kingdom, 2980-2475 B.C., she says:

"The conventional sheathlike garment worn by all women was of plain unpleated 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 sash around the top, a fringe on the bottom, and hemes that were part-colored. In the tomb of Ptah-hotep at Sakara 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 relief red and yellow dresses as well. The fashions for women were simpler and less varied than those for men, with slight deviations from the unbecoming attire of the unconcerned woman at times by servants. The attire of dancing girls varied from the regular long costume to a short skirt, or in a later period to a girle or brightly colored beads.

"Most women wore wigs or dressed their own hair long. It fell to the shoulders or to the waist 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 circlet of real flowers was worn."

"We know that cosmetics and ornaments 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 medical reasons we do not know, and rouge and black paint were also employed as part of the 'make-up'."

"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



These pictures illustrate the ceremony of re-laying the corner-stone of the old Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, which will form part of the foundation of the new buildings which will rise from the ruins caused by the big fire last winter. The one picture shows the Duke taking the silver trowel from the case held by the Hon. Robert Rogers, Sir Robert Borden is seen to the right of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The other picture shows the Duke performing the ceremony of the laying of the stone.

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 fashions would be difficult to follow, although there was a steady tendency to 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.), the Empire (1580-1045 B.C.) as shown in our Egyptian galleries.

In the tomb of Perneb we have costumes which 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 skirt that may have been made out of 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 her hips like a kilt, the ends being knotted in front or being passed under a girdle, 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 moustaches, 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 light little curls in horizontal rows, 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 pleated hair to his chin by means of straps. Sandals, which were made of reeds or leather with a strap over the instep, connected 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.

By the time of the Middle Kingdom

ordinary individuals had adopted the pleated 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 pleated all around, the two ends curving symmetrically in front up to the girdle. The king also wears the red crown symbolic of lower Egypt, while the mate to this statuette, which is now in 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 waist line. It was at this time that clothing for the upper part of the body first appeared, and a curious cape was sometimes pinned 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 head fringe at the bottom. A similar dress exceptionally gay in color, dates from the sixth dynasty. One statuette from Assiut 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."

## CASTORIA

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## Music and Drama

### "The House of Tears"

The story of "The House of Tears" is briefly, as follows:  
In "The House of Tears" there lived Robert Collingwood, and his wife, Alice Collingwood, and their baby girl, Gail. In the courts, Robert has been granted a decree of divorce and the custody of the little girl, upon evidence that Mrs. Collingwood has been found in a compromising situation with Henry Thorne, and her subsequent admissions. Once free, Mrs. Collingwood openly accepts the attentions of Thorne, and they soon marry and go West to live. Thorne takes up the hard and uncertain life of a prospector in a mining community and his constant failure proves a source of disappointment to him and unhappiness to the woman. Collingwood, his mind upset by domestic troubles, loses his fortune in Wall Street manipulations, and becomes a raving maniac. He drives his employees out of his office, and then goes to his home, intending to kill his little daughter. In a chase up a staircase, he falls and is killed. Fifteen years later, Thorne, who has been plodding along in the west, meeting with little success, wins \$15,000 at faro in a desperate plunge one night. He has become tired of the woman he won by intrigue and his sudden prosperity turns his head. He arranges to go back to Wall Street with fortune, and he tells his wife he will not take her along, but will leave enough money for her to live on. She is horrified at the prospect of his desertion, and at the point of a revolver, demands his money. In a struggle which ensues, she is seriously wounded. Thorne leaves, believing his wife dead from the shock of her own hand.

Back in Wall Street, Thorne, who has changed his name to "Edward North, electrifies other operatives by his phenomenal rise to affluence. Gail Collingwood, who has now grown to womanhood, is known under the name of Alice Gail, and employed as a reporter on the Evening News. She is sent to interview Thorne, and he is struck by the girl's beauty and charm. They become very friendly and their acquaintance soon ripens into love in due time their betrothal is announced. Out in the mining town Thorne's wife has recovered, and she resolves to come back to the scenes of her youth. She is seeking mother, a poor, ill-clad, wandering woman, and she recognizes her daughter. They plan to make word for "North" to come to her home as she is in trouble. When he arrives he is brought face to face with his wife, whom he believes to be dead. "North" becomes frenzied and a woman is an apparition, and he flees from the house. The apparition continues to haunt him, and in a half-crazed condition he wanders through the streets, ending by running off a bridge, when he is hurled to death. Mother and daughter, re-united, then seek a happier existence.

AT THE COLONIAL  
"Four Feathers," a British War Play of Unusual Interest

"Four Feathers," with Howard Estabrook as star, is the Metro re-lease at the Colonial theatre on Thursday. Metro's characteristic, ally magnificent production, has made an unusual picture of Captain A. E. W. Mason's thrilling action work. It tells the story of a young man who, by reason of fear, fails to respond to his country's call in time of war. His resignation from the army brings from three of his comrades three white feathers, supplemented by a fourth from his fiancée, the last symbol of cowardice given him. He is stung to the quick and goes to Egypt, where the war is on between the English and the Arabs, and enlists as a Greek. The screen drama gives all the episodes of his valorous deeds whereby he saves from death by torture his three

comrades; his recovery of valuable documents, and other acts of unusual heroism, forces from his comrades just recognition of his heroism, and they demand the return of their feathers. In relinquishing them, the hero demands that they be returned to his fiancée. Upon his return to England he finds her waiting for her father, and a wedding ring is the ultimate reward that binds them together.

"Four Feathers" is full of romantic interest, but besides there are many tremendously exciting scenes shown of the dramatic conflict between the forces at war. But let it be understood that while "Four Feathers" has been presented with all the martial inspiration for dramatic effect, the picture is devoid of any gruesome details. The horrors of war are not shown at all, as it was thought best to leave much to the imagination in this respect. A splendid interpretation of the star role is given by Mr. Howard Estabrook, a handsome actor of romantic ideals and inspiration, who is well known to patrons of the regular dramatic theatres. He is ably assisted by a large company, including the attractive young leading woman, Irene Warfield, whose personality has made many pictures effective.

Put Up White Flag  
By Courier Local Wire.

With the British Armies in France Sept. 5, via London, 3.40 p.m.—Despite their determined counter-attacks yesterday, when they advanced in waves, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of this chosen strategic point, the Germans had to yield Falkenberg farm this morning. The British had closed around it in the darkness and dawn found the survivors of the garrison raked with machine gun fire. In a hopeless situation, plastered with mud after a night of cold and heavy rain, and having gone two days without sleep, they put up the white flag.

Asa C. Candler, millionaire soft drink manufacturer, was nominated for mayor of Atlanta in the Democratic primary yesterday. Stories of hardships told by "whimpering" on the border are to be refuted by "movies" shown at the First Field Artillery Armory.



## Canadian National Exhibition

RETURN TICKETS  
at reduced fares to Toronto from all stations in Canada.

SPECIAL TRAIN.  
will leave for Toronto on Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

For full particulars and special train service apply to T. J. Nelson, City Ticket Agent, 153 Colborne St. Phone 86.

## News From Terrace Hill

(From our own correspondent)  
Labor Day was an ideal day and was generally spent as a holiday, by the residents of the Hill. It afforded a much needed rest and change for many.

The building at the corner of St. George and Grand Sts. is being remodelled and filled up for a laundry. We hope to have in time all the conveniences we need. A drug store with stationary and an ice cream counter would do a good business and supply a want.

An ice cream social under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of St. James' Church, is to be held at the home of Mrs. Wagg, Dundas St. West, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6th.

Private Arthur Tooke of the 215th spent the week end at the parental home.

The Rev. James Chapman and the Rev. E. Softley returned home from their holidays the latter end of the past week.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Western Fair

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## Broadbent Invites

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Brantford and vicinity to call and see his importations of woollens for Fall and Winter Wear.

Three large cases just opened up. The designs and fabrics are quite up to the Broadbent standard of excellence, and prices as low as possible.

## BROADBENT

Tailor and Haberdasher—4 Market St.

Agents for Jaeger Specialties, Ely's Neckwear, Artex Cellular Underwear.

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"Mr. Jones on the telephone, Sir!"

❖ Back from the shop to the office to answer the telephone!  
❖ And while the manager is using his precious time in wasteful walking, his expert machinists waste theirs in waiting for him.

❖ The properly-equipped establishment has telephone facilities that provide quick communication between departments. Foremen in charge can call other department heads or the manager in his office and discuss details of manufacture without leaving their own desks. There is no slowing up anywhere to await instructions; it is a question of words not steps.

❖ Each department also can secure instant connection with the exchange outside the factory—both inter-department and exchange service make the telephone invaluable and place every employee within reach of anyone who may want him.

❖ This is Private Branch Exchange service—the efficient and economical way of equipping your business.

❖ Consult our Contract Department!



The Bell Telephone Co.  
of Canada.

## NECESSITIES OF SCARCITY

Army a Glutton for Cloth and Have to Be Worn—Coal and Ing Enlisted.

London, Sept. 6—"Wear your old clothes and invest your money in war loan," is one of the appeals for war economy with which the blank walls of England have been placarded. It is doubtful if these appeals are much heeded by the people, but if the war lasts much longer they will have to wear their old clothes for the simple reason that there will be no new clothes for them to wear.

The soldier is a great consumer. If every man in peace time used up as much material of every kind as he uses while he is in the army the volume of the nation's trade would be simply staggering. There would be no trouble about supplying the demand, for every man then would be a producer as well as a consumer, but the soldier is a consumer only, and there are now some five million of men in the British army. The result is a shortage of nearly all materials, and as the soldier must be supplied first, the government is taking all the necessary precautions to see that he does not run short.

In the matter of clothes, for instance the government has commandeered all the wool clip. This does not mean that there will be no wool clip except for the soldiers, but it means that no one is allowed to buy or sell any wool without a permit from the government specifying just how much he may buy or sell, and the price at which the transaction is to be carried out as well. No farmer in the United Kingdom may sell his wool clip this year except to an army buyer, or to a person holding an authorization from the army council. The prices have been fixed at from 2s. to 3s. 6d. a pound for washed wool according to quality, and no permit will be issued to private manufacturers until all the requirements of the British army and its allies are satisfied.

The same applies to boots. The army has made a practical corner of all the leather in the country and there is going to be very little left for civilians. The orders for boots for Britain's armies and those of her allies which have been placed in this instance, between the middle of July and the end of September orders in hand in England for military boots for England, Russia and Italy will consume 23,700,000 feet of upper leather, while between September 30 and November 15, 16,000,000 feet of upper leather will be needed for English and Russian orders. In addition to that the Russian Government is prepared to take 40,000,000 feet of upper leather between now and the middle of November if it can get it, and there is the corresponding quantity of

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