# SOME · LITTLE · THINGS · THAT · COUNT

## TRAINED WOMEN NEEDED

### Here's Another Field Open to Women! Dietitians and Home Organizers with Tact and Systematic Education Are Needed.

By Winnifred Stuart Gibbs.
Dietitian of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The dean of a well known college said to the writer: "Many of my students realize the value of a domestic science training as an academic subject, but few know how 'home economy,' 'home science'—call it what you will—touches the very heart of the great social and industrial problems of the day. I want them to learn this fact."

#### CHARITY AND TRAINED WORKERS

The day has gone by when "charity work" meant only relieving immediate need. When our grandmothers gave of their substance it was with the accompaniment of a very genuine personal touch—a human interest that stood for much, but never a thought gave the dear souls to anything beyond the present. "My neighbor is hungry: I must feed him," said the one. "I am in need: the good lady will help me," was the thought of the other.

#### CHARITY RADICAL.

Now, both of these states of mind prevail to-day, but with a difference. The modern dispenser of alms is apt to say: "I must, if my help is to fulfil all my responsibility to my neighbor, see to it that this same help takes the form of something lasting. Feed my hungry neighbor I surely must, but it is also mine to see that his chances of again becoming hungry are lessened."

#### ORGANIZED CHARITY.

In other words, a charitably inclined person nowadays is apt to dispense his bounty through the medium of some organization that is equipped with proper machinery to do work that is really constructive. Such an organization aims to alleviate any present suffering, but always with an eye to the future. The staff is probably made up of men and women especially qualified to do this constructive work, the work of family rehabilitation, and many are the problems to be met by these workers. This paper can touch upon but one phase of this educational philanthropy—that of the teaching in home economy.

#### TRAINED WORKERS.

In 1906 the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor began this experimental work, and sent a trained dietitian into the homes of the tenement population to use only resources at hand in an effort to show the women one more way of helping themselves.

#### A DEFINITE SCIENCE.

Only a short time was needed to prove that the field really existed, and at present the work has taken a definite place of its own, both in New York and in other cities.

#### EDUCATION SUCCESSFUL.

The educator who wants her students to realize the basic social factor underlying domestic science was right, and Teachers College, Columbia University, is proving to home science students just this thing. The dietitian of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gives a course at the college in combining the two interests—the students receiving their instruction in methods at the college and then carrying this knowledge directly into the field, where they are made responsible for the economic and hygienic condition of individual families.

#### ACTUAL METHOD USED.

The following abstract of a paper by one of these student workers will serve the twofold purpose of setting forth something of the actual methods themselves and also show how the students are trained.

#### REPORT OF STUDENT.

I. NO. IN FAMILY.—Man.
Woman.
Woman's mother.
Girl, 8.
Boy, 4.
Baby, 4 months.

II. INCOME.—$15.00 a week.

III. EXPENSES.—Rent..... $12.00
Insurance ..... 1.00
Light and fuel..... 6.00
Clothing ..... 3.00

IV. SPECIAL NEEDS.—Family very anæmic; woman shiftless, with no idea of system.

V. TENTATIVE PLANS.—To have woman keep account of weekly expenses, so that it could be ascertained whether family was being fed properly and whether buying was being done economically. Cooking lessons to be planned with this as a basis.

VI. WORKING OUT OF PLANS.—After woman had kept account, the follow-up budget was proposed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rent, weekly | $ 3.00 |
| Light and fuel | 1.50 |
| Clothes | 2.00 |
| Insurance | .40 |
| Food | 6.00 |
| Savings | 1.20 |
| For running expenses | $15.00 |

#### THE PLAN TEACHES.

The plan taught the woman how to save approximately $2 a week on her food bill, and at the same time gave the family much more wholesome food. The lesson included a carefully planned diet for the anæmic eight-year-old girl, instruction in value and use of milk, dangers of "store" milk, cheap cuts of meat, meat substitutes, and finally a carefully balanced family dietary. This dietary furnished approximately 150 calories a week in excess of the amount required by the family. The following is a specimen set of meals for a day:

BREAKFAST.—Oatmeal, milk and sugar, corn bread, bacon, cocoa.

LUNCHEON.—Potato and celery top soup, cold beef loaf, stewed apricots.

DINNER.—Baked beans, brown bread, apple pudding.

FIVE P. M.—Eggs and milk for girl.

#### THE SELF-SUPPORTING FAMILY.

The above shows the plan of work in a self-supporting family, where the problem is one of inducing the family to spend its own money wisely, and so lessen the danger of becoming dependent. Another group of families presents a somewhat simpler question, the families which are already below the "poverty line" and dependent on outside help need to have their "feeble knees confirmed," and the home economist does what she can to help toward this end. It might sound like taking a mean advantage to say that the worker threatens to withdraw the food being furnished unless the housekeeper agrees to do her bidding. It is quite possible, however, to take away all harshness from this by presenting the matter skilfully. An experienced worker can lead the house mother around to the point of agreeing cheerfully and even unconsciously.

The writer has been asked many times as to the necessary qualifications for such work as this. The first that comes to mind is what is called the "social sense"—that ability to feel a common bond of brotherhood and to show it without patronizing; the next qualification would be a thorough training in a good technical school, and first, last and all the time would be needed a really limitless tact, a sense of humor and a disinclination to be surprised at anything that might happen.

Several other cities have taken up this work, and Chicago writes: "We get better results than from any other one line of activity." Baltimore, Providence and Minneapolis are among the other cities interested.

No extravagant claims are made for this work, but it does seem to fill a real need, and it may be predicted that some work similar to this may come to have a definite place in all future plans for social betterment. It is hoped that more women qualified by training and by nature will enter this field of "home science."

**This is the sixth article of the series of vocational interest to women. The seventh will be published next Sunday.**

## Daily Bill of Fare

#### MONDAY.

BREAKFAST.—Farina, coddled eggs, Sally Lunn, coffee.

LUNCHEON.—Chicken patties, grapefruit salad, French bread, tea.

DINNER.—Broiled shad, macaroni with parsley butter, stewed lettuce, blood orange jelly with whipped cream, coffee.

AN UNUSUAL WAY TO SERVE MACARONI.—Plain macaroni, without its usual accompaniment of cheese, but with parsley butter, is a novelty. It can be served occasionally with meat or fish as a change from potatoes. As macaroni is richer in both protein (tissue building material) and carbohydrates (starches, sugars) than potatoes, it should accompany a piece de resistance that is not especially rich in these elements.

Boil the macaroni in the usual way and then dress it with brown butter sauce sprinkled with minced parsley and seasoned with pepper and salt.

BLOOD ORANGE JELLY WITH WHIPPED CREAM.—This is a dessert, and one that has never before appeared in print.

Have ready one and a half cupfuls of blood orange juice, one small lemon, one and a half cupfuls of boiling water, one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of gelatine. It will require about nine blood oranges to produce a cupful and a half of juice. Soak the gelatine in half a cupful of cold water. Dissolve the sugar in the boiling water, add the lemon juice and gelatine. Remove instantly from the stove and add the orange juice after straining it. Put it in an enamelled or earthen mould and place it on ice to harden. When ready to serve turn it on to a crystal platter and decorate with whipped cream. The jelly becomes a beautiful red in hardening, and has a unique flavor entirely different from an ordinary orange jelly. Because the jelly is sweeter than usual it can be served with cream, and the cream improves it both in color and flavor.

#### TO CLEAN VALUABLE GLASS.

One can never be careful enough in cleaning valuable objets d'art of all kinds, says "The Pall Mall Gazette." Many exquisite pieces have been entirely spoiled through cleaning being accomplished unintelligently. Old glass counts among the most precious of possessions, and for its cleaning chemicals must never be used, because they remove that dull bluish gloss which is always a characteristic of antique specimens, and is a po highly prized by connoisseurs. If cleaning really becomes necessary, use powdered eggshells. These must be ground very fine, with no gritty pieces remaining to scratch the glass. Mix with tepid water into a thin paste, and with this rub the glass, rinse with clear water afterward and dry with a soft leather. This is the only really reliable way of cleaning valuable glass, and is a method carefully followed by collectors.

#### PLAQUE OF WOODEN BEADS.

Almost every aspect of modern dress makes visible the waist definition by means of a belt, sash, or ornamental plaque, although the measurements are kept absolutely natural. It happens, therefore, that means are taken to impart novelty to the arrangement, and very handsome and uncommon they are in appearance and effect.

Now it is vividly colored velvet of quite an alien tint from the rest of the dress that belts the waist, and then it is a cincture of glittering jewels, preferably the millinery diamonds that are used so much now, and that represent a vast amount of skill on the designer's and manipulator's parts when they are made to form bands with falling ends or shoulder straps and "Order" sashes.

When a plaque only is used a mass of color is permitted even in the case of brilliantly vivid frocks, and in this connection wooden beads are employed with silken stitchery. The beads are large and of every color, from the brown of the natural shade to the most glowing greens and reds.

To match the plaque, collars embroidered at the corners are worn, and in some instances beads of very much larger sizes take the place of ordinary buttons and dangle from long silk or india rubber shanks.—London Daily Mail.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL BUNGALOW CUPBOARDS.

## AMONG THE MEN I HAVE MET

By Martha McCulloch-Williams.

If you own a dear deadly enemy with social aspirations, go seek out a human sensitive plant, and make the two of them acquainted. Then you can fold your hands upon the breast of your conscience in peace. No matter what your wrongs, the sensitive plant will sufficiently avenge them.

He is, barring idiosyncrasy, an engaging fellow, the sort to raise high hopes in the breasts of dames to whom men, and yet more men, and then some, spell success in their gatherings. Commonly, he is beyond average in looks, alert, well-nurtured and the soul of punctilio. Indeed, he keeps the mint, anise and cummin of society at the front of his consciousness; thus, in a sort, masking with them weightier matters of the law. And by this alert punctilio he holds, binds and judges other folk. The least infraction of what he feels to be his due—there you are. Ill-conditioned folk, indeed, say he wears his fine feelings trailing as though on purpose to have them trodden. However that may be, they do get trodden—often trodden hard, without the least conscious cruelty on the part of the treaders.

Handling a fretful porcupine is child's play beside keeping the sensitive plant on terms with the rest of the company. Yonder, for example, sits Miss Vere, the singer. He met her less than two months back at supper, and has twice since sent her flowers. Yet her eyes are blank of recognition. She views him, indeed, as though he were merely part of the landscape—and not specially decorative at that. Of course she ought to remember—regardless of the fact that in between she has met perhaps fifty of his type—that flowers, more or less, mean only an encouraging sort of litter to her—getting them is no special pleasure, though lacking them would be painful. She is really, at bottom, a fairly good sort, wholly girlish-human outside of her voice, who, if he went forward with an engaging smile, recalled himself briefly, and, after making his manners, did a graceful vanishing act, would be apt to remember him pleasantly for as much as a week. He lets himself miss all that for lack of a welcoming smile. Which is a pity—it would so set him up among his mates to say something of her upon the plane of good-fellow friendliness.

Or maybe it is the Honorable Roquato Roarer, the lion of the evening. Just through a campaign for the Uplift of Everything, the gentleman is indulging himself in a spiritual loaf. He does not feel it up to him to recognize the sundry and various young fellows who served as ushers, claqueurs, what not, while he was defying the Powers That Be. Instead, he wants to be stayed with flagons of honeyed approval from high quarters, comforted, not with apples, but peaches—the rosiest, the velvetiest the good company can show. If he ever was conscious of our sensitive friend the impression evaporated, leaving no trace. He will beam on him impartially, as One of The Populace. As to anything more, why, the fellow presumes dreadfully!

The fellow does not think so. He has not forgotten. It was his automobile that whirled Robusto on the path of glory for a full day. And he himself did yeoman service in drumming up crowds, in driving home with hammering applause points that might otherwise have missed their mark. When he is passed by as merely One of the Populace he feels the pricking of ingratitude. Perhaps it brings compensation. A prick sharp enough may save him in future from a Career of Reform.

The hostess must walk warily. Indeed, treading eggs or red hot ploughshares is no more difficult. The sensitive plant must be brought forward—in some way set in the limelight about the middle of the stage, but unless it is done just to his liking—well, there are things doing. Does he sing? No soul must cheep while he is warbling. Does he recite, do tricks or indulge in monologue? There must not be even a vagrant eye. If art is his metier, woe to the Philistine who asks what sundry welters of greeny-blue and browny-yellow we are meant to body forth! Such inquiries he takes to be deliberate insults, hurled at True Art in his humble person.

Also, and further, he must have the place and person of honor. The belle of the evening, the dowager whose name or whose diamonds shine refulgent, the chanteuse, the taleteller, even the snake charmer—if by chance the snake charmer is for the time being It—must in some sort be made fully conscious of him and his special merits, even if he is no more distinguished than the rest. Yet this is not from conceit. Sensitive plants have enough of it, yet that is secondary. They are obsessed with themselves, not so vain as greatly desirous to be judged by their best, most roseate side. They wholly lack push, hence have a sort of piteous desire to be boosted. Ruskin says the strongest among human passions is "the passion for distinction." Perhaps the saying in a manner clarifies our friend the sensitive plant.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

A PARIS FAD.
Parisian women are now wearing the British monocle. Will Americans follow their example?

#### TO CLEAN WOODWORK.

APPARATUS:

A fibre tub, two flannelette dusters, borax and warm water. A steel wire brush, such as is used by painters, will expedite the cleaning out of corners and angles when the woodwork has been badly neglected.

PROCEDURE:

Put a level tablespoonful of borax into the tub and half fill the tub with warm water. The water should be comfortably warm.

Wash a section of the woodwork with one duster, and immediately rub dry with the other duster before proceeding to the next section.

When two do this work together, better progress is made when one washes and the other dries the wood.

A stepladder is necessary for high woodwork.

When all the wood is cleaned wash out the dusters carefully and hang them up to dry.—Cornell University Bulletin.

## Boudoir Notes.

It seems very often as if the human mind would exhaust itself in devising useful articles to be made from imitation ivory, but apparently there is no limit to the ingenuity of the manufacturers. One of their offerings is a boudoir clock; another a calendar. The former is octagonal in shape, and rests on a flat base, supported by tiny feet. The clock can be relied on as a time keeper, for the best French works have been used in it. The price of $7 shows that it is not a cheaply made article.

#### FRENCH IVORY.

The calendar is really a combination affair, for there is a boxlike base to hold memorandum sheets. It is particularly worth while, as it is the perpetual type of calendar, designed to be used indefinitely. This article is not expensive, for it can be bought for $2.

#### RUBBER COMPLEXION BRUSHES.

There has been a marked improvement in the rubber brushes for the complexion, the body and the teeth. To begin with, the newest styles have a flexible back of perforated rubber and are oval in shape. The brush portion, instead of having a series of rubber teeth, has irregular knife-like ridges. These brushes can be bought without the handle, or a handle of imitation ivory can be attached, which will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the user. There is quite as much demand for the bath size, to be used in rubbing the body, as for the smaller face size, which brings the blood to the tissues of the skin in such a satisfactory way. Women who are particularly fastidious in regard to hygiene like these brushes because they can be easily and quickly sterilized by dipping them into a solution of carbolic acid. The smaller brushes sell for 75 cents and $1, and the larger bath brush, with the removable handle, retails for $2. The toothbrushes made in the same general style are no more expensive than the regulation product, which sell for 25 cents.

#### A NEW EXTRACT FROM PARIS.

The vogue for all that glitters has influenced one of the leading French perfumers to originate an extract of an amber hue. The odor is so delicate and fragrant that it belies its commercial title. It is free from any suggestion of musk or the Eastern essences used in the heavier and more persistent scents. The bottle is a simple one, bearing the name of the maker on a neat gold label, and is unusually generous, as it contains a full two ounces of the liquid. The package is in keeping with the air of simple elegance that distinguishes this latest offering from across the sea, and is of a rich brown leatherette, lined with satin. The price of $5 is not an exorbitant one for an exceptionally good extract.

#### A VANITY CASE BRACELET.

The latest place to carry the vanity case is on the wrist, attached to a bracelet. It is certainly a safe place for these cases, for it can't be lost by putting it down and walking away in a moment of mental abstraction. The bracelet and the case are made of white metal with a platinum finish. The bracelet is one of the flexible models, far less clumsy and conspicuous than the leather bracelets. The watch-shaped vanity holder is fitted up with a mirror and puff. Naturally everything is on a miniature scale, but the necessities for erasing the signs of travel, etc., are all there.

#### COIN HOLDER BRACELET.

A similar bracelet can be procured with a coin holder in the place of the vanity case, and it should make a practical appeal to every woman, for no one likes to hold up a line of impatient mortals while fumbling in a purse or has to find the elusive nickel. Do not think from the price of 50 cents that these useful little articles are too cheap to wear, for they will give good service and look very well.

## THE COUNTRY PICNIC

### The Kind of Place to Choose and the Necessary Paraphernalia—The Kind of Food to Take and How to Pack It.

With the coming of the first warm days the allure of the country picnic presents itself to the languid and jaded city dweller, and the prospect of the combination of green trees and light food looks mighty attractive. There is no better bracer than an appetizing meal eaten out of doors after a pleasant trip by motor, boat or trolley.

There are five requisites necessary to the happiness of a picnic party—a perfect day, with no black clouds in sight to ruffle one's peace of mind; agreeable company, delicious edibles, easily handled paraphernalia and, last but not least, an ideal place for the feast.

#### CHOOSING THE PLACE.

One should not be beguiled by the picturesqueness of a woodland brookside with its nodding ferns. That delightful corner, even when not damp and malarious, is the happy hunting ground of the busy mosquito, the arch enemy of picnic lovers. A dry, shaded spot on the outskirts of a forest or under a big tree at the end of a meadow is not likely to be haunted by the enemy.

As to company, each hostess must judge for herself, but as to edibles and paraphernalia perhaps a few suggestions may be welcome.

#### KIND OF FOOD TO TAKE.

Here, as at home, the meal must be well balanced. There is a tendency to carry too many sweets to the woodland spread. Plenty of sandwiches containing cheese, meat or egg mixtures should be taken along.

As to cakes, leave at home those that are likely to crumble or become sticky on the journey, such as layer cakes and eclairs.

Avoid all fruits that are so juicy they cannot be eaten with the hand. Many a person has thoughtlessly packed oranges in the picnic hamper, forgetting that finger bowls do not grow on trees. Bananas and apples and other dry fruits are more appropriate for such spreads.

#### JOYS OF REFRIGERATOR BASKET.

If one possesses a refrigerator basket and can carry it without trouble, salads, cream for coffee or tea and other good things of a perishable nature can be taken to make the feast more attractive. Chilled coffee, topped with whipped cream, makes a delicious drink if the day is hot and sultry, and if one has one of these baskets it can be easily carried. If the coffee is bottled and packed snugly against the ice in the ice compartment so that it will not be jolted on the expedition it will be thoroughly chilled by serving time. Refrigerator baskets are easily found at department stores. One basket, which looks like an ordinary market basket on the outside and is of comparatively light weight, with two compartments, sells for $6.

#### AS TO PARAPHERNALIA.

The tempting displays that the shops offer of picnic outfits would be quite irresistible were it not for the prices charged for them. Forty and fifty dollars for an outfit for six people seems rather expensive for an occasional picnic.

It is possible, however, to make these outfits at home. Of course, they will bear the inevitable stamp of "home-made," but this matters little on such an informal occasion as a woodland picnic.

The basket outfits of the shops usually contain an alcohol lamp, a tea kettle, a sandwich box, two or three smaller boxes, a bottle for alcohol and knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and napkins.

#### ALCOHOL LAMPS AND KETTLES.

The chief items of expense in a home-made outfit of this kind are the alcohol lamp and kettle.

The shops display a number of the combination variety that are manufactured for picnics. A handsome one in nickel, the kettle holding about three cupfuls of water, sells for $4.99. These have basket handles. For $6 cents one can buy the same thing in aluminum, but without the pretty handles and other "finishing touches." These plainer ones, however, serve the purpose fully as well and are lighter in weight. For six people one would have to have a kettle holding at least twice as much, costing about $1.72 in aluminum.

#### PICNIC BASKETS.

Picnic baskets that are like the kind sold with the outfits can be had for a couple of dollars. A strongly built basket of light weight is selling in one shop for $1.88. It will hold the picnic tableware for six people, and much besides.

Thus the two articles which are the most expensive of the whole group that compose a readymade outfit can be had for $3.00. The cost of the other articles on the list just given can be much or little, as the housewife chooses to make them.

Paper napkins, plates and paper cups for water can be used in place of the enamelware, and destroyed after using. Plain china or enamelware cups for hot drinks can be taken from one's own kitchen cupboard at home. Or more expensive ware from one's own dining room china closet can be used if preferred. With careful packing, there is no reason why it should be broken. Nickel knives, forks and spoons can be purchased for little, if one does not have an old set of plated silver that can be used for the purpose.

#### TIN BOXES FOR SANDWICHES.

Tin boxes that crackers come in make excellent sandwich boxes, and will keep their contents as fresh as the nickel boxes that come for the purpose in the ready-made outfits.

Following is a list that is well worth consulting if the family is planning a picnic:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plates. | Pepper shaker. |
| Cups. | Tin cracker boxes for sandwiches. |
| Knives. | Cake box. |
| Forks. | Glass bottles for alcohol, cream, salad dressing, etc. |
| Spoons. | Box for stuffed eggs or meat loaf. |
| Napkins. | |
| Tablecloth. | |
| Jelly glass or tin box for butter. | |
| Salt shaker. | |

#### THE IMPORTANT LITTLE THINGS.

Besides these, one must remember to carry along the can opener, if one has purchased canned goods, and a corkscrew if one has bottled beverages, and last, but not least, a few matches if one is to take an alcohol lamp. These are trifles that seem hardly worth mentioning but painful experience has proved that they are easy to forget and have brought unhappiness in plenty with the forgetting.

A pail to hold drinking water is necessary at most picnics, but remember to take one of aluminum or papier maché as they are especially light in weight.

Wide mouthed bottles which factory pickles and sweetmeats come in can be used for cream, salad dressing, chow-chow or marmalade. If one can spend a trifle extra in cash for glass bottles covered with basket work, which come for the purpose, so much the better, as they are not so likely to be cracked.

If one fears that a jelly glass will be broken, a large tin baking powder or cocoa box can be used for the butter. A cocoa box is just about the shape and size of the boxes intended for this purpose in the purchased outfits.

A stout pasteboard box is better for holding cake than tin, because it is lighter. A tin box large enough to hold a big loaf or cake would make a comparatively heavy package. Other foods, too, can be better carried in neat pasteboard boxes.

## Aid to the Shopper

The bows of bright colored tulle, blue, red, yellow or purple, are worn a great deal in Paris with the very décolleté blouses.

Cretonne and burlap pillow covers for porch or hammock are selling for 49 cents. The burlap comes in plain colors or combinations.

Large cretonne sewing bags with circular cardboard base cost from 49 cents to 89 cents. Some have the large La France rose design in either pink or blue, but most of the shadow cretonnes have small indistinct patterns.

Laundry bags of cretonne or fancy art ticking may be bought for 47 cents. There are a great variety of plain colors shown as well as the flowered designs.

Mexican raffia baskets worked on a heavy, firm cord are found in all shapes and sizes and range in price from 59 cents to $2.69. The ground is of the natural colored raffia, and has tan or brown trimmings.

One is offered a wide range of choice in the cretonne covered boxes and cabinets. The boxes may be bought for 39 and 49 cents and the cabinets, with one large and two small drawers for 59 cents. All are attractive, but the shadow cretonnes with small designs are the most pleasing and have the softest colors.

#### WHO IS MORE FASTIDIOUS?

"Have you ever asked yourself this question?" asked a perceiving young man. "I have come to the conclusion that in many things they are, and more particularly about food and table appointments. Perhaps this is because women are habituated to the seamy side of cookery, to the sight of uncooked articles. Men see only the results of all these processes, some of them disagreeable enough, whereas even the most fastidious mistress sometimes, however reluctantly, comes upon the basement operators in the midst of a far from esthetic task. The gilded youth of to-day is a most terribly fastidious person. His chief cult is himself, and anything that jars upon his sensitives nerves and his "culture" seems a heinous offence. I was made to think about these things the other day when 'Jim,' speaking about a girl whose acquaintance he had lately made, agreed that she was very pretty, very attractive, etc., 'but,' he added, 'I don't like looking at her. Her hair is never tidy; pieces of it stream down at the back, and there is something about the back of her waist that is disorderly.' I give you his own masculine expressions. I fancy neatness appeals immensely to men. Soiled gloves, crushed handkerchiefs, untidy footgear, have done more to disillusion the masculine creature than the culprits who permit themselves these disorders can ever imagine."


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