

and for the boys straps across the hips instead of braces."

"What ought to be worn next the skin?"
"Invariably wool, and I favour all wool the whole year round."

"You referred to knickers. Do you advocate them for girls?"

"Most strongly. The divided skirt or duplex garment is far more sensible than the old-fashioned cumbersome skirts. These knickers should be full, or an active child will speedily split them—sufficiently long to fall several inches below the knees, and then be looped up and buckled. Dark blue serge is a serviceable material of which to make them, and beneath washable drawers ought to be worn."

"What is the best way to make small girls' frocks?"

"A child is comfortable and looks neat in a dress made with a full skirt gathered to a plain yoke. The sleeves should be moderately loose without sticking out at the shoulders. If the skirt and sleeves be of blue, and the yoke and cuffs of red, the child is at once in a suitable uniform."

"Will you now make some suggestions from the standpoint of economy?"

ECONOMY.

"Again I would urge our Officers not to dress their children beyond their means and station. It always saddens me when I see a little one attired in a manner out of keeping with the parents' work. It is unkind to provide a child with luxuries which will probably be impossible for it as it grows older."

"Is it well to attempt explaining to a young child anything concerning the expense of dress?"

"Children ought to be early impressed with the value of their clothes, and be made to understand how naughty it is to be careless or destructive with them. A practical method of teaching a child its responsibility is to allow it to run short and really miss what it is accustomed to. For instance, early this winter one of my little daughters lost her new warm gloves, and for several weeks she had to manage without any, excepting when a pair was loaned her for special occasions. The next pair will receive assiduous care."

"What grade of materials do you recommend for children's clothing?"

NO SHODDY.

"As most Army mothers themselves make their little ones' outfits, the use of good materials is the truest economy, for it takes just as long to make a shoddy garment as it does a substantial one. As the

latter will outwear the former two or three times over, the better quality is eventually, from the pounds, shillings and pence standpoint, the cheaper."

"Did you not say that you had proved the natural colours particularly serviceable?"

"Nothing is better for everyday wear, because these shades do not quickly show the dirt, and yet when they do become soiled they wash easily and satisfactorily."

"How about the best clothes?"

"I do not like that expression, for I strongly disapprove of children having one set of clothes more ornamental than another. Excepting the difference between newer and older clothes, and uniform for meetings and washable things for playing in, I think it very unwise to have any best dresses. Grown people often fail to realize how early a child's mind is affected by talk about dress, fashions, etc."

"Now, Mrs. Booth, before we leave you, may we ask at what age you think children should first be put into uniform?"

WHEN UNIFORM?

"That is far too weighty a problem to be adequately discussed in the wind-up of a brief interview. However, in a general way I venture the statement that our Officers' children should always be marked out as Salvationists. But red bands and S's and other definite insignia should be reserved until they are converted and old enough to understand. They can be taught to so value them that they will feel no punishment more than having the band and S's removed when they are naughty."

"Should a child be sent to school in uniform?"

"Most certainly, if wearing it at other times and living a godly life, for it is a strong safeguard against foolish, worldly conversation, and is one of the most effectual methods of keeping the little ones separate from ungodly companions."

"And now, in conclusion, I would once more urge that every garment be made with the utmost simplicity. For economy's sake let common outer clothes be brown or tan; and then, for outside the nursery, train the children to have no thought of any other dress than uniform. This will do much towards insuring that the rising generation of Salvationists shall be out-and-out in their devotion to God and the Army. And that which was first introduced as the consequence of sin shall be made, by the grace of God, a sign of whole-hearted surrender and service to Christ, the Saviour from sin."

The Month's Changes.

FOREIGN STAFF PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.—JAN., 1897.

FRANCE.

Major CHAUDET - - - Lyons Rescue Home.

BRITISH STAFF PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.—JAN., 1897.

Staff-Captain Florence Goldsmith to be Major.
Staff-Captain Ward, Editor of "The Deliverer," to be Major.
Ensign HELSDON, from the Trade Headquarters to the Life Assurance Department, under Commissioner Carleton.
Ensign Emma Chatterton to be Adjutant.
Ensign Eleanor Crick to be Adjutant.
Ensign Caroline Mary McLaughlan to be Adjutant.
Captain Mary Farr to be Ensign.
Captain Annie Salt to be Ensign.
Captain Caroline Gregg to be Ensign.
Captain Emily West to be Ensign.
Captain Margaret Balkwill to be Ensign.
Captain Jessie McMillan to be Ensign.
Lieutenant Ellen Mary A. Ellwood to be Captain.
Lieutenant Martha M. Tyler to be Captain.
Lieutenant Alice Ashworth to be Captain.

Lieutenant Sarah Green to be Captain.
Captain Vaughan, Helper, South Midland Provincial Headquarters, to be Ensign.
Lieutenant Parsons, Women's Training Home, to be Captain.
Captain JOHN SMITH, from the Trade Headquarters to the Life Assurance Department, under Commissioner Carleton.
Ensign Lee, late of the Field, to the Property Department, Home Office.
Ensign Townsend, East London Divisional Headquarters, to the London Provincial Headquarters, as Helper.
Captain BROOME, London Provincial Headquarters, to the Property Department, Home Office.
Captain SMITH, Property Department, Home Office, to the Statistical Department, Home Office.
Captain WAINWRIGHT, London Provincial Headquarters to the East London Divisional Headquarters, as Helper

BRITISH WOMEN'S SOCIAL CHANGES.—JAN., 1897.

Ensign SALT - - - Liverpool.	Lieut. WELLS - - - Tolmers Square.
" ACKLAND - - - Central Offices.	" ROBERTSON - - - Edinburgh.
" McMILLAN - - - Chatham.	" MUNROE - - - Central Offices.
" FERR - - - Plymouth.	" WILDING - - - Hanbury Street Shelter.
Captain TYLER - - - Islington Lodging House.	" KENNING - - - "
	" BROCK - - - Rescue Headquarters.

BRITISH FIELD CHANGES.—JAN., 1897.

Corps.	Officers Appointed.	Corps.	Officers Appointed.	Corps.	Officers Appointed.
MICLAND PROVINCE.		NORTH-EAST PROVINCE.		SOUTH MID. PROVINCE.	
	Worcester Division.		Bradford Division.		Oxford Division.
Halesowen - - - Barker		Brighouse - Smith Coleman		Swindon II. - - - Woolford	
	Notts Division.		Leeds Division.	WESTERN PROVINCE.	
Kirkby Folly - Perry - - -		Wakfield II. - Burtonshaw Ashley			Bristol Division.
	Birmingham Division.		East Riding Division.	Bristol VI. - En. Brister Perkins	
W. Bromwich - - - McMillan		Beverley - - - - Warner		Portland - - - Ens. Joad† - - -	
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-WEST PROVINCE.	Dorchester C. - Mastey's Batchelor	
	Tees Division.		Liverpool Division.	IRISH PROVINCE.	
Eston Mines - Wild† - - -		Widnes - - - - Mullis		Armagh - - - Coulthard - - -	
Middlesbro' V. Marshall - - -				WALES PROVINCE.	
Skinningrove C. Donelly Thompson					Cardiff Division.
	Sunderland Division.		SOUTHERN PROVINCE.	Cardiff I. - Adj. Dyer - - -	
			Brighton Division.	Treharris C. - - - Barber	
Seaham Harb. - - - Harvey		Lewes - - - - Churchill		Monmouth Division.	
	Newcastle Division.		Southampton Division.	Blaiva - - - Parker† - - -	
				Ebbw Vale - - - Ens. Treleven† - - -	
			W. Cowes - - - Morgan	Hereford - - - Walkert - - -	
				Gloucester I. - Redmore† - - -	