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Her One Deformity

An Unnecessary Corn

When you see or feel a corn remember this:

Millions of people have found a simple, easy way to completely end this trouble.

It is Blue-jay plaster.

When a corn appears, they apply a Blue-jay, and do it in a jiffy. Then they forget it, for the corn never pains again.

In 48 hours they remove the Blue-jay, and the corn is gone. Only a rare corn needs a second application.

There is no muss, no bother, no

repeated applications. There is no after-soreness.

There are none of the faults of the old-time methods, harsh and inefficient.

It doesn't take one-tenth the time it takes to pare a corn. And paring cannot end it.

For your own sake, make a test of Blue-jay. See what it does with one corn. It is doing just that with millions of corns, in a gentle, scientific way.

Please find out—and now—what folly it is to have corns.

B&B Blue-jay For Corns

Stops Pain Instantly—Ends Corns Completely

Large Package 25c—Small Package Discontinued

BAUER & BLACK, Limited, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc., Chicago, New York, Toronto (920)

EDDY Household Supplies

THIS Company has been famous for more than sixty years for good matches—for the last thirty for good paper, and latterly—for such household supplies as tubs, pails, washboards, etc. These products, formerly made of tin, zinc, galvanized iron, etc., are going up in price every day because our Allies sorely need the material to win the war. INDURATED WARE has come to take their place and is recognized as a better product.

Indurated Ware

is made in the great EDDY Mills at Hull, from where we ship about a thousand pieces daily for distribution by grocers and hardwaremen to the housewives of Canada. The washboard illustrated here, for instance, has a rubbing surface on both sides—a double-life washboard. It will stand

hardest usage and give longer wear than any board you have ever used. Likewise the tub. It is smooth, light in weight, will retain the heat of the water for a longer period than tubs made of metal or wood, and will outlive them by years.

Housewives everywhere have adopted both for wash days. Ask your dealer to show them to you next time you are at the store. You will be surprised at the fine appearance and comparatively low price.

E. B. EDDY CO.
Limited
Hull, Canada
1851 - 1918

Manufacturers of the
Famous Eddy Matches



Do You Get the Most Out of Your Money?

Inculcating Money Habits

By ELIZABETH CLARE

THE saying grace is a hard grace to beat," is a saying attributed generally to Bonnie Scotland. No person is likely to dispute the statement—but many of us would just naturally add as a postscript—"and a hard grace to acquire."

This is particularly so if one had reached the age where expenditure has long been an established fact, and money has never displayed any particular staying qualities. Learning to save is like having measles, or losing one's tonsils—it hurts less when one is young. And hand in hand with it, there should go the gentle art of learning to spend.

Most people seem to be born with a veritable genius for spending, yet few of us really get the most out of our money. It is never too soon to learn. The toddler who has mastered the fact that asking for it will usually produce a penny, and that the penny if presented at the shop, can be exchanged for a lolly-pop, is ready for the first lesson.

After all, there are few of us who can hope to get through life without reaching that point where ASKING fails to produce our pennies. We may get through the "Mother, may I have five cents for an ice-cream cone," stage successfully. The "quarter" for movies or the rink may follow just as readily, and the clothes and entertainments and Sunday needs of later youth. But sooner or later, disappointment comes, and frequently it is accompanied by resentment, hurt and friction. Only a real knowledge of money values can do much to avert such unpleasant awakenings. An early sense of proportion between the money available and the things it will reasonably do, will be a help all through life.

When the first demands come from the little one for "cents" and five centses, it behooves wise parents to form a committee of ways and means, and go into immediate session.

The Allowance

WHAT can you afford to allow your child? What are his needs likely to be? Right here comes the twin lesson—for it is easy to over-emphasize the acquiring of money to the child, and implant a love of money for money's sake—a hoarding, materialistic tendency that often brings real unhappiness in later life.

But a tiny allowance that covers the small boy's or girl's Sunday School collection, occasional little gifts, a trifle for treats, and something still for "The Bank," will develop several desirable traits.

The child will observe in natural fashion, that there is a very definite relation between the money one has and that which one spends. The idea that the expenditure cannot be the greater, is fully accepted, and becomes a simple basic truth. If it were only universally realized, how few "money troubles" there would be in this money-ruled world of ours. An independence that is worth cultivating is another result, and giving also becomes a personal matter.

The child who merely receives his collection from mother's hand, carries it to Sunday school and drops it into the collection bag, can have nothing of the pleasure of actual giving that is experienced by the lad who has "saved collection" from his little weekly stipend. "Mother's birthday" will become a saving-point for weeks beforehand; won't every addition to the sum in the tin bank or the porcelain piggy with the convenient slit in his back, bring keen anticipatory pleasure of the actual buying and presenting of the gift?

And when the sum in the nursery bank, augmented, perhaps by sundry gifts and prizes, is sufficiently large to be put in a real bank, and the child has a savings account, "just like a grown-up"—there's new ambition in the thought.

"My eleven year old son bought a victory bond himself at the time of the last issue" announced a proud father the other day. "He thought of it himself, when he heard so much talk about what the big folks could afford to take—and of course we fell in with enthusiasm. He declared that he had fifty-three dollars since last birthday, far more than enough!

When the first interest on his bond came due lately, and we all clipped our coupons, he did the same thing, and went with me to the bank to get his dollar and thirty-eight cents. It was a tag day, in aid of the Flying Force, and he gravely extended ten cents to one of the flag sellers, and said "I'll take two please—it must be bad to fall out of an aeroplane."

Debutantes and College Boys

IT is a comparatively simple matter to begin right, and the youngster that has reached the point at eleven years of age, where he realizes that he can take a part in big things by virtue of the money he has saved, and that when a need becomes apparent to him, he can do something to help, has got a fine foundation for his financial future. Extravagance will in many cases check itself if it does appear; for the child quickly finds he cannot "eat his cake and have it too," and will think twice before he wastes his substance in riotous living.

It is when these first lessons have to be learned at the ripe old age of seventeen or eighteen, that they frequently prove difficult. There is invariably a great jubilation when the young girl just at the high school or college stage, or the time when fluffy frocks and silk stockings are vastly important, is told that she will have a stated allowance. The lad who is going to ball-games "with the fellows," or who is beginning to take his chum's sister to afternoon tea or the theatre, feels splendidly affluent when he gets his first monthly allowance.

But the end of the month usually holds surprises, in the way of poverty, and after two or three months, there is frequently a re-opening of the money discussions of bygone days. "Mother" must really insist that Beatrice buy herself some useful shirt waists and nightdresses—she is in sad need of both." Beatrice, in the joy of buying the lovely yellow georgette blouse, and the pink crepe de chine nightie "just for visiting," had been forced to overlook more every-day needs.

Jack had enough ties to wear a different one each day in the week, and two on Sunday, but really he required some new underwear—the most careful mending on Mother's part could ward off the purchase no longer.

Father too, has a word to say about the unpaid bill for new school books. True if the custom were to get the books for various classes from the college librarian and pay for them when completed, at the bursar's office, this was not just running an account—the one condition on which the allowance had been granted. But when the time for payment had been allowed to pass, then the episode had assuredly passed into the forbidden class. Sterner laws than ever are made against all "charging"—for the parents themselves know what unswerving care and money-judgment is required to run charge accounts that do not lead to spending more than is intended, and that are paid with absolute regularity. Accounts are only for the money matured—and for few of them!

Unnecessary "Necessaries"

AND as the young people gradually adjust themselves to a more even administration of their funds, the parents have got a danger of their own to watch. It is difficulty for the mother to listen unmoved to her pretty young daughter's sigh as, making out her list of "Necessaries," she announces wistfully that she must forego the extra afternoon dress she had meant to buy for her holiday visit—there are so many prosy old things to buy. The temptation is to give her the dress—in spite of the knowledge that it was the expensive silk sweater that last month postponed many prosy purchases. Of course mother usually finds a way out of it, even if she does not yield to the point of making the present; "something in the house," or even a clever renovation of a last year's frock, satisfies the need, though not perhaps the craving for a certain dainty dress down town.

They may be a bit hard to learn, these money-lessons, but it is surprising how quickly they are accepted. There comes the knowledge that hand-to-mouth living

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