Of Interest To Women

A "HELMET" AND SOME SOFT CURLS

Popular young society buds are wearing the "helmet" hair ornament at the prelenten functions. It's made of black and grey pearls—real or imitation, as pleases the wearer's taste and papa's purse. The hair is worn in a mass of soft rings, clustered becomingly around the forehead and ears, and held snugly in place by the "helmet." A fichu of muslin and lace lends a quaint charm to the general effect.

Cynthia Grey's After-Supper Talks

HERE'S A REAL PROBLEM---BOYS' MANNERS

"Anxious Mother" appeals to me for help in a problem that most mothers are facing today—the manners of modern youth. One person cannot solve this question for her. It will take the combined experiences of many other parents to help this one. Here is "Anxious Mother's" letter—read it:

"Please help me with suggestions as to the training of my children. Since the two older ones have started to school, their manners are shocking, and the little ones at home are not slow to follow their example. They strew their wraps and books about the house, they make ugly faces at the little ones, they use slang, and have even "sassed" mother. I am at my wit's end. What can I do? Is it possible that the teachers at school and the mothers at home can do nothing to conquer the evil learned by the little ones on the way to and from school and home?"

Alas, it's too true that every school community has its share of evil-minded children, and that their influence is far-reaching unless parents can forestall it by fortifying the little minds against it. It is well for mothers to keep in mind always that "evil communications corrupt good manners," and guard against them.

My suggestion to "Anxious Mother" is: Be a child again with your little one. We are all children in a sense, and the mother who best understands the child, who can put herself in the point of view of the child mind, who is the true companion, the comrade, is the one who will defeat the evil outside influences.

Prove to the children that you can see things from their standpoint, but that your years of experience enables you to counsel them. Appeal to their pride, make them understand that it is not the pert, saucy, heedless, ill-mannered and untidy child who is most loved, but the child who is kind, courteous, cheerful and considerate. Be patient, persevering, cheerful and even frolicsome with them, and you will be able to control through love where the impatient, quick-tempered, scornful mother will fail.

The Steering Wheel

BY ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON.

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"Patriotism, bloodshed, war! Always men who are weary of toiling like slaves will go out and fight like savages. All they get is the fight, not the spoils, and the harder they fight the harder. They all felt angry about the stamp acts—what to do with stamps had workingmen? They had no contracts, they had no documents; but they got more angry than anyone else. Talk about the tea. Tea was a luxury, workingmen did not have it much, the men who the declaration signed made money smuggling in the tea. They wished the tax to be as high as possible. The East India Company had millions of pounds of tea they could not sell; they had ships of it in Boston harbor, they had the tax removed. What then? Then they could their tea for a lower price than the smugglers sell. Patriotism, where is patriotism? The smugglers aroused the people to become Indians, and the tea was dumped overboard.

"And yet," said Emil, softly for him, "there are patriots, there are men who are above economic influence. We do not read in history read of them until many years after they have passed on; but they are like gods, they are above the critics, the jealousy, and the hatred of their fellows. Such a one was Tom Paine. Of his small fortune he gave all, of his great head he gave all, of his tender heart he gave all, and yet if they could erase his name from the roll of honor they would at once do it. I shall now tell you what he did for one thing; he wrote a pamphlet called 'Common Sense.' I shall now about 'Common Sense' explain."

"Common sense!" ejaculated Bannington, who had reached his limit of patience. "There isn't enough common sense in the four of you to do one child day!" And he stamped out of the room and into his office.

Emil looked after him wonderingly. "Tom Paine was a great man," he said, thoughtfully. He said, 'Where liberty is there is my country,' and he meant it. Did he not go to France and did he prove that she was his country by fighting for her? Tom Paine I admire, I scarcely can I understand him. He was above economic determination; there is then, no motives left to explain the actions of such a man."

"I believe that Mr. Bannington is right," said Lorrain disdainfully. "Common sense is getting to be a scarce article with us. He is the head of this house, and has a right to consideration. First Dick comes and speaks a monologue about eating which would take away the appetite of a pig, and then Emil preaches about war until he becomes the just excuse for one."

"My uncle is a kind-hearted man, but very irascible," explained Dick, half in apology and half in condemnation; "but you must not feel that you are any the less welcome. This is your home as long as you wish to stay, and the very fact that he does just as he pleases is meant to also extends to you the right to do just as you please."

"I shall be become a socialist," said Emil quietly.

"Socialist!" ejaculated Dick. "He has belonged to the master class for so many years that he can no longer sympathize with the men whose actual toil produces all the wealth."

At this juncture the self-respecting tread of Mr. Bannington was heard approaching. "I want to ask you," he said, looking at Dick, "if your own forebears were aristocrats or laboring men? Was your grandfather born with a silver spoon in his mouth, or did he go into the west as a pioneer and hew a farm out of the rugged forest? Did you father sit around and wail because there was no longer any opportunity for a young man, or did he come back into the east and establish the Bannington Steel Plant? You, you are the only one of the line for generations who has not been forced to begin working before he had his growth; and yet you are the only one who has thrown up his hands in despair because there was no more opportunity for a young man."

"That is because I am the only one who has had the leisure to learn how to think," replied Dick calmly. "You can work a colt so hard that he will be too stupid to kick; but——"

Bannington whirled about, clenched his fist, struck a short-arm jab at the empty air and stamped back to his office.

"You don't treat your uncle properly," said Lorrain. "He is an old man, and you have no right to fret him so."

"You try being kind to him a while," answered Dick drily. "You give him your arm and assist him up the steps—and then see where you land."

"I tell you," said Emil, decisively, "that there is a man who thinks. He flies away in a rage and you say he did not hear, he did not understand; but all the while he is turning things over in his mind. I tell you he is a man who thinks."

"Do you think he will ever become a socialist?" asked Ivan.

"No, nor do I ever expect to see a lion turn into a dove," answered Lorrain; "but I do like to see an elderly man get some of the respect which is due him."

"I treated him not without respect," said Emil. "Did I act as if his age prevented him from forming true conclusions? I did not. I placed before him a few facts, and if he had but been of a patience to await my finish, I should have listened attentively to his reply."

"As well ask a man to await the finish of the glaciers," scoffed Lorrain.

"It must be confessed that my uncle holds narrow views on many subjects; but he has laboured hard all his life, and this explains why his character is not rounded out," said Dick.

Emil and Lorrain continued to discuss Mr. Bannington's shortcomings, but Dick fell into a reverie which had started during the fish course, and which Emil's warmth had interrupted. He very much wished to know more about the location of his uncle's park, relative to the property of his immediate neighbors. "I think I shall take Mulligan for a stroll," he said, after a few minutes' silence. "You may do whatever you wish, and I shall be back shortly."

"Did anyone ever before see such an establishment?" asked Lorrain derisively, as soon as Dick had closed the side door after him. "The servants are ill-trained and impertinent, the master and his nephew quarrel incessantly, and the nephew, who is supposed to be our host, leaves us to our own devices most of the time."

"I feel at home," answered Emil, helping himself to some more cheese. "It is not surprising that a youth fresh home after two years' absence would wish a few moments to himself now and again to have."

"I suppose," said Lorrain, pushing back his chair, "that anyone accustomed to a lunch counter would be carried away by the grandeur of a country inn, but I must say that I have never been entertained at such a hodge-podge of a house as this. Now, I am going up to my room to write a few letters, but later if you wish a game of billiards, I am at your disposal."

As soon as he had left Ivan glanced at Emil, who had drawn another cup of coffee from the urn which still remained with the alcohol lamp burning beneath it, and said: "He cannot get over the proud feeling of having been a count."

"Who, him?" asked Emil, thrusting a thumb in the direction in which Lorrain had gone. "Well, many counts have I not known, but between you and me, Ivan, I don't think he ever was a count."

Ivan's earnest eyes opened wider. "Why should any man not forced to, admit that he belongs to the oppressing class?"

"Ho!" laughed Emil, explosively. "Ivan, it surprises me that one man can know as little and as much as you do. You know about the causes of war, you know Machiavelli by heart, and therefore can understand the underlying motives of what we call the heroes of history, but it wouldn't surprise me to see you sacrifice yourself to satisfy the whim of a friend. You have no country now, or you might even take a gun and go forth for a flag to fight. You are still nothing but a child. Don't you know that many people would rather give rich food to a count for nothing than to give bread in return for honest service? You have done all kinds of work; you have dug ditches and you have the sons of rich men for college fitted when you lived in London. I also have worked with my hands and with my head all over the world. But did you ever hear Lorrain brag of working? He would like to be called a hero for giving up his title, but still get all that his title ever brought him. His family tree is a rotten one; I looked it up—it wasn't there."

Ivan looked solemn at this peculiar trickery of Lorrain's family tree, but he shook his head. "No, I cannot believe that he was never a count. He acts like one."

"Acts like one?" scoffed Emil. "You still have something of the peasant clinging to you, after all. Acts like one! One would think that being a count was as hard to hide as being a zebra. I was waited on once by a real count, and for all I know I have been shaved by one."

"It must have been long ago," said Ivan, looking at his friend's tangled beard. "Is it not strange that Dick sets so much affection on a dog?"

To be Continued.

BREAKFAST DISHES.

Coffee Cake.—Take two quarts of bread sponge, add one well-beaten egg, half cup of good lard one cup of sugar, a little salt and cinnamon; mix and let rise; now roll out in sheet, cover with melted butter, cinnamon, and sprinkle with sugar, and when light press with a spoon deep holes and fill with thick, sweet cream and bake at once. Delicious; and warmed over only improves it; not so good cold.

Jellied Apples.—Pare, quarter and core six tart apples, take one pound sugar, one pint water, boil until like syrup, then drop apples in and cook until clear, taking care to keep their shape. When tender skim out, place on platter to cool, measure and strain syrup; there should be one-half pint. Take one package lemon jelly, dissolve in two-thirds pint hot water, add to your hot syrup, pour over apples, serve cold with cream. You can serve with these small cakes.

IN THE KITCHEN.

Cracked Eggs.—Moistened salt rubbed on cracked eggs will prevent white running out when boiling.

Kettle Help.—To prevent the bottoms of kettles from becoming smoked, soap them well before putting on the fire.

Care of Brooms.—To preserve brooms dip them for three minutes in a pail of boiling soap suds once a week. This makes them tough and pliable, makes them wear much longer.

Boiling Hint.—When boiling rice or beans, two things which will boil over, put in a lump of butter size of a walnut, and this will stop the trouble at once.

Egg Help.—In separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, one will sometimes break the yolks into the white, in which case the whites do not beat light. Dip a clean cloth into warm water, wring dry, touch the yolk which has been dropped into the white with the cloth, and it will cling to the cloth.

SEWING HELPS.

Plait Help.—After the skirt is completed turn it wrong side out and sew a tiny seam down the back of each plait, within an inch of the bottom of the skirt. The plaits will always hang straight and require one-half the pressing. This is a great help in wash dresses, as it makes the ironing very easy, as they will be perfectly straight and easily put in.

Skirt Help.—When making a child's new dress, or even your own wash dresses, make the skirt longer than required, to allow for lengthening. Make a deep hem, take up what you allow for lengthening by small tucks, or one or two large ones, on under side of hem. When skirt is too short let a tuck or two out. Your skirt is longer with small labor, and you won't be able to see there has been a tuck, which is the case when tucks are placed above the hem and let out.

Buttonholes in Lace.—The owner of a white waist with a lace yoke is sometimes at a loss to know how to fasten the yoke, as it is hard for a person to pin her own yoke in the back. Baste small squares of lawn underneath each place where you wish to make a buttonhole; then cut the buttonholes and work them. Cut away the surplus lawn around the buttonholes, leaving them firm and strong. Also put tiny squares of the lawn under the yoke as you sew the buttons on.

MARSHMELLOWS.

Marshmallow Candy.—Two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, three tablespoonfuls each of hot and cold water, two cupfuls of sugar. Boil sugar till it forms a soft ball in water. Put gelatine to soak in cold water a few minutes, then melt by adding hot water. Pour maple syrup over gelatine, beat twenty minutes, add teaspoonful of vanilla. Beaten white of egg improves when mixture is half beaten. Flour pan with corn starch. Cut into inch squares before wholly chilled, dipping knife into corn starch. This makes enough for twenty people.

Marshmallow Fudge.—Two cups of powdered sugar and a cup of cream are brought to the boiling point, gently stirring to prevent burning. Add one-quarter pound of chocolate and stir as needed until melted. Boil for about ten minutes, or until the mixture forms a pretty hard ball in cold water. Now add quickly a tablespoonful of butter, remove from the fire and beat briskly for ten minutes, then pour in a buttered pan containing a mixture of half a pound of cut up marshmallows and a quarter-pound of chopped pecan nut meats. Cut in squares.

By 1940 the population of New York City will probably reach 8,600,000.

Great Britain imported in the last five years wheat and wheat flour worth $1,679,739,965.

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Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses $1.

Correspondence

Edited by Cynthia Grey.

Dear Miss Grey,—1. If I have a church wedding and have only about six guests in the front pew, would ushers be necessary? I wish to do without them if possible. 2. At the close of the ceremony (whether in church or home) does the organist begin at once to play the wedding march, order the choir or soloist to begin to sing, and continue doing so while the register is being signed? 3. The bride goes up the aisle on the left side of the church. Upon which side should she return with the groom, the church having two aisles? 4. Is the wedding march begun directly the bridal party leave the vestry after the signing? 5. Upon which arm of her father does the bride lean as she enters the church? 6. Must the bridegroom wear gloves? If so, what color? Should he match gloves? 7. Please tell me in exactly what order the following would be seated at the table: Bride and groom, bride's father and mother, bride's brother, minister and his wife? 8. Who proposes the toasts? May they be dispensed with? 9. My fiance lives in another town. I wish to have the engagement announced in town paper. Should it be announced in his paper too? If so, who sends it to the paper in his town? 10. Would the following be correct to serve between 12 and 6 o'clock? Chicken with salad and jellies and rolls, chocolate cake and a good white cake, with ice cream. 11. How and when are the bride's and groom's cakes served? 12. Do guests leave it untouched or take it home? 13. Would it be proper, instead of serving same, to put it in small boxes and leave on hall table, or give it to them before their departure? INQUIRER.

A.—1. No. 2. It is customary to have the singing during the signing of the register; then the wedding march is played while the bridal party and guests are leaving the church. 3. The right aisle. 4. Yes. 5. The right. 6. It is customary; a pale shade of grey for gloves and light-colored tie, but not white. 7. The bride and groom should sit side by side at one end or in the centre at the side of the table; the bride's mother and the minister sit opposite; the bride's father and the minister's wife next. 8. Sometimes the minister proposes the toast to the young couple, but this may be dispenses with entirely. 9. Not necessary to announce it except in your home paper. 10. Yes, very nicely. 11. The first slice may be cut by the bride at the conclusion of the breakfast, and then served to the guests by the one waiting on the table. 12. It is customary for the guests to eat it. 13. Yes; I think this is better than serving it at the table.

Dear Miss Grey,—What will remove pencil marks from white flannel? M. L. F.

A.—If careful washing does not remove marks, try alcohol or turpentine.

Dear Miss Grey,—Please give me recipe for filling for chocolate creams.

LITTLE SCHOOL GIRL.

A.—Stir one pound granulated sugar and three-quarters cup water together until sugar is dissolved. Let boil until it spins a thread when dropped into ice water, then turn out on greased platter. When cooled until it is only lukewarm stir with wooden spoon until it begins to crumble, then knead like dough. Put in dish and cover with moistened cloth until needed.

Advertiser Patterns

Beauty Pattern Company.

8850

8765

Nos. 8850-8765—A Modish Dress.

This shows a very simple but pleasing development of the body-and-sleeve-in-one idea. The blouse is worn with a long sleeve tucker that may be of lace, net, or other material contrasting to that of the gown. The blouse fronts cross in surplice style, so becoming to most figures. The skirt may be finished without the "banded in" effect. Diagonal suiting, serge or other woollens, satin, velvet, or a combination of cloth or velvet, will develop this model effectively. The blouse pattern (which includes the tucker) is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern is cut in five sizes—22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 11½ yards of 44-inch material for the blouse, and 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the tucker for the medium size. The skirt requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material for the medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust ..... Waist .....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern) .....

CAUTION.—Be careful to include above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark it 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26 or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

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It's one of the largest and most varied collections of samples we've ever been able to secure, consisting of Cotton, Lisle, Balbriggan and Zimmer-Knit in a number of popular styles.

You know what samples are—you know that they are made better and look better than the goods for regular stock, for it is on the appearance of the samples that the retailer gives his orders and, therefore, they are made with extra care. Perfect fitting, new and in the most recent designs.

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LADIES' SUMMER VESTS, sleeveless and short sleeves, worth 15c, for ..... 10¢

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AGENTS FOR THE HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS.

GRAY & PARKER

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LOVE LETTER CAME AFTER 46 YEARS

Taken From Soldier's Clothes It Lay in Museum.

St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 21.—The sweetheart of a soldier of the civil war has had the remarkable experience of receiving a letter written by her soldier lover on the day he was killed in battle 46 years ago. The principal actors in the drama are Mrs. Mildred Mitchell, of Norfolk, Va., to whom the letter was written, and Henry C. Pomeroy, of the First Vermont Cavalry.

At the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864, Mr. Pomeroy, in taking some gun tools from the body of a soldier killed but a short time previously in the charge, found a letter upon which was a confederate stamp, ready for mailing.

The letter was mislaid, and for years remained hidden, but five years ago it was found, and, with other war relics, was placed in the museum in the Grand Army Hall.

The letters happened to arouse the interest recently of Major Seymour H. Wood, a former commander of the G. A. R. in the department of Vermont. After much trouble he learned where the person for whom it was intended lives, although she had married and become a widow. The letter was addressed to Miss Millie Snead, Lynchburg, Va., who was found as Mrs. Mitchell, in charge of the linen room of the Norfolk, Va., Protestant Hospital.

The writer of the letter was P. V. Harris, of Company A, Twelfth Virginia Infantry, Perry's brigade, Breckenridge's corps. The letter was evidently written the day of the writer's death, for it told of skirmishes preceding the battle.

CORRESPONDENCE

An Appeal for Famine Victims.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Please permit me to write a few words of appeal for activity and promptness and sacrifice on the behalf of those in China who are facing and meeting death by starvation through famine. It is very little in our money that is required for each individual, but as there are some millions suffering, the need is great in the aggregate. The Christian Herald, of New York, is a reliable and speedy medium of communication with the famine sufferers. Amounts forwarded should be addressed: "The China Famine Fund, Bible House, New York." The Christian Herald has already sent $16,000, contributed in sums chiefly of from one to five dollars. Sums, however small, are acceptable. Two cents a day will supply food for a Chinaman under ordinary circumstances. Less, I should think, would keep soul and body together. It is yet more than three months before the next harvest can be expected. It has been said that fifty cents will save a life. If this is so, surely almost everyone having anything at all that can be spared, would save a life or more. This means also the saving of souls, for the experience of the past has shown that help sent from Christian countries through missionaries, has resulted finally in turning many to Christianity. Without waiting to see what others are doing, everyone should seek to be free from their blood at this time.

Surely it is the duty of the leaders in the various communities and centres, the ministers and Sunday school teachers and councils and others, to gather the offerings which would be freely and generally given if sought. Past experience has shown that house to house canvass is the most productive method. A canvass so made in a stretch of country west of London a few years ago, was said to have resulted in the largest contribution made from any part of Canada for the number of people. This was toward one of the Indian famines. Meetings were held, and reliable men appointed to visit every house, as is done for the Bible Society or any such cause. I remember that I went over the ground appointed to me three times in order not to miss any of those who were away from home or had not money at the time. The thing to be considered is that abundance of money is ready to be given in every Christian land, but that unless someone in the various communities undertakes to do something to get the work started, the money will not be given, and thousands will die from neglect of help that might easily be given. I fear that some people have little regard for the multitudes in China, but God hath made of one blood all nations, and Christ did for all. It is our duty to do what we can, and "to him that knoweth to do good and doeth it, not to him it is sin." Hoping that much will be done, and done speedily, I thank you beforehand for publishing this letter. Yours truly,

A. H. RHODES.

Point Edward, Feb. 20.

WORKING ON MURDER CASE.

Toronto, Feb. 21. — Superintendent Rogers, of the provincial police, stated that his department has not ceased to work upon the case of Frank Lobinski, the Polish miser, murdered near Wellesley, in Waterloo County. Under the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury, he said, there was not much to be done by his department. The county crown attorney should direct the Waterloo high constable, the Waterloo big beconstable.

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