DAILY PAGE FOR ADVERTISER WOMAN READERS

Cynthia Grey's Mail-Box

[Correspondents are requested to make their inquiries as brief as possible, and to write on one side of the paper only. It is impossible to give replies within a stated time, as all letters have to be answered in turn. No lettters can be answered privately.]

From a Large Tiny.

Dear Miss Grey,—Will you please answer these questions:

1. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall and weight 145 pounds and I am 19 years old. Am I well proportioned?
2. How long should my skirts be?
3. How late should I be out at night? Am I old enough to go out with young men?
4. How should I wear my hair?
5. I have dark hair and blue eyes, medium complexion. What are my colors?
6. Would you please print the song entitled "The Poisoned Lass of Mosa"? If it has been in print before will you send me a copy by sending my name and address?
7. Should I give lunch to young gentlemen callers?
8. What are the leading colors for suits this fall?
9. What is a nice decent weight for a girl 5 feet 3 inches tall? Don't you think about from 150 to 155 pounds?

Wishing you much success, I will close. Hoping to see these questions in print this week. TINY.

Ans.—1. Well, Tiny, you are sure a big girl. You are of average height, so I judge you are well proportioned.
2. To your ankles.
3. I think you are old enough to go out with a young man, provided your parents are agreeable. Avoid being out later than 10:30, for you know, Tiny, you need your beauty sleep.
4. Wear your hair in a knob at the nape of the neck. This is always a girlish style and looks becoming to most faces.
5. Red, brown, green, mauve, purple and navy.
6. I have been unable to procure this song. Perhaps some of our readers may possess it.
7. This is not always necessary, but if you desire to do so it is a matter of personal liking.
8. Wistaria, green, navy and amethyst.
9. Well now, Tiny, this is a most embarassing question to ask me about your weight. It seems to me if you attained this weight you would be writing me to ask how to decrease your weight.

She Is Fifteen.

Dear Miss Grey—I am bringing some of my troubles to you:

1. My hair is greasy. What will make it fluffy?
2. I am working out. Do you consider 10 o'clock too late for me to be out, as I am fifteen?
3. What is the proper pronunciation of "again"?
4. Are long strings of pearls fashionable?
55. Could you give me the recipe for salt beads? I have tried them but failed. I succeeded in keeping the rose-bead formula, as I copied it in my note-book.
6. Will water spoil the hair?

I remain. TROUBLED.

Ans.—1. This question is hard to answer, as many people have been trying to find a way to remedy this trouble. Washing the hair too frequently is injurious. When doing so, however, add a pinch of borax or ammonia to the water. Many shampoos are advertised, but personally I cannot recommend any particular one to you.
2. Ten o'clock is rather late for a girl of your age to be on the streets.
3. "Again" is pronounced "a-gen," the last syllable as in "den."
4. Yes.
5. If you will send me a stamped envelope, I shall mail this to you.
6. Do not wash the hair oftener than once a month. Brush and comb it regularly, as this keeps the hair and scalp in good condition.
7. You may get full particulars regarding hair curlers at a drug store.

A Bouncer.

Dear Miss Grey,—Will you please answer the following questions:

1. I am 15 years old and am 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weigh 145 pounds. Am I not a big girl?
2. Am I built in proportion?
3. How long should I wear my dresses?
4. I have fair hair and fair complexion. What are my colors?
5. How should I wear my hair, which is very long?
6. Am I not big enough to go out with a young gentleman to places of amusement?
7. Are white felt hats going to be worn this season?

Hoping to see this in print this week, and thanking you in advance, I am, A BOUNCER.

Ans.—1. Yes, you are a big girl for your age.
2. I believe you are, for you are tall.
3. About you shoe-tops.
4. Blue in all shades, green, brown, red and violet.
5. Wear it in a curl down your back, or wind it about the head—that is, of course, if suitable to your individual style.
6. This is a matter that your mother should decide for you. Personally, I think you should wait for a few years.
7. Yes.

Facts For Fatty.

Dear Miss Grey,—As I am a constant reader of yours, I am going to bother you for a few questions.

1. What would be a nice name for an organized class which makes clothes and sends them to poor children?
2. What would make a lady that is too fat thinner?
3. What will take away blackheads?
4. Is peroxide good for pimples? Will it hurt your face?
5. Which is worn the most, white pumps or black ones?
6. What's the meaning of these names: Jean, Evelyn, Mary, Lena, Nina, Carmine, Frank.

Hoping I have not bothered you too much and thanking you in advance. FATTY.

Ans.—1. "The Helping Hand Society" or "The Golden Rule Group."
2. If I could give you and other stout people a sure-cure answer to this world-wide problem I would never need to work again. Avoid eating rich food and candy, take plenty of exercise, such as walking.
3. Keep the skin clean. Wash the face in warm soft water and a lather of a reliable soap. Massage gently with cold cream. Repeat this several times a day, and you will find the blackheads disappearing.
4. Peroxide will remove inflammation, but I would not advise leaving it on too long, as it is too drying. Keep the face free from dust, as it irritates pimples, and have your physician prescribe a blood tonic for you.
5. The color of the pumps depends on the dress you intend to wear them with. For dressy occasions I prefer the black.
Jean, gracious gift of God; Evelyn, life; Mary, bitter; Lena, noble birth; Nina, bright; Carmine, pure; Frank, free.

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Lettuce, Cos, each	6c
Lettuce, leaf, each	5c
Endive, each	5c
Hubbard Squash, each	15c
Essex Hybrid Squash, each	15c
Custard Squash, each	5c
Cirons, each	10c
Egg Plant, each	10c
Cauliflowers, fancy, each	10c and 15c
Tomatoes, selected, pound	5c
Tomatoes, 16-pound basket	35c
Celery, White Plume, head	5c
Cabbage, large, 7c; small	4c
Cucumbers, each, 5c, 3 for	10c
Vegetable Marrows, each	5c and 8c
Sweet Corn, per dozen	12c
Watercress, Radish, Parsley, Mint, bunch, 4c, 3 for	10c
New Potatoes, peck	30c
Table Beets, peck	15c
Carrots, peck	20c
Onions, peck	40c
Onions, silver-skin picklers, a quart	15c
Onions, yellow picklers, quart	10c
Gherkins, per 100	40c
Green Tomatoes, peck	15c
Hot Peppers, per dozen	8c and 10c
Apples, large Alexandras, peck	20c

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Minimum charge 25c. Mail orders solicited.
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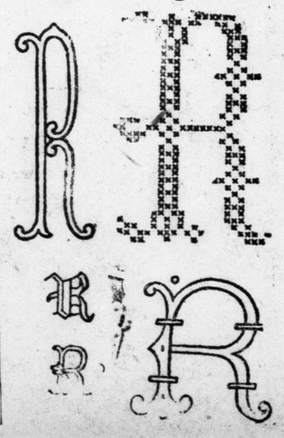

CANADIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

STORY OF A FEEBLE-MINDED WOMAN

(BY MARJORY McMURCHY.)

Eight years ago two sisters came to Canada from the Old Country. Last year one of the sisters died. The investigation held after her death by a doctor, a nurse in the employment of a large store, a minister, and the representative of a home for women, disclosed the fact that one of the sisters was undoubtedly feeble-minded, and that the other had probably been so also.

The case is a very remarkable one, since it shows what is the utmost apex of achievement possible to a feeble-minded woman. It shows, too, how far short that achievement falls of ordinary living happiness. But if S. A., with her handicap, could do what she did, she deserves a name and remembrance among the heroic souls of this earth—even although she was a woman of weak intelligence.

The nurse from the store tells part of the story. She was sent to visit S. A. because she had been on the sick list from the store. She found her the day before her death quite ill; she appeared to be stupid—is the report of the nurse. The nurse advised her to go to the hospital. But she would not go. The nurse called again that night. S. A. said she was much better and would not go to the hospital. The following morning a message was sent to the nurse to tell her that S. A. had been found dead. The sisters slept together. In the morning the other sister, J. A., had got up to get S. A. a cup of coffee, and had made out finally that her sister was dead.

The more feeble-minded sister, J. A., was found by the nurse sitting with a little black bag hugged up in her arms, with her head down. She would say nothing, except in reply to a direct question. She was asked had she any relatives in the Old Country, and answered that she had a brother. But this brother, if he exists, has not replied to letters written to him. J. A., after her sister's death, is alone in the world.

She told the nurse that about the middle of the night S. A. had sat up in bed and called out, "I want my mother! I want my mother!" It was probably at this time that S. A. had died.

When the nurse looked into the belongings of the two sisters—their single room was in a state of indescribable dirt and confusion—she found that J. A. had ten dollars in her purse. In different places in the room she found sums amounting altogether to one hundred dollars. The store where S. A. worked had sent her every week during her illness ten dollars from their relief fund. They had sent a doctor to visit her. The nurse made all the arrangements for the funeral, and the store sent as well, a cab, flowers, representatives from the store to act as pallbearers, and clothes for J. A. to wear.

It was found that J. A. had a bank book. She could not tell where the bank was, but she took the nurse to it, darted in, and was willing to have the money deposited. One of the very few remarks which J. A. ever makes of her own accord is a single phrase, very frequently repeated, "Add the interest." S. A. must have taught her to say this when she went to the bank for her.

It was found that S. A. had altogether more than six hundred dollars' savings. How had she managed it? Entries were made in the bank book every month, and there was not a single withdrawal. They had paid two dollars a week for their room, and gave seventy-five cents or a dollar each month to the church which S. A. attended regularly. What had they spent for food or clothes? S. A. had averaged about eight or nine dollars a week at the store. When J. A. was offered food after her sister's death, she refused everything but dry bread. She would not take butter, saying that S. A. had said it was too expensive.

The two sisters had lived in a very secretive way. S. A. had gone to her work, rung in her time, gone away again at the end of the working day, and had spoken to no one. She would frequently take to her room with her cut out blouses to finish. None of them were finished. They were found piled up in her room. She had not sufficient mental ability to carry out her intention unassisted. By this, and for other reasons, it is judged that S. A. was feeble-minded, as well as her more feeble-minded sister. S. A. went to church, but would always slip out without speaking to anyone.

It appears that the sisters believed there was a home in the Old Country where they could live for the rest of their lives if they each had five hundred dollars. S. A.'s heroic ambition was to earn one thousand dollars for her sister and herself.

By what means did this weak-minded woman keep herself and her sister from the pit-falls that beset innocents like themselves? How had she been brought up? Her feet had been set in a straight path. They were the daughters of the minister of a dissenting chapel. S. A. did the very uttermost that she could. She kept away from all of us; and none of us helped her. The sisters lived in indescribable wretchedness. When many of their few belongings had to be burned, J. A. wanted to throw away her father's Bible from which he had preached, and her sister's Bible too. One thing only she said which seemed to have meaning and feeling in it—"Will I be able to find my sister again?"

J. A. is living in a home for women.

By the heroic endeavors of S. A., to do what she had been taught was right, these two sisters were no injury to the community in which they lived. This is true of very few feeble-minded persons who are not under supervising care. The characteristic of a feeble-minded person is to be unable to make a home. Even S. A. was not able to do that. But they are easily made happy and useful in institutions which are made homes for them.

WARDS OF THE COUNTRY, THEY CLAIM THE COUNTRY'S IMMEDIATE CARE. IF THEY ARE NOT CARED FOR, THEY WORK WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION

MARJORY MacMURCHY.

Tomorrow's Meals

BREAKFAST.
PRUNES, CEREAL.
CREAMED EGGS.
BAKING POWDER BISCUIT.
COFFEE.

LUNCH.
FISH CROQUETTES OR FISH SALAD.
POTATO BALLS. SANDWICHES
TOASTED CRACKERS, NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
COFFEE.

DINNER.
HUNGARIAN GOULASH.
SWEET POTATOES, PICKLED BEETS,
CARAMEL CUSTARD.

BEAUTY HINTS

Steam the Face.

There is no question but that steaming is far better for the face than laying on of towels dipped in hot water. The former gradually produces a perspiration and helps the pores to throw off the waste matter.

If there are any blackheads they should be removed immediately after the steaming, when one should massage with a good flesh food for ten or fifteen minutes. Then bathe the face with toilet water.

Once or twice a week is sufficient for the treatment. Cold water, to which a few drops of camphor opiates have been added is a good astringent.

Proportions of Beauty.

If a woman be 5 feet 5 inches in height her extended arms should measure, from tip of middle finger just 5 feet 5 inches, exactly her own height. A woman of this height should measure 24 inches around the waist and 34 about the bust.

The upper arms should measure 13 inches and the wrist 6. The calf of the leg should measure 14½ inches, the thigh 25, and the ankle 8.

The distance from the elbow to the middle finger should be the same as the distance from the elbow to the middle of the chest.

From the top of the head to the chin should be just the same length as the foot, and there should be the same distance between the chin and the armpits.

The length of her hand should be just one-tenth of her height, and her feet just a seventh, and the diameter of her chest a fifth.

CLIP THIS OUT

Must all the mighty love of mothers
Be shown by futile movements of the hands,
As the towering wave-crests soften,
Gentler grow, to touch the sands?

Gladly would I die, my baby,
Ou live unloved that you might live.
But I softly soothe you, waking—
It is all that I can give!

—Louise Townsend Nichol..

Riddles

What did Adam first set in the garden of Eden?
His foot.

—oo—

Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted?
Because it is not lawful to condemn a man without a hearing.

—oo—

Why are the pages of a book like the days of man?
Because they are numbered.

—oo—

How would you speak of a tailor when you did not remember his name?
As Mr. So-and-So (sew and sew).

—oo—

Why is a leaf of a tree like the human body?
Because it has veins in it.

—oo—

When are soldiers like good flannels?
When they don't shrink.

—oo—

Why is a bad picture like weak tea?
Because it is not well drawn.

Effect of the War on Fashions

New York, Sept. 4.—The popularity of crinoline hangs in the balance. The war is stifling Parisian news and it will probably be up to Canadian dressmakers whether they follow the lines set by Poiret, Doucet, and many other French houses before the war depleted their ranks, or whether it will be a period of Canadian creations designed for Canadian women. It is an ill wind truly that blows no one some good, and this terrible conflict abroad may mean the uprising of dominating Canadian styles!

The arrival of wider and fuller skirts cannot be denied, and many of them are held out by a heavy cord in the hem. Then there is the long, full tunic, often made of lace with a tighter underskirt below. Around the edge of the tunic are wreaths of artificial roses. The waist is of lace or tulle and the line of the low neck is outlined by these same roses.

The 1870 style of bodice which is so stylish now is almost always seen sleeveless. It has a long waistline and a strap over the shoulder. This waist conforms more to the figure than the waists of a few months ago, and has a lining of chiffon or very light-weight silk. A striking gown was noticeable with a tight-fitting underskirt.

The modern crinoline dress is indeed paradoxical when one thinks that although skirts seem fuller there is always a tight skirt underneath. In fact, in one of the late French magazines was shown a wonderful gown of sheerest pale pink organdie, and showing through was the figure swathed from waist to ankle.

The materials for fall suits include broadcloth, gabardine, serge, prunella cloth and a new heavy cashmere. These materials are also used for dresses, as shown in my first illustration, which is made of plain dark blue serge and novelty blue serge with a fine stripe of white upon it. The two materials are combined charmingly. Sleeves and double circular bands are of the plain serge, while the lower part of waist and skirt is of the stripes. Dainty collar and pointed cuffs of linen are charmingly embroidered at the corners with a floral design, adding a feminine touch of daintiness. A large flat sailor shape, called by the Parisians "canotier," is worn with this costume.

The wide, flat, trimmed sailor is the hat of the moment. It is flat with a large, round, low crown. It is made of straw, taeta or velvet, and trimmed simply with a rose, a quill, or a snappy bow. The shape itself is suitable for as many diverse occasions as its trimming, or the material used in its making.

The next illustration is of a model in brown grosgrain taffeta, which is both new and smart. The waist is made with an overwaist which has a rippling cape in the back. This is worn over a plain waist which buttons down the front. A tunic, tucked in groups of three around the waist, is worn over a tighter underskirt of striped taffeta, while a wide sash of striped taffeta lies with a large bow just below the cape in the back.

For winter suits and separate coats the pile fabrics, such as velvet, plush and the many imitation fur cloths, are most fashionable. For the very dressy afternoon costume a delicate pile material, combined with velvet or with a chenille striped fabric, is stunning. The basic material for these stripes is usually chiffon or soft satin.

Lace will be used this fall on afternoon as well as evening gowns. White or cream lace tunics over black are very good and often worn with the fashionable basque waist of satin, or velvet. Net with satin or velvet bands are, also, smart and used in the same way whether in black or white.

Advertiser Patterns

1005.—A New and Popular Style. Girls' Two-Piece Dress.

This model has a waist or guimpe, that may be finished with a long sleeve having a band cuff, or in short sleeve style, with turn-back cuff. The waist is cut with body and short sleeve portion combined. The skirt portion is laid in deep plaits and is buttoned to the waist under an inside belt. Ornamental buttons may be added. For a comfortable play or school dress, either with or without bloomers, this style is to be recommended. It is good for galatea, drill, linen, chambray, gingham, lawn, crepe, or challie. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes—4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 4⅜ yards of 27-inch material for a 4-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Town .....

Province .....

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

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose the above illustration, and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 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.

USING REMNANT FOR SOUP STOCK.

The best clearing-house for an overstocked ice chest is the soup kettle, for it will take care of so many different and insignificant odds and ends that one begins to realize the importance the French cook attaches to the pot au feu. In making use of meat remnants never use pork or any fat parts of veal All meat should be neatly trimmed, removing outer rind or gristle, and when using gravy carefully skim off the fat. In using remains of chicken or turkey remove the coarse parts of the skin. Little bits of the dressing may be used, also any little remnants of cooked cereal, or even a few stale crusts of bread. They all give body and flavor to the soup. Vegetable leftovers, both cooked and raw, such as outer leaves of celery, ends and even the skins of tomatoes and a few pods of fresh sweet peas, are good. Of course it goes without saying that you cannot make a rich, good soup with just a few leftovers, but if the soup has been started with a small soup bone these leftovers will help in making a very good and rich broth at small cost. When stock has cooked slowly for at least four or five hours, it should be well seasoned with salt, pepper, celery salt and a little grated nutmeg, then strained to be used clear or with any desired ingredients.

For a light dinner soup the strained broth can be poured over squares of toasted bread. This is much affected in French restaurants.

THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON.

Pastor Whelpton, of Hamilton, a noted Bible student, will speak on this subject at the Princess Theatre Sunday next at 3 p.m.

All have heard more or less about this great battle since the great European war commenced. Some have even suggested that it may be already on.

Pastor Whelpton will endeavor to show from the Bible when this great fight will begin and how it will be brought to a close.

Who Is Your Neighbor?

Who's your neighbor? Do you know? I didn't—till yesterday.

I live in a great city, on top of a high, high hill. And there are trees on my hill and flowers, and the wind blows and sings so many strange and beautiful songs—till sometimes I could weep from listening to them.

And the blue waters rise and fall in the great bay below, and the ships sail in and out. And down below in the city the band plays and there are processions, and people hurry and catch cars and make appointments, and eat and drink, and cheat and lie, and starve and die. And they laugh and love down there, too—I see by the papers.

And sometimes there is an accident, and someone is hurt or killed. Once the wind brought me the sound of a muffled drum, and I looked below and saw a funeral in the narrow street at the foot of my hill.

It is all very interesting.

But yesterday there was company—they called me on the 'phone and said they were going to come to my hill—in the evening.

And there must be a welcome, and food and drink and music. And we set forth, the Faithful One and I, to get things—in a hurry.

It was Sunday, and none of the shops were open in the main part of the town, so we wandered down into the narrow street at the foot of the hill, and there we found the shops—not open exactly, but not shut either. Friendly doors ajar and friendly faces at the windows.

And we went into the shops and bought what we needed. Always we told the people about the unexpected company, and always they were intensely interested.

The Courtesy We Received.

One man could not trust us to find the right place for a certain commodity alone, and he ran across the street with us and into a dark entry and introduced us to the man who sold cheeses of various strange kinds.

And when it came time to climb our hill, they were worried about us. How could we ever get up, with all those packages?

There is no one to send—they do not deliver goods in that part of the town very often—and the shops could not be left alone.

Ah! ha!—the man in the apron had it. He would find a cavalier for us. He rushed away with the mad joy of a discoverer, and when he returned he brought with him a tall person in something picturesquely ragged.

The tall person swept the ground with his hat, and told us he was new come from Paraguay—a—and had not the English very well. "But if he might serve the senors, or perhaps the senorita"—his hat swept the ground again, his grimy hand found a place upon his heart, and his eyes rolled ecstatically—"life still had its pleasures."

And so we started up the hill, the Faithful One, the Man in Tatters, and I. And all our little procession saw us off, and stood and waved a cheery good-by to us from the narrow street down below. And I promised the man with the apron that at the first mouthful of Mexican supper we would rise at the table that night up on the top of the hill—and remember him.

Forgetting Our Neighbors.

And my guests were all very much interested in my story of our afternoon among our neighbors at the foot of the hill.

But I could see that not one of them quite believed my story. And yet it was true—every word of it.

And they have forgotten, if they ever knew it, that there was ever such a thing as a neighbor.

I had forgotten, too—until yesterday.

And I have been going much to meetings where there was great talk of this "class" and that "society," and this "interest" and I had forgotten what it was to be a neighbor myself.

I shall never forget again.

And when the world is rent with stories of strife between man and man, and of hatred between class and class I'm going to put on my hat and run down hill to the little, narrow street and buy something, and be comforted by my neighbor.

For I know them and they know me and we shall never be strangers or misunderstand one another any more.

Why should we? Are we not good neighbors?

OLD SONGS AND POEMS

IS IT ANYBODY'S BUSINESS.

Is it anybody's business
If a gentleman should choose
To call upon a lady—
If the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know—
Is it anybody's business
If the lady has a beau?

Is it anybody's business
When that gentleman does call?
Oh when he leaves the lady?
Or if he comes at all?
Or is it necessary
That the curtain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
From outside lookers-on?

Is it anybody's business—
But the lady's—if her beau
Rides out with other ladies,
And doesn't let her know?
Is it anybody's business—
But the gentleman's—if she
Should accept another's escort
Where he doesn't chance to be?

If a person's on the sidewalk,
Whether great, or whether small,
Is it anybody's business
Where that person means to call?
And if you see a person
As he's calling anywhere,
Is it any of your business
What his business may be there?

The substance of our query,
Simply stated, would be this:
Is it anybody's business
What anyother's business is?
If it is, or if it isn't
We would really like to know;
For we're certain, if it isn't,
There are some who make it so.

If it is, we'll join the rabble,
And act the noble part
Of the tattlers and defamers
Who throng the public mart;
If it's not, we'll act the teacher,
Until each meddler learns
'Twould be better in the future
If he'd mind his own concerns.

Queen Elena of Italy.

QUEEN ELENA OF ITALY.

Her father, the King of Montenegro, already is at war helping Servia against Austria; and it is quite within the range of possibility that her husband, the King of Italy, may yet be drawn into the conflict, although there seems little likelihood of Italy lining up with Germany and Austria, her partners in the Triple Alliance.

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St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1904.
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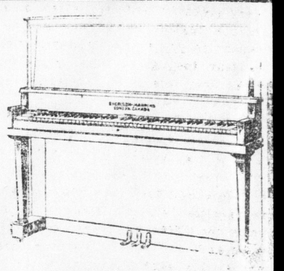

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