

# PAPER HELPS to HOSTESSES



**For Salted Nuts**

THIS is the busy season for hostesses, with debutantes to be launched, engagements ready for announcement, wedding and birthday anniversaries to be celebrated and social obligations of all varieties to pay.

There is a very efficient helper waiting to assist the woman who entertains, namely, the paper novelty shop.

Few hostesses realize the value of decorations fashioned of paper, or they would be more generally used. A visit to a shop where a specialty is made of paper decorations would be a revelation, for you can possibly imagine the attractive articles which are on display.

Cut flowers, while beautiful for a time, quickly lose their freshness; and in many instances, if paper flowers of the same variety are substituted, the result is equally artistic. The chrysanthemums, jonquils, tulips, carnations, lilies and iris flowers, especially at these shops are so realistically beautiful that it requires a connoisseur to detect the sham at a distance.

They are much less expensive than nature's blooms, and can be used again and again.

On this page is shown a collection of artistic table decorations fashioned entirely of paper, and it requires no particular talent to duplicate any of them.

Great interest always hovers about the centerpiece at any feast, and the world over the spider web design appears immediately to the lovers of the unusual and symbolic. This centerpiece is appropriate for any literary or secret society party, for the owls are the birds of wisdom and suggest the secrecy of night, while the spider in her web is the emblem of tireless industry.

To duplicate this interesting centerpiece purchase a quantity of dark brown crepe paper, black twine, a bottle of mucilage, some cotton and a large shallow tin pudding pan. This is then filled with small inexpensive favors, which may be characteristic of each guest or merely a souvenir of the occasion. Seven, eight or nine thicknesses of paper are fastened to the pan with mucilage and finally a cord is drawn lightly about the top to hold the paper firmly in place. Then, using a sharp pair of scissors, fringe the edge of the paper which extends beyond the rim of the pan. Cover the top with a single thickness of paper, and cover this place the spider web, made in the following manner: From cardboard cut a circular rim large enough to fit over the pan, and cover the rim neatly with the brown crepe paper. Cover a quantity of heavy twine by twisting narrow strips of crepe paper

Poppies, Celandines, in a Vase

A Candlestick Decorated With Corn Husks

Cleverly Made from Brown Paper

about it and, using this, weave a web over the center of the rim.

The spider is made by covering a piece of cotton with the black paper and forming its head and body by tying a string tightly about one-third of the cotton. Cover the insect with finely fringed bits of paper in imitation of the hair, and form the legs by covering the bodies with cotton. Cover these with brown crepe paper and with a small camel-hair brush and brown paint mark them to resemble the feathers. About small disks of black paper form rosettes of brown paper, which serve for the eyes. The beaks are also formed of the paper. The leafless branches are easily made by covering wire with the brown paper, making them of various thicknesses. Join the twigs to the central branch by winding narrow strips of paper about them. This is attached to the side of the centerpiece.

An attractive favor for serving individual portions of salted nuts is purchasable at the shops where paper articles are sold. It is a parrot cut from cardboard and covered with brilliant green crepe paper.

Red and yellow watercolor paint is used to tint the parrot to resemble the natural bird. To make the stand, take a piece of heavy wire, cover it with dark brown paper. Bend it to resemble a perch, and fasten the parrot to one end, and the seed cup to the other. This latter is one of the small paper receptacles which are sold for salted nuts or bonbons.

Engagement luncheons are always a delight to the hostess, and paper decorations will be an unflinching aid to making them a success. There is an infinite variety of lovely small articles suitable for favors; there are paper candlesticks of unusual beauty and centerpieces which rival the art of the florists.

The pretty basket pictured here is fashioned of yellow crepe paper, and has a heart-shaped handle to suggest the occasion for which it was designed. The crepe paper is sewn to a square cardboard box of medium size, and the handle is made by weaving together strands of twisted paper.

Guests are requested to take a blossom from the basket, thus the happy secret is divulged in a dainty manner befitting the occasion.

Corn husks and autumn leaves are a decorative combination, and the candlestick illustrated here carries in these forms is used. The shade is made by attaching the leaves to a dozen paper leaves, and attaching the paper leaves to the candlestick. The leaves are tipped with yellow, and are filled with cotton and fastened to long stems covered with a twisted rope of brown paper, which is purchasable by the yard.

Thin favor-gifts can be concealed in the heart of each poppy for the ladies, and within the heads of the cattails may be concealed gifts for the gentlemen. Articles of a slender type such as scarfpins, silver pencils, fountain pens, etc., should be chosen. For the cattails, small boxes containing a ring, strand of beads, silver thimble or brooch would be appropriate. One word more: If you do not understand the art of making the paper flowers, lessons are given free of charge at any store where the materials are purchased. You will find the paper novelty shop always ready to assist the amateur. Do not fail to seek aid from this source.

The corn husks are bunched about the base of the candlestick and tied with narrow yellow ribbon. This is an effective ornament for the Halloween party, a Thanksgiving feast or a Harvest Home celebration.

A graceful decoration for the center of a table is the tall vase filled with poppies and cattails. This is made of a table in the tall vase filled with poppies and cattails. This is made of a table in the tall vase filled with poppies and cattails.

## FOUND OUT

This little space will be devoted to answering questions of help that you have discovered will be printed if you wish to address them to **THE FOUND OUT DEPARTMENT.**

**When Cleaning Brick Floors**  
FOR cleaning brick floors use the following excellent: First, sprinkle the floor over with washing soda, then pour boiling water over this and scrub with a stiff brush.  
H. T.

**A Baking Hint**  
WHEN removing cake baked in tin pans place a wet cloth over the inverted pan and the cake will drop out nicely, never sticking to the pan.  
(Mrs.) B. J.

**Cutting Hard-Boiled Eggs**  
WHEN cutting hard-boiled eggs I find it very good to dip the knife in cold water. They cut more smoothly.  
Mrs. K. A.

**When Mending Kid Gloves**  
WHEN mending kid gloves if cotton threads are used you will find it wears much longer and does not tear the leather in the process of a repair.  
J. R.

**When Cooking Greens**  
IF A PIECE of bread tied in a bit of muslin is dropped into the water in which greens are being boiled, it will absorb the unpleasant odor.  
(Mrs.) P. H.

**To Keep Fabrics White**  
TO PREVENT delicate fabrics from becoming yellow and to preserve them when put away for the winter, I find it very good to sprinkle thickly line-shaded bits of white wax among the folds.  
(Mrs.) Y. C.

**Finger Marks on Furniture**  
TO REMOVE finger marks from furniture, rub them with a soft rag and sweet oil.  
(Mrs.) M. L.

**Reviving Cut Flowers**  
TO REVIVE cut flowers if you find them wilted, plunge the stems into boiling water, and by the time the water is cold the flowers

have revived. When this is finished, cut off the stems and place them in cold water.  
(Mrs.) T. C.

**About Smoke-Blackened Ceilings**  
CEILINGS that have become blackened with smoke may be cleaned in the following manner: Make a paste of starch and water and apply it with a pad of flannel. Allow this to dry on the ceiling, then brush it with a soft brush.  
H. W.

**To Clean Tortoise-Shell**  
WHEN your tortoise-shell comb, pins and other objects of the shell become dull, I clean them with a little olive oil or vasoline. This restores their beauty and they become less brittle.  
S. G. M.

**When Peeling Onions**  
TO REMOVE the unpleasant odor of onions from my hands after peeling them I find the following excellent: I rub plain table salt over my hands, then wash in the usual manner.  
T. P. S.

**To Soften Brown Sugar**  
BROWN sugar that has become lumpy from being kept many months or times may be softened in the following manner: Fill the tackette with water and put the sugar in a pan, placing it over the tackette to steam.  
(Mrs.) R. S.

**When Poaching Eggs**  
WHEN poaching eggs, to keep them from being broken, I find it very good to stir the water until it is whirling rapidly.  
(Mrs.) H. S.

**To Clean Tinware**  
HAVING discovered an excellent way to clean tinware, I pass it on to others. Thin tinware is washed in hot soapy water and wiped thoroughly dry, then scoured with flour and well-rinsed.  
(Mrs.) K. B.

**To Have Floors Shiny**  
TO KEEP polished floors shiny the following is excellent. Take a good-sized piece of white wax and rub it on a mopstick and wipe the floors with it.  
(Mrs.) L. H.

## AMONG THE FLOWERS

VERY few amateur gardeners are familiar with the possibilities of growing plants in hotbeds or cold frames. They imagine that it requires expert knowledge to accomplish satisfactory results, when in reality very little experimenting will teach you all there is to know about this type of gardening.

It is the season that awakens the impulse to start seeds growing in boxes to place in the sunny windows of our homes. Why not prepare a hotbed and gain a start on nature before the time for planting out of doors arrives? In this manner you can satisfy the longing for old pepper candlesticks and platters, but in default of these, it would set off any good old heirloom. A corner cupboard is delightful and so is any long wooden press. These things impart that warm-welcome old-world charm to a room which we all admire when we see it, and which none of us can afford to disregard.

In almost every room we will find a recess some 18 inches deep, perhaps it may be caused by a chimney or a closet, but in any case a recess of this sort is always available for a seat. The seat could be in any style. One kind is shown in a recent issue of the "Drawing of a Fireplace." Having turned the corner, this seat could be continued, but it need not turn the corner at all, but just fit into this little recess, in which it need not have seat ends.

Windows ever furnish seat suggestions. This pit should be dug four or eight feet deep and at least a foot larger than the frame you intend covering it with. The next step is to provide proper drainage, and then the sub-frame is built. A brick or concrete frame is the most satisfactory, for both are virtually indestructible. When using concrete it is necessary to make a form of boards, which is removed as soon as the concrete has set. The sub-frame need only extend two feet into the pit. The top surface

face must be sloped properly, and while the concrete is still soft 2x4 inch planks should be imbedded in the top to serve as "nailers" for the frames. The standard size of a hotbed sash is 3 feet by 6 feet, so your subframe will be 3 feet in width and some multiple of three feet in length. A good size for an amateur will require four sashes to cover it, being 3 feet in width and 12 feet long. (There are two sashes to each frame.) With a hotbed this size you will be able to raise an enormous amount of fresh vegetables and flowers. Do not attempt to build the frames, for they can be purchased already made for much less than it will cost to make them. Paint the sashes in order to preserve them, and it is not necessary to supply hinges, for their own weight will keep them in position. When the frame is prepared, procure a quantity of fresh stable manure, and mix with it half the quantity of dry leaves. If there is much straw with the manure this will not be necessary. Two cubic yards will be required for each sash, for it must be packed very solidly. Allow the manure to ferment for several days before using. The thermometer registers 90 degrees Fahrenheit the top soil can be repacked and should contain a certain amount of peat moss. This peat moss should be in shallow boxes, or flats, which are then placed in the hotbed. The seeds are then planted, and will quickly appear above the surface. If you ever give yourself the pleasure of watching the rapid growth of seeds in a hotbed you will never be without one. There is nothing more interesting.

## THE ART OF BUILT-IN FURNITURE

**By Ethel Davis Seal**

ONE of the most essential qualities sought after in the furnishing of the modern home is simplicity—simple lines, simple color schemes, simple arrangements. And what an improvement this is over the complex, heavy, ornate, super-complex furniture of our grandmothers' day.

This revolution against complexity was first noticed in the return to the plain mahogany furniture and the fast growth of the craftsman style. But we are getting in even deeper, and we can trend toward furniture of even greater simplicity, namely, the built-in type in the very finest houses we see furniture which, to all appear-

cial education, the education which does not deal with fundamentals, but trimmings, are at last accepting the teaching that it is in the broad, beautiful tolerance of these old country houses that they can best find the spirit to reproduce in their own homes, the spirit which shows itself in solid walls, deep-placed all the more magnificent for their unassuming hues, simple hand-wrought additions of great plainness, and painted wood, whether it be of oak, pine or maple.

A country interior such as this does not necessarily go with country weat' in its catholic sense, with its soft colors, and the beauty of simplicity flows away; and these same people, whose surroundings have just grown to fit their daily needs and them, mellowed by time, and use, and therefore beautiful, replace the dignified common furniture (the word dignified being used in its catholic sense) with undignified and the otherwise common imitation mahogany and plush.

A few weeks ago I was inside a poor little country dwelling. The living room really truly one, because the whole family seemed to be there—was dignified and beautiful in spite of its poverty. The walls were whitewashed, bright and sunny, and for the few minutes I was there the sun never wavered on the wonderfully polished olive-green glossy and presses which

lined the wall at one end of the room. There was a settee between two windows, and in one corner of the room, completing its charm, creating its reason, was a baby's little nest of wood, cradled, gently rocked and fro by his grandmother, who had one foot on the rocker and who was busied with her knitting in the sunlight.

This, as well as any other, might be the type of country house from which we get our built-in furniture, and with this, an uplift in our ideas, we can make a few things so beautiful as painted woodwork, built in, under the eaves of our house, we will need no persuasion to make use of it as we can. Fortunately are those who are able to replace their uninteresting stain with paint, gray, green, cream or white. Though a tedious proceeding for any one, this is possible to accomplish. Directions can be obtained at the shop where the paint is bought, though a general rule would be to remove all stain with sandpaper before attempting to lay on the paint. And this matter of painting the woodwork will best

prepare our rooms for holding our one or two pieces of built-in furniture, for then they can be painted also. Still, if it is impossible to change the surface of your woodwork, you may take advantage of the second best scheme of making your built-in seat (or whatever it may be) match your stain, in this way the same effect is gained, though it may not be as beautiful as the paint would be.

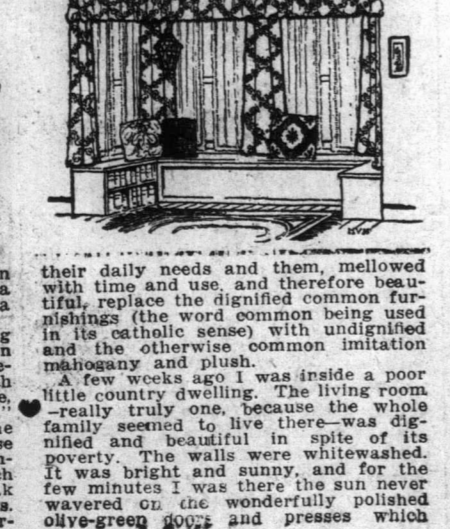
Built-in seats are possible for any one. And by "built-in" I do not mean that the seat must be of necessity nailed fast to the wall. That can be left entirely to individual decision. And quite often a piece of built-in furniture can be removed from one house to another, and made use of in new environments.

A seat of this type will be noticed in one of the fireplace drawings. This could be got up quite simply. The width and height of each piece can be determined by measuring the space it is desired that the seat should occupy. The seat proper, of course, should be the height of a chair. And a good sawmill these pieces can be made for you. At the right kind of sawmill they will even be able to advise you about some points, and they will have stock designs for seat ends, and so forth.

After you buy the different pieces, you will, of course, have to do the painting. But this job could be accomplished by a clever workman in fact, we find more and more that women with a little training are as clever furniture makers as are men.

This fireplace seat idea can be carried out with one of those bought table benches at \$5. These are unpainted and can be painted in any color. They have a general atmosphere of built-in furniture.

On the other side of this fireplace you will see a set of plain, homemade shelves. Don't have frets and grills, necessary to wait for bookshelves until you can buy a handsome bookcase. The books are things of beauty in themselves and will decorate any shelves, no matter how plain. It is a good plan to have several sets of built shelves in



## FIRST NEWS SECTION

## RESULTS INDEED

**Results Indeed**  
**dous Press**  
**Bring Battle**  
**most in Sta**

By Special Wire to the C LONDON, Sept. 25.—7 48 hours have witnessed scenes of extraordinary violence wherever antagonists face other, but none of these patently led to anything. The official communiqué yesterday stated that the German right had distinct advance, and this is supported by official services, which state that they have made extensive against the German extreme. The Belgians retreated the threat of the German bringing up their great siegework before Antwerp, by making desperate sorties.

Along the great western line itself, the struggle continues to be general, with most determined attacks. Another manifestation of the week-end has been the renewed activity by German lines and aeroplanes have been in force, apparently for the week, but indulging in dropping wherever feasible.

From the east, some news of actions from almost the Russian front. General William is reported, East Prussia, and the German offensive, probably under

## OUT WOUNDS

**Out Wounds**  
**of the Battle**  
**in Belgium**  
**Wounded**

Terrible Tale of Saved Germans is Told

More.

By Special Wire to the C MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—Germans cut the wrists of British wounded, to prevent them from using their swords again is told in a letter from George Frame, a local boy who served as driver in the 2nd W. Fergusson, sporting of the Montreal Herald-Tribune, Writing from London, Mr. says: "I am just out of the having been severely wounded, my left leg at the battle of Mons. We have the German mercy. They cannot cure with their art shells.

"Our 15th and 19th are some fighters. In they killed every single of one regiment. Not an enemy was left alive."

"The wounded were to our wounded." Hun wounded British lying fields have had their fields plashed so that not be able to fight any."

"I saw a nurse of the attending a German soldier field at Mons where I wounded. She attended injuries and was just walking when he rolled over on and taking deliberate a nurse to death. The kind of an enemy the fighting.

"I am glad to say the every boxer in England to the colors to fight."

## SNOW AT QUEBEC

**Snow at Quebec**  
**Quebec, Sept. 25**—W considered as the earliest snow fall here this morning, 5 o'clock. The first snow have blown up the mountains large. Throughout the mitted falls of snow we

The Dominion Government appropriated \$50,000 of the voted by parliament for the stricken residents of B