

Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

To begin with, if your hair is dry, harsh, given to letting unlovely wisps of uneven lengths stick out round your face, and at the nape of your neck, do not shampoo too frequently. Instead, shake equal parts of powdered orris root and cornmeal into it once a week, and then, with a soft, fine infants' brush, take it all out again. Some women use merely dry starch and are satisfied when they see the powder that went in so white coming out a dark gray. They know that their hair has been cleansed. This process over, dip the finger tips in olive oil or rub them along a piece of cocoa butter. Carefully and gently massage the scalp till every part has benefited by the emollient. Then, take another soft baby's brush (not the one that cleansed your hair), and brush each of the six strands into which you have divided your tresses many, many times.

The irregularities of length always found when weak or neglected hair is beginning to be strengthened by care can only be dealt with, almost hour by hour, after the following fashion: Have innumerable tiny hairpins matching your hair. If that is dark, fine black pins will do. If it is extremely blond, you should purchase the tiny silvered invisible pins—they can be procured. If your tresses are any of the various shades of brown, use bronze or gold invisible hairpins. Curl the recalcitrant locks and then skewer them to the longer and more solid masses with these pins.

Of course, if you have to make a hasty toilet curling irons must be resorted to. But a soft piece of old muslin, or a kid curler—these are of various qualities, and the more expensive are many times worth the difference in price—will produce a more natural curl and one that stays in longer. Some people are able to keep these straying wisps in pretty curls merely by steaming them. Others dampen their fingers just before they begin to dress in the morning and twist their little bits of hair round and round the dampened fingers, leaving them thus twisted for half an hour. This produces the most natural and lasting curl of all.

Further remedies for dry locks are the following emollients, sparingly used:

- Bay rum 4 ounces
- Spirits of ether 4 drachms
- Glycerine 1 drachm
- Salicylic acid 4 ounces
- Alcohol 4 ounces

If this is massaged into the scalp for a few minutes every night the hair will lose its hay-like appearance and become glossy and healthy looking.

One pint witch hazel, one pint good whiskey, 5 cents' worth tincture quinine and 5 cents' worth tincture of cantharides.

All a few drops of clarified lemon juice, shake and bottle.

Social Forms and Entertainments



Announcing an Engagement.

Will you kindly suggest an original way of announcing an engagement at an informal card party?—M. A.

This may not be an original way, for I find nearly every scheme has been tried by some one, but it is a very pretty manner in which to make the glad tidings known. When refreshments are served have the cakes heart-shaped. Put two on each plate, one frosted with pink and the man's initial or last name on it in white, and the other in white with the girl's last initial in pink. The guests will soon "catch on" and congratulations follow.

From "Sweet Sixteen."

I am always interested in your columns and find them a great help. I am in doubt about a few questions that bother me. A boy friend of mine is about to leave town and has asked me to keep corresponding with him and not to go with anyone else. Should I keep this promise if I see someone I like better? Is it proper to kiss a boy good-bye at the train, whom I've gone with for over a year? What would be nice for a gift to give a boy who is going away? Most girls at the age of sixteen do these things. Is it proper? I want to know the right thing.

SWEET SIXTEEN.

I do not think a girl as young as you are should make such a promise to any boy, and do not kiss him good-bye at the train. It would make you conspicuous and you might regret it some time. I know it is hard for all you young people to look ahead, but you will see things like I do some day. Give the boy a silver pencil or a desk set, something that he will find convenient. Most boys like practical cushions for their couches.

A Variety of Questions.

Do you think it is proper for a young man and a lady to have pictures taken together? Do you think it is all right to have a young boy take you to a party at night? My mother never objects to me talking to a boy and all the other girls talk to them and I do, too. I hope to have my answers in the paper soon.

H. A.

I hope I am not too late with your answers. The correspondence is large and the space small, so only a few letters can appear each week. There is no harm in having pictures taken together, especially of the postcard variety, which are usually "just for fun," and I suppose that is what you mean. There is certainly no impropriety in accepting a boy's escort to a party or in talking to boys. They are not dragons and I hope I never object to anything reasonable.

MADAME MERRI.

The KITCHEN CABINET



When adverse winds and waves arise, And in my heart despondence sighs; When life her throng of cares reveals, And weakness o'er my spirit steals, Grateful I hear the kind decree That, "As my day, my strength shall be."

CHERRY TIME.

This delicious fruit is not only used for food in the shape of soups, sauces, pickles and condiments, pies and cherry cakes, but they are manufactured into kirschwasser and maraschino.

The fresh fruit, after being pitted, if an equal quantity of sugar is added and stirred until thoroughly dissolved, will, if canned and kept in a cool place, keep as well as if cooked, and one may have a fresh dish of cherries or a cherry pie in November.

A cherry pudding made of a cup of flour, a little salt and milk enough to make a thin batter, the flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, is a simple and most satisfying dessert. Butter cups and put in a little of the batter, then a tablespoonful of pitted and sweetened cherries, another spoonful of batter. Steam in hot water for fifteen minutes and serve with cream and sugar.

Cherry Dumplings.—Take four cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of lard, two cupfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, a half teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of sugar and two of pitted cherries. Rub the fat into the flour and prepare as for biscuits, roll out and cut in squares; place as many of the sweetened cherries in each square as they will hold, pinch the edges together and lay the pinched edges downwards in a greased baking pan. Bake until brown and serve with whipped cream.

Cherry Olives.—Pit cherries and cover with vinegar and let stand overnight. In the morning drain off the vinegar and add sugar of equal weight of the cherries; stir until dissolved, keeping covered in a cool place, where they may be stirred frequently, then cover with a cloth and a plate, and in a few weeks they are ready to serve with the meat course. They are simply delicious. The vinegar may be made with the addition of sugar into a very good shrub.



WE SHAPE ourselves the joy of fear Of which the coming life is made, And all our future's atmosphere With sunshine or with shade.

HELPFUL HINTS.

A pine pillow or sweet grass basket may be renewed by steaming them. Paint may be removed from window glass by the application of hot vinegar.

Turpentine will take ink stains from the most delicate fabric. Soak the stains overnight or longer.

Sew lead weights into the hems of table covers or runners used on a porch. The wind will not disturb them.

A nice delicacy for luncheon is a crisp cracker spread with cottage cheese and garnished with a cherry on top.

When carrying a freshly-frosted cake, put a few toothpicks into the cake to keep the covering from sticking to it.

Dainty little baskets for flowers or favors may be made from old straw hats. These will delight the children, and they may help to make them.

If you have any faded roses or other flowers that need refreshing, use a little water color paint and a brush. The results will more than please.

When preserving peaches, take the broken bits and can together. This may be used (put through a ricer) for ices, ice creams and other desserts.

The disposal of garbage in country places and small towns where no provision for its removal is made, is a constant worry. All substances which decompose may be put into a small hole in the garden, and after the hole is filled cover with dirt and forget all about it, nature will do the rest. Tin cans, glass and crockery cannot be thus disposed of, as they are unsightly. A hole in the ground is a good place for them if there are any hollows and holes to be filled.

Filibert Butter.—Remove the coarse threads from hazel or filibert nuts and put through the meat grinder, then pound with a pestle in a wooden bowl until smooth. Cream as much butter as there is of the pounded nuts, add the nut paste gradually; season with paprika and use for sandwich fillings.

Nellie Maxwell.

So Thoughtful of Him.

Bridegroom (two days after wedding)—"I haven't seen anything yet of that \$5,000 check from your father." Bride—"Well, you see, dear, papa heard that your father had already given us one, and he knew we shouldn't care to have duplicate presents."

The Forlorn Hope.

"Hello! Could you suggest the wrong number I ought to ask for, miss. In order to get 2-double 0-9-2 Mayfair?"—Punch.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 2

HYPOCRISY AND SINCERITY.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Take heed that you do not your righteousness before men, to be seen of them; else ye have no reward with your Father which is in Heaven."—Matt. 6:1.

Someone has called attention to the "butts" of God as recorded in the Scriptures, showing that they always lead to something good and contrasts them with those of men that are always the introduction to some derogatory remark. In something resembling this the words of Jesus, "Take heed," are tremendous with import.

Doing was the greatest thing in the Jewish religion that Jesus came to set aside when he established his new kingdom. It is easy for a man to try to do for himself in order to merit God's favor. It is hard to let God do for us and we to accept his finished work.

In this lesson there is one inclusive word and three illustrations. This word is the word "righteousness" substituted in the Revised Version for the word "alms" in verse one. The three lines of application or illustrations used are, first, that we shall make our righteousness secure by so doing our alms as not to be seen of men; second, that in the saying of our prayers we shall not, like the hypocrites, desire to be seen of men, and third, that in the keeping of our fasts and our vigils we do them, not, as do hypocrites, that the multitudes may observe and comment thereon.

In another lesson upon this manifesto of Jesus we studied the subject of the law and in it he summarized it all by telling us that except our righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of these Scribes and Pharisees, whom John the Baptist designated as a generation of vipers—hypocrites, we shall in no wise enter into this new kingdom which Jesus came to establish.

Righteousness He Demands.

In the lesson Jesus shows us the difference between their righteousness and the righteousness which he is demanding of the subject of his kingdom. He demands that our righteousness shall seek its approval not from men but of God. The motive which must govern is the glory, not of man but of God, not man's approval but the approval of God. In verse two the word "alms" is retained and hence the first illustration has to do with our "doing of alms" i. e., our relations to men about us, our rightness. The doing of alms has no fundamental connection with any question of honesty between man and man. The doing of alms according to the strict interpretation of civil law is no part of duty. There is no reason why the business man should give away his earnings provided he is just in his dealings and does not defraud in his transactions. Yet we do see men making great gifts and benefactions to the cause of philanthropy. Why? Jesus lays bare the secret when he says, "that they may have the glory of men."

Next Jesus takes up the subject of prayer. Again our attention is drawn to the fact that the exercise of prayer has but little to do with our relations to men. True it is these relations must be right before we can come to God acceptably but prayer is to be directed to God and not to man. Apart from our belief in God, why should we pray? Commercial or other inter-relationships do not require prayer, why then pray? The keen blade of Jesus' logic again reveals the innermost secret, "that they may be seen of men," and such an idea of righteousness is repugnant in the kingdom of Jesus.

We now come to the third illustration, the keeping of fasts. Fasting does not and never has appealed to the natural man. Naturally it is repugnant and distasteful and yet we see men making a show of fasting and imposing a like burden upon others, why? "That they may be seen of men." Is there, then, no place for, nor ministry in fasting? Certainly there is. True fasting, however, consists in foregoing and abstaining for the "glory of God."

God the Final Judge.

It is a sad fact that much of our Lenten fasting and of our abstinence upon Fridays is that it shall be seen of men and not because of any real appreciation of the underlying need or sense of the principles of fasting. This lesson is a great warning that if we condition our righteousness upon the approval of man it will have no reward whatever of God. The ostentatious or unctious display of philanthropy will receive its reward from men and weighs naught.

Followed through this lesson applies to all the walks of life. For illustration, to adulterate food for gain and yet appear active in church for the upbuilding of a reputation. This falseness is the sin that lies back of graft and corruption and that allows America to have "the worst governed cities in the world."

It is quite noticeable that there is not a single personal pronoun in this model prayer. It begins with God, leads us through his dealings with man and back once more to him to whom all glory belongs.

OLD AND NEW WORLD BRIEFS FOR THE BUSY

A strike of 15,000 transport workers was begun in London.

The congressional baseball game will be omitted this year. Republicans say that there is too much politics and, besides, the Democrats are a bit too strong.

Fred Warnke, a coal operator, of Scranton, Pa., and known as the "bulldog of the coal strike," testified that he gave Judge Archbald \$500 in a culm-bank deal after the jurist went to his office and reminded him of the matter.

John T. Brush, owner of the Giants, says the Highlanders can use the Polo Grounds, not only on Memorial Day but for any other important games during the season. Mr. Brush makes known his offer in a letter to the New York American League club.

Many Democratic women attended a breakfast at Washington to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the birth of Dolly Madison.

A prosecution for slander was begun in Brussels against persons who had circulated a report to the effect that the Queen of the Belgians had surprised her husband with a lady of the chamber and had shot the latter dead.

THE MARKETS.

(New York Wholesale Prices.)

MILK.—The wholesale price is 3 1/4c. per quart in the 26c. zone or \$1.61 per 40-quart can, delivered in New York.

Butter.

Creamery, extras	27 1/2	@ 27 1/2
Firsts	26 1/2	@ 27
Seconds	25 1/2	@ 27
Thirds	24 1/2	@ 27
State, dairy, finest	26 1/2	@ 27
Good to prime	25	@ 26
Common to fair	22	@ 25 1/2
Process, extras	24 1/2	@ 26 1/2
Firsts	24 1/2	@ 26 1/2
Seconds	23	@ 25 1/2

Eggs.

State, Pa., and nearby, henney	23	@
white, fancy, new laid	23	@
State, Pa., and nearby, select	21 1/2	@ 22 1/2
white, fair to good	21 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Brown, henney, fancy	21	@ 21 1/2
Gathered brown, mixed colors	20	@ 21
Duck eggs, Baltimore	25	@ 26
Duck eggs, western	19	@ 23
Duck eggs, southern	18	@ 21
Goose eggs	25	@ 30

Chicken—Barrels:

Phila. & other nearby squab broilers, per pair	80	@ 90
Phila. & L. I., fancy, per lb.	45	@ 48
Penn. broilers, fancy	40	@ 42

Fowls—Dry Packed:

Wn. bxs., 50 lbs. & over to dozen d. p.	15	@ 15
Wn. bxs., 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Wn. bxs., 48 lbs. & under to dozen d. p.	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
North & Cen. W'n 4 lbs. to 4 1/2 lbs. and over	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
North & Cen. W'n 5 lbs. and over	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
South and southwest, aver best	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Selected small	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Old cocks, per lb.	12	@ 12
Spring ducks, L. I., Pa. and other nearby	23	@ 23
Sqbs, pr white, 10 lbs. to dz	4.25	@ 4.25
pr dz	3.75	@ 4.00

Vegetables.

Asparagus dozen bunches	75	@ 75
Sqbs, per drum	2.00	@ 2.00
Beans—		
N. C. green, per 1/2-bbl. bskt.	1.75	@ 2.25
N. C. wax, per 1/2-bbl. bskt.	2.50	@ 3.00
Charleston, per basket	1.00	@ 2.25
Georgia, per basket	75	@ 1.00
Florida, per basket	50	@ 1.75
Beets, S. C., per 100 bunches	2.00	@ 2.50
Beets, S. C., per 100 bunches	2.00	@ 2.50
Carrots—		
S. C., per barrel	3.50	@ 4.50
Old, bag	3.00	@ 4.00
Cabbages—		
Virginia, per barrel	75	@ 1.00
N. C., per crate	50	@ 1.25
S. C., per crate	50	@ 1.25
Florida, per crate	50	@ 1.25
Corn, Florida, per case	1.50	@ 3.00
Cucumbers, per basket	1.00	@ 2.25
Cauliflowers, Va., per basket	1.25	@ 1.50
Eggplants, Fla., per box or bskt.	2.00	@ 3.00
Borseradish, per 100 lbs.	5.00	@ 6.00
Squash, per barrel	1.50	@ 2.00
Per basket	35	@ 50
Lima beans, Fla., per basket	1.00	@ 1.50
Ant. per 100 bunches	1.00	@ 1.50
Onions—		
Bermuda, per crate	1.30	@ 1.40
Texas, per crate	1.00	@ 1.50
Okra, per crate	1.00	@ 2.50
Peas, per basket	1.00	@ 2.25
Peppers, blis., boxes or car.	1.25	@ 2.50
Romaine, per basket	50	@ 1.25
Per 100 bunches	1.00	@ 2.25
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1.00	@ 2.00
Hotthous—		
Cucumbers, No. 1, per dozen	50	@ 75
No. 2, per box	2.00	@ 3.00
Sqbs, per box	1.00	@ 2.50
Cauliflowers, per dozen	1.75	@ 2.25
Mushrooms, 4-lb. basket	1.00	@ 2.00
Tomatoes, per lb.	10	@ 20
Potatoes—		
Bermuda new, No. 1, per bbl.	7.25	@ 7.50
Bermuda new, No. 2, per bbl.	5.00	@ 6.00
Southern, new, white, No. 1, bbls.	5.00	@ 7.00
Southern, new, red, No. 1, bbl.	5.00	@ 7.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl.	3.50	@ 5.00
Southern, culs, per bbl.	2.00	@ 3.00
State, per 180 lbs.	4.00	@ 5.00
Maine, per 180 lbs.	4.00	@ 4.25
Maine, per bag	4.00	@ 4.15
Jersey, No. 1, per bbl.	1.50	@ 2.25
European, per 168-lb. basket	1.50	@ 3.00
Apples—		
Greening	2.50	@ 6.00
Spitzenberg	2.50	@ 5.00
Spy	2.50	@ 5.25
Wine Sap	2.50	@ 5.25
King	2.50	@ 4.50
Baldwin	1.50	@ 4.50
Ben Davis	2.50	@ 4.50
Common	1.00	@ 2.00
Live Stock.		
BEEVES.—Medium to prime steers sold at \$7.40@8.60 per 100 lbs.; bulls at \$3.75@6.10 for common to good; common to choice cows at \$2.50@5.95; tailends at \$2.30.		
CALVES.—Common to choice veals sold at \$7.50@10 per 100 lbs.; bulls at \$6 @7. Dressed calves at 11 1/2 @15 1/2c. for city dressed veals and 9 1/2 @13c. for country dressed.		
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to prime sheep (ewes) sold at \$4 @5.00 per 100 lb. good wethers at \$5.30; common to good lambs at \$6.75@8.50; spring lambs at \$10.25. Dressed mutton at 9 1/2 @12c. per lb.; dressed lambs steady to firm at \$2 @7 each.		
HOGS.—Good medium and heavy hogs sold at \$8.10@8.15 per 100 lbs.		
HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, large bales, timothy, prime, 100 lbs., \$1.55. No. 2, No. 1, \$5.25@1.50; shipping, \$1.15@1.20; clover, mixed, light, \$1.45; heavy, \$1.20@1.40; straw, long run, \$1 @.85; oat, 75c.		
Spot Markets at a Glance.		
Wheat, No. 2 red, elev.	1.23 1/2	@
Oats, standard	1.13 1/2	@
Flour, spring patent, bbl.	2.50	@ 2.75
Corn, steam, yellow	nom.	
Flaxseed, spot	2.29 1/2	@
Lard, prime, 100 lbs.	11.30	@
Tallow, city hds.	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Pork, mess, bbl.	20.75	@
Coffee, Rio No. 7, lb.	14 1/2	@
Tea, Formosa, lb.	14	@
Sugar, fine, gran., lb.	5.10	@
Butter, extras	27 1/2	@
Butter, specials	25 1/2	@
Eggs, extra firsts	23 1/2	@
Common	21 1/2	@
Cotton	11.60	@
Tobacco		
Hubb. R. D.	55	@
Conn. wrapper	60	@

CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

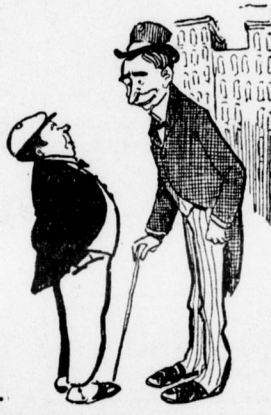
The New York Times of March 23, 1912, in an article dealing with Canada's progress, says:

"At the present moment eight shiploads of European immigrants are afloat for Canada, while there are signs that the outward movement which is customary with us during labor troubles will be marked this year. There is no such startling record of our loss to Canada. Our citizens quietly slip over the border in groups or trainloads, but their going is not advertised.

"There is no mystery why Canada is the 'good thing' the United States used to be. It is because Canada is following in its neighbor's footsteps that it is repeating the fortunate experience which its neighbor is envying, even while deliberately turning its back on the teachings of the past. A fortnight ago the Dominion budget speech reported the unprecedented surplus of \$39,000,000, and on Thursday the Government passed through the Committee on Supply credits of \$38,000,000 for railways and canals. With this assistance the railways themselves are both enabled and compelled to increase their facilities. Accordingly we find a single road allotting ten millions for work of its own. Naturally the Canadian newspapers contain announcements calling for fifty thousand men for construction work. This influx is apart from those Americans who go with money in their pockets obtained by cashing in their high-priced American lands.

"A St. Paul dispatch says that within a fortnight two thousand carloads of farm animals and machinery have passed toward Canada, the property of men who expect to pay for their farms with the first crop."

NOT THE DESIRED RESULT.



"What luck did you have with that fellow who advertised to make you taller?"
"I found after I had paid him that I was shorter."

ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON BABY

"When my baby was two months old, she had eczema and rash very badly. I noticed that her face and body broke out very suddenly, thick, and red as a coal of fire. I did not know what to do. The doctor ordered castile soap and powders, but they did no good. She would scratch, as it itched, and she cried, and did not sleep for more than a week. One day I saw in the paper the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, so I got them and tried them at once. My baby's face was as a cake of sores.

"When I first used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I could see a difference. In color it was redder. I continued with them. My baby was in a terrible condition. I used the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) four times a day, and in two weeks she was quite well. The Cuticura Remedies healed her skin perfectly, and her skin is now pretty and fine through using them. I also use the Cuticura Soap today, and will continue to, for it makes a lovely skin. Every mother should use the Cuticura Remedies. They are good for all sores, and the Cuticura Soap is also good for shampooing the hair, for I have tried it. I tell all my friends how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my baby of eczema and rash." (Signed) Mrs. Drew, 210 W. 18th St., New York City, Aug. 26, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Later the Better.

Hubby—Understand me, madam