

The Woman's Home Page

Marjorie Dane's Patterns and Consulting Dressmaker's Bureau

The dress that can be worn with or without a jacket, that is cooler or warmer, is the one that is certain to be in demand during the summer months and here is an exceedingly attractive model. In the illustration it is made of pale blue French gingham trimmed with broad bands of white embroidery, but may be substituted for linen, French pique, for Madras, and even for the thinner washable fabrics quite as well as for the gingham. The little gimpes should be of white lawn whatever the material of the dress and is entirely separate. Banding of any sort can be used for trimming and a still simpler effect can be obtained by omitting the band at the centre front, which is arranged over the box plait.

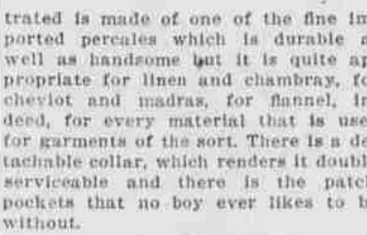


The dress itself is made with front and back portions, which are plaited and joined to a narrow yoke. There is a box plait at the centre front and the centre back with the outside banding plaited at the sides and there are additional inverted plaited in the skirt portion at the underarm seams that provide necessary fullness. The sleeves can be left open at their outer edges or closed and simply trimmed with banding as may be desirable. The gimpes is a simple one, made with front and back and bishop sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (5 years) is 4 1/2 yards 27 3/4 yards 35 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yards of banding and 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide of gimpes. The pattern 5373 is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

BOYS' BLOUSE 5012.

Such a simple blouse as this one is always in demand for active boys. The supply is never too big and as all garments of the sort are noted for the ease and rapidity with which they require renewing, fresh ones make an ever constant need. The model illus-



trated is made of one of the fine imported percales which durable as well as handsome but it is quite appropriate for linen and chambray, for chevrot and madras, for flannel. Indeed, for every material that is used for garments of the sort. There is a detachable collar, which renders it doubly serviceable and there is the patch pockets that no boy ever likes to be without.



The blouse is made with fronts and back. The front edge is finished with a regulation box plait and the neck with a neck band to which the collar is attached. The sleeves are of the regulation sort, finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (5 years) is 2 1/2 yards 27 or 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 5612 is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age. Either pattern will be mailed to you on receipt of ten cents by Marjorie Dane, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. TO AVOID DELAY, DO NOT FAIL TO STATE SIZE OF PATTERN DESIRED.

out the neck in a small V and edge with any preferred trimming, taking it down the front edges. The sleeves should be fairly full and confined by cuffs trimmed to match body of coat.

Try taking your hair back softly to the crown of the head, dropping or pulling down as much as possible over the forehead, and puffing slightly at the sides of the face. Secure in one long strand and then, either coil or twist in a soft Virginia curl, pinning it down to the hair.

Dear Miss Dane: Having read your advice to so many, I thought maybe you could aid me in having a confirmation dress made, a white one, and what colors are best suited to me? I am nearly 15 years old, fair complexion, light brown hair and blue eyes; a little over 5 feet tall; waist measure 33. Do you think I am well-proportioned? I don't.—Helen G.

Since you ask me, I feel I must tell you I do not share your opinion, but think you are very well proportioned, although you failed to give exactly the details.

The soft, white crepe goods is exceedingly appropriate for confirmation, and so are velvelling and albatross, if you wish to have one of the woolen materials. In cotton goods, cotton voile, organza, lawn and dotted Swiss are nice. A fairly full skirt, tucked into the belt and finished on the bottom with broader tucks, is a good model for woolen goods. Cotton may be trimmed with lace, as well as tucks, if so desired. An all-over lace yoke always looks well on the heavier materials, but if you choose any of the sheer varieties you could have a yoke formed of small tucks divided into groups with rows of insertion lace. The sleeves will be full puffs taken into the cuffs of lace. Either model will be quite within the powers of the home dressmaker, and both will be equally pretty. A confirmation dress may be as dainty as you please, but never elaborate.

Dear Miss Dane: My age is 18. I would like your advice on how to do up my hair to look well. My hair is black and dark and light brown, my eyes are grayish color, low forehead, heavy eyebrows, slim-faced complexion fair. My height is 5 feet 4 inches, bust measure 34 and waist 27 and hips 41. I would like your advice on how to make a long, black, silk coat and what to trim it with. I would like it long and loose.—D. H.

Wear your hair in pompadour, raising it way up from the forehead and puffing it slightly at the sides of the face and dress low in the back colling or twisting as the length will allow. In regard to the coat, I should suggest an Empire style, a short yoke covered with an applique of black passementerie, the body portion quite full, pleated at the top and attached to the yoke. The sleeves should be very full, so as to suggest shoulder breadth, and be gathered into cuffs trimmed with passementerie. The silk should be either taffeta or peau de soie.

Dear Miss Dane: I would like your advice how to make a silk coat or some kind of nice goods, something that's suitable for me. My bust measure is 30, waist measure 20, hip measure 41 inches. I am 5 feet 7 inches tall and I am very fleshy, and also would like advice how to fix my hair to look nice. My hair is black brown, and I have a high forehead and fair complexion, although red-faced. I have blue eyes and round face. My age is 22.—Mansfield.

You are not particularly stout considering your height.

I take it that you need a separate wrap. Supposing you wish a short one, then an Eton model will be the better choice; in the case of a longer one, then I think the coat in a box-like model, fitting the shoulders smoothly, but full in the skirts will be the most becoming. You might make an inverted box pleat down the back, stitching down to just below the shoulders and allowing the fullness to spring from there. Shape the coat under the arms at the seams and close down under center front. Cut

We Can Make Every Little Girl in America Happy Let Us Make You Happy

TEDDY BEAR FREE!



Something every little girl will be crazy over and will want to possess for her own. They are now all the rage all over the United States.

The demand for them is so great dealers cannot get them fast enough; factories in Europe are working night and day to supply the demand; we were fortunate enough to secure a large stock from our agents abroad so that we can fill our orders promptly. Our bears are nearly a foot high, has a large, fine, fuzzy body, perfect moving arms and legs and can be placed in any position desired; has shiny black eyes and a pointed nose and looks exactly like a real bear; when you squeeze him Teddy gives a squeak that will make you die a laughing and might well be called a Talking Bear; will give you no end of fun and amusement to the whole family. You will find our Teddy Bear a source of endless pleasure and the envy of all your play-mates. You can get our Great Big Teddy Bear by simply working for us a few hours among your friends. Sell for us 25 first-class selling articles at only 10 cents each. We guarantee the articles will send you to sell at sight. When sold return our \$2.50 and the Big Teddy Bear will go to you at once carefully packed and guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition. We trust you for goods until sold. Send at once before we get out as you may not see this advertisement again.

Address.

TRUE BLUE COMPANY

160 Congress Street, Dept. 293, Boston, Mass.

Miss Dane's Answers to Perplexed Correspondents

Dear Miss Dane: I have 12 yards of foulard, 24 inches wide, like sample enclosed. I fear I have made a poor selection, as I have dark brown hair and eyes, and an quite dark with no color. I am 24 years old, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches tall, waist 26, bust 32, hips 37, weight 150; how is my proportion? Would you kindly tell me just how to make dress, so as to make me appear shorter? I prefer having a jumper. If trimmings are required, please state what kind, and what kind of waist shall I wear with it? Please state what colors will best become me.—N. — 1.

Green is not particularly kind to dark colored people, still the little dot is an agreeable relief, and then, as you wish a jumper style, this will, of course, keep the color entirely away from the face.

The most becoming skirt model that is appropriate to the material is that in which the water in the kettle is put into the belt with small tucks ending at about knee in a hem and tucks, the lower skirt arranged in exactly the

same way and connected under the hem of the upper skirt.

The jumper could be made in horizontal tucks above the belt carrying out the skirt effect, and be brought into a bias band of the goods at the top, edging with a little knife pleated frill, also of the silk. Trim the slashed edges of the sleeves or the wide arm-holes finished to match. The jumper should be made as full as possible. The blouse may be of lingerie, net or allover lace in a deep cream shade. Becoming colors are reds, yellow, orange, brown, tan, fawn, pale pink, light and dark blue, old rose, corvayal cream. Your year-old baby's frocks should be simply made, a small round yoke of fine tucking, fancy stitching and a little dainty embroidery, the full long skirt, gathered to fit, and either hemstitched on the bottom or else finished with a hem and tucks. The sleeves will be small bishop, connected by hand cuffs edged with a narrow, fine lace frill, the same finish being applied at the neck. You are a tall, slender figure.

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You are not particularly stout considering your height.

I take it that you need a separate wrap. Supposing you wish a short one, then an Eton model will be the better choice; in the case of a longer one, then I think the coat in a box-like model, fitting the shoulders smoothly, but full in the skirts will be the most becoming. You might make an inverted box pleat down the back, stitching down to just below the shoulders and allowing the fullness to spring from there. Shape the coat under the arms at the seams and close down under center front. Cut

out the neck in a small V and edge with any preferred trimming, taking it down the front edges. The sleeves should be fairly full and confined by cuffs trimmed to match body of coat.

Try taking your hair back softly to the crown of the head, dropping or pulling down as much as possible over the forehead, and puffing slightly at the sides of the face. Secure in one long strand and then, either coil or twist in a soft Virginia curl, pinning it down to the hair.

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Five Easy Ways of Serving Tea

Afternoon Tea.

The pretty custom of afternoon tea, borrowed by Americans from their English cousins, is always an agent for sociability. The hostess has her cups spread on a convenient table, the kettle is boiling over on an alcohol lamp, and in a teaball she has the tea. When she desires to serve a cup she holds the teaball in a cup and pours over it the boiling water, holding the ball in the cup until the tea is the desired strength. This is the easiest way of all to make tea and it insures a freshly steamed cup to each guest. If desired, however, the tea may be made by taking one small spoonful of tea to one cup of water; put the tea in the pot, have the water in the kettle on the fire; when it comes to a boil pour it on the tea and let it stand to steep five minutes. Pour through a strainer to serve. If this stands for any length of time it becomes strong and rather bitter, so keep a pitcher of hot water at hand to dilute the cups poured out for extra cups. For English afternoon tea it is customary to serve cream and sugar and little tea cakes or hot buttered scones.

Russian Tea.

Make the tea in the pot as described above; put a lump of sugar in the cup, a slice of lemon and a dash of rum. Then pour on the tea, which should be of medium strength.

Breakfast Tea for an Invalid.

For an afternoon affair which is too large for the hostess to give the personal note in serving the tea, it is a pretty custom to pass the tea in little shallow cups with a candied cherry or a preserved strawberry in the bottom of the cup.

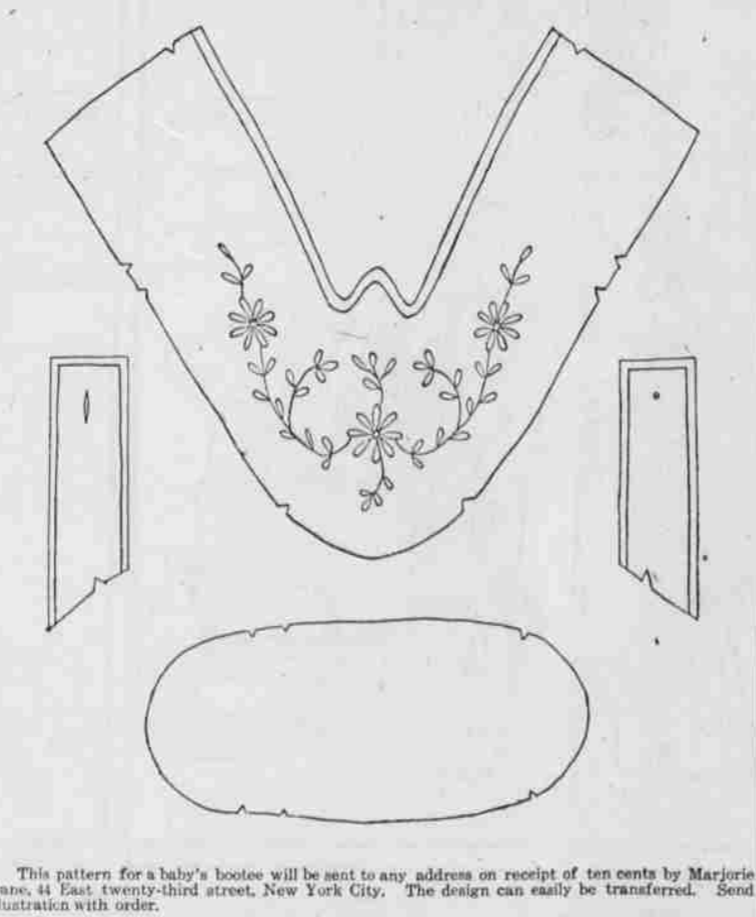
Chinese Tea.

The fascination about Chinese tea is the little bowls or cups without handles that it is made and served in. The bowls hold as much as an ordinary tea cup; they sit on little metal saucers and have china covers, which are like inverted saucers. In the bowls a generous allowance of tea is put and then they are placed before you, together with other little cups, without saucers or covers or handles, and a pot of boiling water. Pour the boiling water on the tea leaves and let it steep a few moments, covered with the saucer-like cover. Then lift the bowl, which, of course, is very hot, holding it between your thumb and second finger, the forefinger holding down the cover; then pour the tea into the tiny cup, from which you drink it without sugar, cream or any other seasonings. It requires considerable skill to pour from these bowls without spilling and to hold the saucer down firmly enough to prevent any leaves escaping into the cup. As soon as one cup of tea is poured off, pour fresh hot water on the leaves and cover the bowl to let it steep again, and continue pouring and steeping and drinking until you have had enough.

Reception Tea.

For an afternoon affair which is too large for the hostess to give the personal note in serving the tea, it is a pretty custom to pass the tea in little shallow cups with a candied cherry or a preserved strawberry in the bottom of the cup.

Marjorie Dane's Embroidery Designs



This pattern for a baby's bootie will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents by Marjorie Dane, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. The design can easily be transferred. Send illustration with order.

Rules That Should Be Observed in Public—By Emily Holt

Walking Arm in Arm.

A lady, unless she is infirm or elderly, does not lean upon the arm of a man—unless she is escorted when walking on the street by day. After nightfall she may properly accept this support. In doing so she places her hand, usually the left one, just in the angle of his elbow; she does not hook her arm through his, as is too often the ungraceful habit. When two women are escorted by one man at night, only one of them takes his arm; and the women walk side by side, not with their escort between them.

At night, a gentleman invariably offers his arm when he sets out to escort a lady. When escorting more than one at the same time, he does not offer to support one on either arm, but gives his arm to one only, the elder. At all times he walks on that side of a woman companion on which he can afford her the greatest protection from dangers or obstacles. Thus he may give her the right or left arm indifferently. No habit is in worse taste than that of too many well-meaning men, of grasping a woman by the elbow to guide her awkwardly over every crossing and puddle; but quite as bad as this is the practice of severing the proper order, and the man's

Thrusting his hand through the woman's arm.

It is the woman's privilege to bow first when meeting men acquaintances. In doing this, she bends her head slightly, looks directly at the person recognized, according him, at the same time, a slight smile or an amiable glance. However exalted her social position may be, a well-bred woman never fails to recognize, in all public places, by an amiable glance and bow, either those who serve her in any capacity or to whom she stands in the light of a patron.

Young unmarried women usually wait to be recognized first by married women; but where there is no question of difference in age or social position to be considered, who shall bow first is a point of no importance. It is true that where a woman has been taken to call at a house, or has been invited to a house through the good offices of a friend of the hostess, she should, on next meeting the lady of the house, wait a little to receive a bow before offering one. A young lady takes the initiative when she meets in the street a gentleman with whom she may have come to dinner or with whom she may have danced several

Times at a ball.

She always bows to him, though no further acquaintance may ever after exist between them.

Too many women have the mistaken impression that manifestly to refuse all recognition is the proper method by which to end an undesirable acquaintance or to administer a rebuke for discourteous treatment received. It is perfectly easy, when desired, to acknowledge a salutation with such dignity and brevity of glance as plainly to indicate that one's wish is to hold the person from whom the salutation is received to the merest bowing acquaintance; and when the desire is to close an acquaintance entirely, one need only look away as the undesirable person approaches and keep the eyes persistently, but not ostentatiously, averted or downcast until he is by.

This is in most cases quite as effective and in every way much better than to give an insolent and deliberate stare in answer to a bow and smile.

When meeting the same person several times in the day it is not necessary to bow elaborately at every encounter; a very slight smile or glance of recognition is enough.

In Case of Accident. It is not permitted, however rainy

The day may be and however fine and fresh her unprotected shelter, for a woman to accept the offer of an umbrella offered by a man who is a stranger to her. But when a woman is rescued from some peril by a man whom she does not know, it is right for her to follow the natural expression of her thanks by asking, MAY I KNOW TO WHOM I AM INDEBTED FOR SUCH VALUABLE ASSISTANCE? If her rescuer is a self-respecting workman, she may gently insist on having his name and address, with the idea of bestowing on him a substantial proof of her gratitude. If he is apparently a man of some social consequence or standing, she may wait until later and then, having in some way learned his name and address, she should send some man of her family—her brother, her husband, son, or father—to call on him and give renewed expression of her obligation. This course, however, is only pursued where the service rendered is considerable. If in brushing accidentally against a person, parcels or the like are scattered from his hands, it is imperative to aid in restoring them, and to say, I BEG YOUR PARDON; I AM VERY SORRY.

Helpful Hints in Child Raising—By Emily Holt

Their Speech.

GOOD manners, as well as charity, should begin at home; and even in the nursery. Boys and girls cannot be too early taught not to contradict one another, but in expressing any difference of opinion to begin with some polite phrase, as, I BEG YOUR PARDON BUT, or I THINK YOU ARE WRONG, etc. None out an untried child will venture to correct or gainsay an elder even in this courteous fashion unless asked to give his or her knowledge or opinion of the matter under discussion.

In the presence of strangers or older persons, a polite little man or maid would forbear to speak until an opportunity was offered by a pause, or to assist in the conversation unless asked to do so. YES, NO, I THINK YOU ARE NOT SURE, PERHAPS, I HOPE SO, as answers to questions, are eminently proper when a child speaks to one of its own age. For older persons, YES, MA'AM, and NO, SIR, imply the respect exacted from and paid by a servant to his or her employer. For children the need of deference due their seniors is amply, and in well-bred families invariably expressed by affixing to the reply the name or title of the person addressed; thus: YES, MOTHER; NO, PAPA; THANK YOU, AUNT MARY; I AM NOT SURE, MRS. BROWN; I HOPE SO, DOCTOR JONES.

Greeting Friends and Strangers.

On introduction to an older person, it is no more commendable for a boy or girl to press forward, crying out an excess of manner, WELL, MRS. JONES, HOW DO YOU DO? I AM VERY GLAD TO SEE YOU, I HOPE

ALL YOUR FAMILY ARE QUITE WELL.—than it is for some untried

little unfortunate, with hanging head and sullen face, to mumble a sentence, and pushed forward by its mother, reluctantly hold a limp hand or extend an unwilling cheek.

Recognition should come first from the adult, as well as the offer to kiss or shake hands. HOW DO YOU DO, MRS. BROWN, or GOOD MORNING, MR. JONES, is sufficient expression of greeting from the young person; and he further displays good taste and modesty by permitting the lady or gentleman addressed to begin the conversation and to end it. On entering a room where her mother is entertaining a guest, a little girl stands beside the mother's chair until an introduction is made; and if a favor or question is to be asked, she should politely request permission to ask it, and she should remember to give the caller a polite good-day on retiring.

The Well-trained Child.

A boy would observe exactly the same rule. And in the street, when walking with his parents or sisters, he should lift his cap when they answer a bow or meet a friend. A boy can hardly learn too early that he should stand when the ladies enter a room, and open the door for his mother and older sisters. A shy child or an impatiently forward one is not improved by receiving correction in public from the parent who is too indifferent to strive for reformation of his or her shortcomings in private. An untried child will contradict its mother promptly and impatiently abroad, if allowed to do so at home; it will openly

stare or laugh at an unhappy deformity, frankly comment on a victor's

loss of an arm or redness of nose, and will accept remonstrance with bad grace, if only in the presence of strangers any restraint is put upon its often innocently unkind or malapropos observations.

The Shy Child.

There is really no difficulty at all presented by the condition so often miscalled "shyness" in a child. Few children are naturally shy. Self-consciousness, an excess of vanity, a sullen humor, or a timidity engendered by a genuine unhappy ignorance of what to do, are too often the true causes of the ill behavior for which mothers too readily offer the orthodox excuse. No well-mannered child is ever too shy to speak when spoken to or to play its modest little social role; and a simple course in children's etiquette instituted tactfully at home and maintained with persistence and care will, in the end, unflinchingly dissipate the so-called diffidence, very like morning mist before the sun's rays.

Now and then a boy or girl of a nervous temperament and lacking wholly in self-confidence betrays a case of shyness pure and simple. This a sensible mother can do much to overcome by herself rehearsing with the youngster many forms of entering a room, answering kind greetings, etc. She would make a serious effort to assist her child in acquiring such an accomplishment as dancing or playing an instrument; therefore, why does not the acquirement of a graceful bearing merit as earnest an endeavor? (Copyright, McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Easy Exercises for Filling Out Ugly Hollows

To put flesh on the shoulders, try this exercise eight and morning:

Raise the arms to the level of the shoulders, stretched outward, with palms of hands turned up. Bend the arms at the elbows until the hands touch the shoulders. Grip the shoulder light, inhaling while counting seven. Now hold the breath while counting four and draw down hard on the point of the shoulder with all the strength you can put into the arms and hands, the elbow pointing downward. Exhaling, and still gripping and pulling, count four more. Then loosen the grip slightly on the shoulder, count seven as before and repeat the pulling movement on the shoulder, as given above. Repeat this exercise at least ten times without taking the hands from the shoulders, and gradually increase until you can reach a record of twenty times. Bear in mind that the drawing down movement is made while holding the breath four counts and exhaling on four counts. While inhaling the hands grip the shoulders more lightly. This exercise fairly draws the hollows out beneath the neck and the point of the shoulder and gives curved lines in their place.

Second: Stand straight with the chest

high and the head thrown back. Clasp the hands behind the body, with the palms turned upward and the thumbs touching the body. This position, if taken correctly, throws the chest high and gives the perfect Grecian bend to the figure. Now loosen the thumbs, but do not unclasp the hands, and turn them slowly at the wrists until the palms are down and the thumbs apart and out. Make sure that you are standing firmly on your feet; then bend slowly at the waist line, keeping knees stiff, and raise the clasped hands as far as possible toward the front or above the head, swing the hands back and forth, still clasped, while you count twenty. When first taking this exercise retrace the normal position of hands and body after counting twenty. Later on you will be able to rest by merely stopping the swinging motion. This exercise puts flesh on the upper part of the arms as well as on the chest, shoulders and throat.

An exercise that will improve the shape of both the shoulders and arms is this:

Stand erect with hands dropped at side. Inhale slowly, while you make

data with the knuckles turned forward

and the thumbs resting against the side of the body. Twist the arms outward until the palms instead of the knuckles turn out, keeping the muscles of the arm taut the while. Repeat the motion with all your strength and your muscles tense, slowly raising the arms with each twist, and gradually working them backward above the head and behind the head, and gradually dropping them until on the finish they are behind the body, with the palms outward, the hands still clenched. Count seven for inhaling and four for exhaling. Inhaling through the nostrils, palms down on the floor. Without moving, take ten deep breaths; then raise or rather swing the hands to a point directly above the head, the palms turned upward and take ten deep breaths. Repeat this exercise twenty times and allow no part of the body to leave the floor.

Last: Lie down flat on your back on the floor, with the arms out straight at right angles with the body, palms down on the floor. Without moving, take ten deep breaths; then raise or rather swing the hands to a point directly above the head, the palms turned upward and take ten deep breaths. Repeat this exercise twenty times and allow no part of the body to leave the floor.

Amusing Stories By Men You Read About

Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, was discussing the antiseptic bureau that his church has opened.

"Kindness and charity," he said, "are factors of these bureaus. The charity will be of the right kind, I trust. There are, you know, two kinds of charity, and too much of it is like the barber's."

"There was a poor deacon in Warwick, who had no money and needed to be shaved, and he went from barber to barber, but none of them, despite his holy office, was willing to shave him for nothing.

"In the end, though, he found a barber who, on hearing his tale, said gruffly:

"'Sit down in that chair.'

"And this barber shaved him. But the razor he used! Dear me, its dull edge, and the nicks in it! Under the operation the tears flowed in rivulets down the poor deacon's cheeks.

"Suddenly the barber's dog, in the adjoining room, set up a terrific howling.

"Be still there," cried the barber. And he muttered anxiously: "What can they be doing to him?"

"'Alas,' said the deacon, 'I shouldn't wonder if some one was shaving him out of charity!'"

Dr. Seward Webb, at a dinner at Shelburne Farms, his great Vermont estate, said of a certain poor marksman:

"Visiting his English brother-in-law he shot the head keeper in the leg the first morning he tried pheasant shooting. The man limped away cursing horribly.

"Next day he had wretched luck, though the wounded head keeper with-out malice had assigned him to a fairly good piece. Bang, bang, bang went his gun every few seconds, but not a bird fell before it. He was much embarrassed. It seemed, too, that at each of his misses the underkeepers smiled at one another oddly.

Finally his cartridges gave out. He hurried to the nearest keeper and demanded more.

"'There ain't no more, sir,' the man answered.

"'No more? Nonsense. Why, you've got at least 1000 in that box.'

"The keeper flushed and stammered: "Ah, but them ain't for you, sir. They're for another gent. They've got shot in 'em, sir."

"Some women," said John W. Gates, "not all women, but some of them, are very poor speculators, very poor gamblers."

"A young friend of mine has a pretty cousin. He was going to the races the other day, and she called him up on the telephone, and asked him to put \$10 on Forrest King for her.

"'Very well,' he said: 'I'll do it if you'll pay me back.'

"'Of course I'll pay you back, you horrid thing,' exclaimed his cousin.

"'All right,' said she. 'You didn't last time.'

"'O, well,' said she, 'last time the horse didn't win, you know.'

"Next day he had wretched luck, though the wounded head keeper without malice had assigned him to a fairly good piece. Bang, bang, bang went his gun every few seconds, but not a bird fell before it. He was much embarrassed. It seemed, too, that at each of his misses the underkeepers smiled at one another oddly.