LONG, ROOMY, UTILITY COAT IS COMFORTABLE IN ALL WEATHERS

Young Women Like Snappy and Youthful Appearance for Wear Over School Frocks—Tailored Traveling Suit of Dark Serge Is Simple and Distinctive—Long-Handled Umbrella Is Fashionable.

APPROPRIATE TRAVELING SUIT

UTILITY COAT HANDY ARTICLE

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Very simple but distinctive in every line of its good cut, is this tailored traveling suit of dark blue serge. The coat is not extreme in any way and the skirt has a touch of graceful trimming in the form of buttons, and loops on a deep fold. The reticule is of leather with a long cord handle. The umbrella has the very long handle that is fashionable now. The simple felt sailor hat is trimmed with a worsted pompon in pale tan color.

A smart coat and skirt suit is of little use to the average college or schoolgirl, who needs a long, roomy utility coat for campus wear over school frocks in all sorts of weather. A new Autumn model made of the popular reversible cloth is pictured here. These coats are much liked by young women and, besides their snappy and youthful appearance, they are delightfully comfortable and splendidly warm. The coat pictured is of slate gray cloth, with the revers of stone blue showing on collar, cuffs and buttos.

NOISY AND ROUGH SENDOFFS FOR BRIDES NOW UNDER BAN

Sane Weddings Without Charivaris Are Demanded by Fashion—Mild Fun May Be Permitted, but Brutal Horseplay Is Frowned Upon.

KITTY BLANK is a well brought up girl who moves in what the world calls good society. She is to be bridesmaid for a friend early in October, and despite the obligations of friendship, and those of the sweet service intrusted to her, I met her yesterday buying fish horns for the "send-off" that would be given the bridal pair. She mentioned the fact that the fun makers would also use mirletons—French rattles that make a most horrible noise—drums and policeman whistles when speeding the bridal pair upon their honeymoon.

"We've got a splendid idea for tricking out the carriage," she went on. "We're going to just load it down with white streamers, and stick paper hearts all over it, and tie tin pans to the wheels, and paste sticking plasters over the doors so they'll have a time getting out at the station. It's the fashion to do those silly things," she added apologetically, noticing my horrified expression, I suppose; and when I last saw this young person, who had such a wrong notion of fashion, there she was starting for the shop where pink cupids and red hearts and other things of a gaudy and suggestive nature can be bought.

Oh, marriage, how many crimes are committed in thy lovely name! And how much a wedding send-off taints the refinement of the young woman who takes part in it!

The wedding send-off whose details Miss Kitty described with such gusto is usual, but it by no means fashionable. In fact, so much has public opinion been whipped up by adverse comment on these rough doings that it is actually imperiling one's status as a smart person to indulge in them. There has been much printed matter as to the danger to life and limb in these noisy manifestations, and while admitting that the hilarious send-off is a part of wedding traditions, and a certain degree of fun seems reasonable, it surely can be claimed that it is both well-nigh indecent and criminal to go too far. The accidents resulting from some of the rough pranks of wedding guests have been many, and their printed reports have not been exaggerated. Tin horns and showers of old shoes and rice have really made horses run away; and brides and grooms have really been bruised, blinded, otherwise maimed and sometimes killed by a misdirected missile or a fall from a wrecked vehicle. So the noisy and rough send-off, or whatever the wild wedding behavior is called, is not only the coarsest teasing, but a distinct menace to public safety. And it is being recognized as such.

"Let us have some weddings," said an old clergyman in the pulpit recently, just as if he were talking of sane Fourths. "Let us marry without shivarees," say all the woman magazines that try to uphold the ideals and sanctity of marriage—or say something to that effect. "Let me escape the send-off!" many a nervous bride thinks as she is being buttoned into her traveling frock, with her ears keyed for the fun makers who get such pleasure out of bridal embarrassments. As for the bridegroom, he stays awake at night thinking of the send-off they are going to give him after the wedding reception. And well he might.

The world is waking up to a great need—brides and grooms must positively be allowed to go away decently and comfortably. They are the dearest ornaments of our civilization, these brave, bashful, black-coated fellows who know their duty to the world, these dear, pale or blushing brides, with their fairy veils, and orange blossoms, and new rings. In truth, instead of making them run the gauntlet of foolishness on their wedding day, with uproarious noise and vulgar tricks of all sorts, it seems far more proper to spread our cloaks for their feet. Far more proper, too, to defend their carriages and bandboxes with our lives rather than to allow them to be stuck over with ribald tags and floating ribbons, or be hidden for hours, or spirited away altogether, and so on and so on ad nauseum.

Still, what is sauce for one goose or gander is sauce for others, and there is always the matter of tradition to tingle the fingers and excite the heart to mischief when two newly bound lovers have had all the fine ceremony allowable, and are now going off by themselves; two young people, perhaps, who have themselves been very active in other send-offs. A little fun, tempered with much kindness and good taste, may be directed toward these two and toward others who take it amiably. But that fun must never go the lengths of the brutal horseplay which has been seen at so many weddings in recent seasons, never reach the point where feelings and the decencies of life are actually outraged.

The pinch of rice and the white satin slipper thrown after the nuptial carriage are legitimate expressions of wedding enthusiasm, but the flinging of these emblems of good luck should be entrusted to one or two level-headed persons who will not abuse the trust by blacking the bride's eye, making the carriage horses run away, etc., etc. It is proper to toss the rice and the slipper at the back of the carriage, and only when it is in motion, and it is by no means necessary for the missiles to hit the vehicle. Again, rice is often replaced by confetti for the innocent and well directed wedding fun, and if this pretty minced paper does fly all over the pair in the carriage it does no harm. As to horns, if wedding guests must toot them what is the matter with buying teeny weeny doll ones and only blowing them in the house as the bride comes down dressed for her journey? They would not be outrageous there, and the tiny things could even be species of wedding souvenirs, with little decorations of white ribbon, etc.

Regarding such horseplay as tampering with the carriage, interfering with the bridal luggage and so on, if any of it goes on it is usually the fault of the ushers and the best man. These gentlemen must see that the various boxes of the bride and the suitcase of the groom are carted secretly from the house and gotten to the train without being opened or stuck over with absurd emblems by the send-off band. If there is possibility of the driver or chauffeur of the vehicle engaged to take the couple to the train being suborned by the funmakers, or his chariot is forcibly ornamented with the legendry riff raff, it is a good idea to have a second carriage of much plainer sort around the corner for use in the emergency. The door of the silly tinpan, ribbon streaming, heart-pasted carriage or auto may be opened and in can jump an obliging usher, who is, of course, whirled away at once; and then before anybody can think up comes the real bridal vehicle, the newly wedded couple pop into it, the door is slammed and in a whirl of dust they are off.

In deed, there are many ways for the young people to escape any pranks that pass the bounds of taste, but the best of them is for the bride's family and the ushers to band together to prevent any possibility of the rougher fun. That is, if brides and grooms really care to go off in a mannerly fashion, for there are a few dear silly ones who actually like the storm and stress and notoriety of the noisy send-off.

But whatever personal opinion may be it is certain that general opinion is against carrying such wedding fun to extremes, so when young folks stand round with fish horns and paste up carriages, or trim them like Christmas trees, they can rest assured that they are doing anything but the smart thing. The least bit of fun is allowable when the sweet bride and her glad young husband trip off together—but it must be of the very dainty sort to pass muster nowadays with wedding censors. In fact, throwing the handful of rice and the single satin slipper, as in our mothers' day, are the only absolutely legitimate means with which we may show our enthusiasm over the marriage of our friends.

PRUDENCE STANDISH.

New Fashions in Mourning Materials

MOURNING materials are as fine as those with color. Supple fabrics are almost entirely employed for bodice gowns, these showing up superbly in the draped waists and tunic skirts so greatly admired and going well with the new fringes. No species of patterned lace is allowed for waist trimming, but this restriction is more than made up by the most extravagant use of English crape. This trimming appears in folds, revers, flower rosettes and bound frills, which last are put with most graceful effect at the edges of deep collars. If the fine gown is for indoor wear it may show a vest, guimpe and undersleeves of white crape or mull or lawn. The white touch on the mourning bodice is a marked feature of the day. For the dressier frock bengaline with a round or flat cord is to have a great vogue, and this graceful texture will be largely trimmed with the wide and narrow fringes now to the fore. Silk cashmere of indescribable softness, veiling, marquisette and chiffon and chiffon cloth will be other dressy fabrics.

For first street suits makers are putting forth a new bombazine, this showing a very tight weave and a faint sheen. The simpler of these gowns will only be stitched, wearers making up for the plainness with smart hats, dull bead chains and handsome handbags. The others will have crape collars and cuffs or deckings of dull guipure and silk. For practical wear, dull serges, plain and waled, are likely to have a good run and as these permit the use of very cheap wool braids such dresses may be smart and at the same time fairly inexpensive. A cloth suit always involves a good deal of expense, and never were mourning clothes more rich and costly than now. A new one of French manufacture has a satin under surface. This falls with the shimmering grace of chiffon, yet at the same time the elegant fabric is stout enough for the primmest tailored lines.

Countless are the trimmings used for black, but sometimes flat is admired for the trotting suit unless the wearer is very young, slim and exceedingly chic in her dress. She may wear black mousseline collars and deep cuffs with frilled or plaited edges, big buttons made of corded piping rolled round, the side jabot, etc. Other coat trimmings display to a great extent the big directoire revers, or the usual mannish collar and sleeve finish, while the majority of the buttons will be in the form of molds covered with the dress stuff.

Beaded trimmings only appear in the street when the gown is of a very dressy sort and in a material dainty enough to permit their use; then they are seen on collars and cuffs and sometimes in a limited bit of skirt banding. All the beads for black as well as the prescribed dress textures are of the lustreless sort, although occasionally a French gown for house use will show a sheeny surface and shining fringes on guipures. Guipures, by the way, although a form of lace, are much used for the smarter black gown both for street and house, and there is no objection to their being of a very elaborate sort. A lovely trimming of this description shows a trail of water lilies—all black, to be sure—interspersed with their leaves. It is not uncommon to see birds, trees, roses, feathers and so on outlined in the smart mourning guipures, and if the trimming is for a house frock it may be picked out delicately with white.

For silk, veiling, bengaline and similar light fabrics, narrow-shaped frills, bound at the scalloped edges, are threatening a popular vogue for one-piece frocks, the bound ruffles going on the skirt and the edges of deep collars and cuffs. The point should be remembered by the home dressmaker, for such deckings are easy to make and they can always be used when a more elaborate trimming cannot be afforded.

Bengaline may trim a cloth suit, ottoman silk trim serge and when a finer trimming is out of the question plain taffeta can be used on anything. Apropos of taffeta, there are some novelty weaves in it with diamonds, spots and splashes, all of fhich are feasible and which look extremely pretty as trimmings for plain veiling or cashmere.

MARY DEAN.

Answers to Correspondents

BY LILIAN TINGLE.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 8.—I have long been a very interested reader of your articles in The Oregonian and should have written you long ago, only that I have come to believe that everything comes to those who wait, for several times I have said: "Well, I'll just write and ask Miss Tingle," and perhaps your very next paper would answer the query I would have made. Now, I have another excuse for writing besides my desire to thank you for many very helpful things I have learned. I am sending you a "tried recipe" for green tomato mincemeat. I am not at all surprised that you seem a trifle skeptical as to the virtues of a purely vegetable mincemeat. I was, myself, until I tried it and now I make it as regularly as I make pickles, chili sauce, grape juice and other things that seem necessities. I am sending you the recipe just as I received it, but I add a cup of brandy or wine and put in four pounds of raisins instead of two. If you were not such a famous cook that I stand in considerable awe of you, I would be tempted to bring you a pie, just to convince you tomt it really is good. Very gratefully yours,

MRS. J. H. B.

TOMATO MINCEMEAT—One peck green tomatoes chopped fine, four pounds brown sugar. Boil these three hours. Twenty minutes before removing from the stove add one cup boiled cider, two tablespoons cinnamon, one tablespoon alspice, one tablespoon cloves, nutmeg to taste, two teaspoons salt, two pounds raisins. The raisins may be doubled in quantity and one cup wine or brandy may be added if approved. This latter should be added after cooking. Pack into jars and seal white hot.

I am sure Mrs. W. C. B. will thank you, as I do, most heartily for coming to the rescue with a "tried recipe." I must explain, however, that I was not "skeptical as to the virtues of a purely vegetable mincemeat," for my family "went vegetarian" for some years before I was born, and although by the time I arrived on the scene a mixed diet had again become the rule, certain traditions and dishes remained to preserve the memory of the vegetarian epoch. Therefore I was brought up, so to speak, on "purely vegetable" mincepies, and was, in fact, for many years extremely skeptical as to the virtues of any mincemeat not "purely vegetable." In fact, I still prefer mincemeat without meat for my own eating, and find it easier of digestion than the more complicated mixtures. My only doubt was whether green tomatoes could form quite as well flavored a basis as ripe apples—a doubt which I still venture to retain, though I should be delighted to be converted by the method you suggest.

May I boast a little and tell of a compliment I once received of which I am very proud? For several years I boarded with an old lady who was an excellent cook. Sometimes her friends used to say to her: "I should think you would hate to have a domestic science teacher boarding with you. She must be so critical and hard to please and all that." To which my old lady, I am proud to say, used to reply: "She is the nicest boarder I ever had. Because when things are real good she knows enough to appreciate them; and if things go wrong once in a while she has sense enough to know the difficulties, and to make allowances." Now, what about that pie? The "awe" is flattering, but I think the pie would be more so!

Portland, Or., Oct. 4.—I have been told that wine made from the bloom of dandelions makes a good medicine for the kidneys. Could the leaves or roots be used in the same way? Is there any way to get it yet this year? Thanking you much for past valuable instructions. L. L. T.

Here are two old recipes for dandelion wine differing somewhat in flavor and method of making:

Dandelion wine No. 1—For two gallons water allow six pounds of sugar, six oranges, four or 5 pints of fresh picked dandelion flowers, and one-half yeast cake, or a few spoonfuls of strong home-made yeast. Put the sugar in a pan with the orange juice. Boil the flowers in the water for half an hour, then strain over the sugar; stir until this is dissolved and cool to lukewarm. Then add the yeast, softened in one-quarter cup lukewarm water. Let stand two days, then put into a cask and seal up when the working is over. It may be drunk in two or three months, but is better kept longer.

Dandelion wine No. 2—Allow equal measures of water and dandelion petals. Pour the water, boiling hot, over the petals, stir, cover with a cloth and let stand for three days, stirring occasionally. Then strain and boil up the liquor with the rind of a lemon and the rind of an orange, cut thin, an inch of dry ginger and 3½ pounds of sugar to every gallon of liquor. Strain and add the juice of the oranges and lemons. Let ferment by standing in a warm place or by the addition of yeast as above. Put in a cask the second day and close tight when fermentation ceases. Bottle in three months.

I do not know whether either of the above is what you want; but in these I think the amount of Taraxacine (the active principle of the dandelion) will not be very large, and probably a small amount of "dandelion tea" from the roots would have about the same effect as the more diluted petal infusion. Add the root infusion, a few drops at a time, until a faint, agreeably bitter flavor is given to the brew. In regard to its possible medicinal value I am entirely uninformed. We are often too much inclined "to put drugs" of which we know little into bodies of which we know less," and some of the so-called "simple herbal remedies" are often dangerous in untrained hands. I know of a case when an old lady who had "raised and buried a large family," and nursed a whole neighborhood, and therefore "knew all about sickness," insisted on giving a "fine kidney medicine" to a tired teacher who was too weak to resist. It was "just herbs" and would do her "a power of good." It happened to be the very thing she should have avoided, and a serious illness was the result. Many of the home-made wines and cordials that have had a great medicinal reputation depend for their success upon the hot water and rest in bed which usually accompanied their administration, and upon the expectant mental attitude of the patient. The alcohol in most of them (as in many patent medicines) would produce a temporary "cheering" effect which would partly account for their popularity, though it does not add to their wholesomeness.

Portland, Or., Oct. 11.—Could you please give me in the Sunday Oregonian a recipe for "apple jack?" I believe the apples are pared, cored and baked, instead of boiled, mashed, sweetened and flavored with liquor. I wish to use it on Halloween night, but don't know the exact proportions and how to serve it. Thanking you. R. T. S.

I have no recipe corresponding exactly to your description, which again does not correspond to my idea of "apple jack"—however, I may be mistaken about this latter point. Perhaps some correspondence can set me right. The proportions of a mixture such as you describe would, in any case, be largely a matter of personal taste. The exact amount of sugar would depend upon the tartness of the apples used; the amount of "liquor" upon the principles and taste of the persons to whom it is to be offered. I judge that you want a kind of "apple toddy"—hot, sweet and spicy. This would be best served from a china punch bowl, or if cold, from a tall flagon or pitcher, preferably of silver or of stone ware. I think you will get a better flavor by leaving the peel and seeds in the apples. Stick a clove in each apple if liked. After baking and roughly mashing, cover with hot water; add a few strips of lemon rind and sweeten to taste. Let stand until cool then strain, and dilute with water if necessary. Some apples will be improved by the addition of a little lemon juice. By making a very concentrated solution at first the mixture need not be reheated, as the addition of boiling water will make it hot enough. Add the liquor you prefer, in the proportion suited to your taste, last of all, just before serving. For children the liquor should of course be omitted altogether. If the mixture is served in the punch bowl have a few tiny apples or crab apples, roasted and floating on the bowl—as described by Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The following recipes may be suggestive:

Blue Grass Apple Toddy (Individual)—Dissolve 2 lumps sugar in 4 tablespoons hot water. Add a small baked apple and 4 tablespoons Old Kentucky whisky.

Virginia Apple Toddy—Roast 1 dozen medium-sized, juicy, sub-acid apples. Scrape or otherwise separate pulp and juice from seeds and skin. Put into a bowl with one pound fine granulated or pulverized sugar. Add 1 quart best whisky and ½ pint Jamaica rum. Stir thoroughly. This mixture is known as the "pug" and will keep well, if tightly covered, owing to the large amount of sugar and alcohol. It may be served from a chafing dish in punch cups, adding as served hot water to dilute it in any preferred proportion. One part hot water to 2 or 3 parts "pug" is an Old Virginia rule; but this would be rather strong for most people. Or add hot to taste, and serve from a large punch bowl.

New Woman From Japan

Ambassador's Wife Is a Bryn Mawr Girl and a Broad Thinker.

When the young Baron Uchida received his appointment as ambassador from Japan to our country, and took up his work at Washington, D. C., all sorts of complimentary things were said about the cleverness of this enterprising modern who ably represents the new Japan. Those who knew him closely added that much of his success was due to his remarkable wife.

She is a native Japanese woman, but her education was American, Bryn Mawr College being her alma mater. Twelve years ago she became the Baroness Uchida, and since then she has followed the changes of diplomatic service, having lived in Pekin, New York and Vienna, before the Washington appointment took place. She stands for the most advanced movement among Japanese women, being both a student and a broad thinker, keenly interested in current affairs of world interest. She is interested in the growing number of young girls from her native country who are being sent abroad to prepare themselves for various professions; and these girls know, when they come her way, that they have a friend in the loyal baroness. Teaching, medicine and nursing, she says, are the most important professions which her country-women are taking up. She has great pride in the woman's university in Tokio, which has over a thousand students, and gives the girls excellent opportunities to prepare themselves for a professional career.

Supersedes Massage As Wrinkle Remover

(The Woman Beautiful)

Many women regularly visit the beauty specialist to have their wrinkles ironed out with the help of hot applications, cold creams and massage. Most of us realize that there comes a time when no amount of persuasion of this sort will avail. This process of "wrinkle removing" is wrong in principle. Both the hot water and the massaging tend to expand and loosen the skin, besides softening the muscular foundation.

The very opposite result should be aimed at. The tissue should be strengthened, the skin tightened, so there'll be no room for wrinkles. The best known preparation for the purpose can be made at home by dissolving 1 oz. saxolite in ½ pint witch hazel. Use as a wash lotion. The effect is really marvelous. Tell the druggist you want the powdered saxolite, which dissolves immediately.—Adv.

HAIR WHITE AS SNOW

Restored to Natural Color with WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

ALMOST A MIRACLE

My hair was as white as snow when I commenced using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. One bottle restored my hair to its natural dark brown color. As I am now 70 years old, I consider the result most remarkable. It is an agreeable and refreshing hair dressing, keeping the hair soft and glossy, without being in the least greasy or sticky.

WM. WESTLAKE
210 West Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Why hesitate when WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY is daily producing just such results?

After years of study and analysis of the hair, we have been able to produce an **Ideal Hair Tonic and Restorer**, which contains an actual constituent of hair, combined with ingredients of recognized merit for treatment of hair and scalp diseases. It makes and keeps the scalp clean and healthy, gives life, strength and lustre to the hair, and

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

No matter how long and thick your hair is, **WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY** will make it longer and thicker. It will remove every trace of dandruff in a few days, stop falling in one week, and start a new growth in from one to three months.

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If your Druggist does not keep it send 50c. in stamps and we will send you a large bottle, express prepaid.

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FREE A 25c Cake of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Toilet Soap Free to anyone who will send us this advertisement with 10c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing the soap.

For Sale and Recommended by Owl Drug Co.

Memories of Altar Cushions.

London Chronicle.

Not only Ruskin and Burne Jones solaced with their childish minds in church with the altar cushions and pulpit cushions that were the religious symbols of those bygone days. (Why, by the way, was the ease of the clergyman's elbows so prominent a care, as though the service turned mainly upon that, not only in the pulpit and the desk, but on the altar itself?) Dickens, too, in the person of little David Copperfield, was interested in the cushions: "I look to the pulpit and think what a good place it would be to play in, with another boy coming up the stairs to attack it, and having the velvet cushions with the tassels thrown down on his head." Ruskin, the critic, saw the rich velvet lights, and Burne Jones, the designer, observed the difference in the fatness of the several cushions, and Dickens, the playboy of the whole world, wanted to play.

Active Vogue of Lace.

Indianapolis News.

More and more pronounced becomes the vogue for lace; it is seen in conjunction with fur, feathers and fruits. Sometimes it is cleverly arranged to simulate a double fan, a sable head lightly resting at the base, when it forms the piece de resistance in a modified picture hat, and again it is an attractive background for uncurled ostrich feathers. Quite a novelty are the small cartwheel cabochons made of lace, feathers or badger bristles; wonderful prismatic colorings are noticeable when the last-mentioned are employed.

Reign of Fringed Ruchings.

Kansas City Star.

Fringed silk ruchings, the raveled kind, are on hand at trimming and ruching counters in various silks and satins and many widths. They are trimming gowns, coats and waists and hats. There seems to be less demarcation between the dressmakers' and milliners' trimmings this season than usual, and both trades have invaded all the departments where anything that could be rung into their uses could be found. Upholstery wool fringe is used on hats and gowns alike, and it is bought, as so many hat and coat brocades are, in the upholstery department.

One Woman's Suitcase.

Ladoga Dispatch.

Mrs. M. E. Lough left her suitcase at the traction station and it has disappeared. The police are searching for some one who has come into possession of one cake, two glasses of jelly, one corset, one corset cover, one night gown, two hair switches, one white waist, one bottle of perfumery, one breastpin, two handkerchiefs, one blue polka dot princess dress.

Taffeta and Velvet.

Chicago Record-Herald.

White taffeta and black velvet are becoming combined in some of the most stunning tailor makes. The silk makes the skirt, while the band at the foot and the coat are of velvet, the silk furnishing the coat lining and the collar and cuffs. Such collars are often in double and triple cape styles.

Transforms Complexion; Wins Social Favors

"Had I been unable to transform my complexion so quickly, so completely, by an unique process I had just learned of, I never could have attended the Charity Ball." A certain social favorite, a picture of loveliness at the great event, told me this. "I had been run down," she said. "When I beheld myself in the mirror after a night's troubled sleep, I saw I was becoming heavy-eyed and pale. I could not take, and attend the ball, the long rest my physician advised. A friend suggested I get an ounce of mercolized wax at the druggist's and use it as I would cold cream. I did—the result is apparent.

"In a week I had a new complexion. The wax took off the old skin, with its worry lines—so gradually, there was no discomfort. Now you see the fresh, bright underskin, with its youthful glow and expression."—Saturday Evening Herald (Chicago).—Adv.

Health and Beauty Hints

BY MRS. MAE MARTYN.

Ethyl: Your mother is right in condemning face powder, as it will in time ruin any complexion, by clogging the pores and causing the skin to become rough and wrinkled. If you desire your face to retain its smooth, rosy appearance, use the following lotion and I am sure your mother will not object nor will you ever regret it: Dissolve four ounces of spurmax in a half pint hot water and add two teasponfuls glycerine. This lotion takes away that shiny, sallow appearance, and will make your skin smooth and velvetly without giving to it a powdered look. Spurmax lotion stays on much better than powder, does not show, and is unequaled for removing tan, freckles and skin pimples.

Rena N.: Neither vaseline nor olive oil will correct your scalp troubles. Keep your scalp clean with frequent shampoos, and use the following tonic about twice a week, massaging it gently into the hair roots: Mix one ounce of quinzoin into a half pint alcohol, then add a half pint cold water. This invigorating tonic will destroy every particle of dandruff, eliminate scalp irritation, stop your hair from coming out and promote a healthy, abundant growth. Its regular use makes the hair soft, glossy and free from that stringy, dead-looking condition.

Mildred: Do not despair. You can rid the skin of those bothersome hairs and wear low-neck gowns, if you get an ounce of delatone at the drug store and with a little mix enough water to form sufficient paste to cover the hairy parts. Let remain two or three minutes, then rub off, wash the skin and the hairs will have vanished. While delatone costs a dollar an ounce, it is well worth the price, as a second application seldom is required to permanently remove hairy growths.

F. R. A.: Dieting and exercising will not reduce weight permanently. The only safe remedy I know of that will not injure one's health, is made by dissolving four ounces of parnotis in a pint and a half of hot water. A tablespoonful taken before meals reduces superfluous flesh at an amazing rate and does not leave the skin flabby and wrinkled. A friend of mine wrote me that in five weeks she reduced her weight 37 pounds with this simple remedy. It is inexpensive.

Chorus Girl: Your dull, weak, expressionless eyes can easily be made bright and sparkling by putting in each eye twice daily a few drops of a tonic, made by dissolving an ounce of crystos in a pint of water. It will not smart but will prove wonderfully strengthening to tired, inflamed eyes. It is a great aid to those who wear glasses, and a fine remedy for granulated eyelids and eye troubles generally.

P. B.: Your sallow, pimply skin, lack of energy, poor appetite, sleeplessness and other marks of ill health are due to impure blood. The best way to tone up your system and get back your good health, is to take before each meal a tablespoonful of this simple, home-made tonic: In a half pint of alcohol dissolve a half cup sugar and one ounce kardene, then add hot water to make a quart. This old-fashioned medicine is very strengthening to a run-down system, and will soon put you in the best of condition. As a liver regulator, it is very fine and is indispensable for general family use.

Mrs. H. W.: If ordinary creams do not help in removing your wrinkles, try massaging your face with this greaseless cream-jelly: Stir together and let stand over night before using, two teaspoonfuls glycerine, one ounce of almozoin and a half pint cold water. This almozoin jelly will clear and smooth your complexion, leaving your skin soft, velvety and free from blackheads, large pores, pimples and roughness. For treating freckles and tan, I find this preparation very fine.

Grace T.: Do not be deluded into believing that soap is good for shampooing. Even when you make a soap-jelly, the deadly alkali that eats the very life out of your hair still remains. The alkali in soap dulls, bleaches and streaks the hair, causing it to split and break off. I have found that a teaspoonful of canthrox dissolved in a cup of hot water makes the very best shampoo imaginable. It lathers freely, removes all dirt and dandruff and rinses easily. Your hair will dry quickly and be surprisingly bright and fluffy. No other shampoo preparation I have ever seen is so good to keep the hair and scalp in a perfectly clean, healthy condition.

Read Mrs. Martyn's book, "Beauty," $5.—Adv.