### **KEEP YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL**

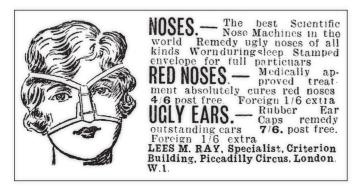
#### CARE OF THE COMPLEXION

f the skin is uncomfortably harsh, rub it with an emollient after each ablution. Glycerine and rosewater mixed will also generally be found beneficial, but if Glycerine is unsuitable, virginal milk or pure elderflower water can be used to bathe the face with impunity.

rouges, white-lead and the like. The finest cosmetic is rainwater. Soap is very good. Of course there are soaps and soaps: some highly coloured

and objectionable, others pure and good. White-lard unscented soap is best.

Food influences the complexion very much. Water drinkers, as a rule, have complexions of greater purity than those who take wine or beer. The cooler the diet the better. Abjure the use of carmine, Take fruit, vegetables and milk in abundance, but condiments and French sauces have nothing to recommend them.







### Wrinkles and Freckles

Often described as 'furrows caused into vigorous action by the heat of by the skin becoming too loose and large for the organs it has to cover', melancholy and lymphatic constitutions are those which wrinkle soonest. On the face, if the lines are produced by frowning, the remedy is in our own hands. Wrinkles and 'crows feet', if taken in an early stage, may receive a check, but after a certain point all efforts are useless.

When the skin is stimulated the summer sun, the result often appears in the form of 'freckles' or 'liver spots', which fade away as the autumn advances. Their departure can be hastened by the frequent application of buttermilk or a mixture of equal parts of lime-water and elderflower water. (For freckles and sunburn the old-fashioned cure of washing with milk is not to be despised.)

#### **HANDS**

Roughness of skin is sometimes constitutional but is more generally the result of carelessness in failing to dry the hands properly.

To produce soft white hands there is no necessity to sleep in gloves smeared with grease: the custom is an offensive one. But glove-wearing in the daytime, when one is engaged in any kind of work that is likely to soil the skin, is earnestly to be commended.

For swollen hands, apply a little glycerine and rosewater lotion, wiping off the superfluous moisture with a soft rag.

For chapped hands, there's nothing better than purified lard, spermaceti or an oil of any kind.

#### THE FIGURE

### Obesity

Sometimes obesity is constitutional and neither exercise nor rigid diet will reduce it to any great extent. But very often it is due to inactivity, rich living, or an over-abundance of food, even though plain. In the latter cases the remedy is obviously sufficient exercise and simple diet in small quantities. Violent measures suddenly resorted to with a view to reducing flesh will injure the health.

As regards food, abstain from anything of a fatty nature and strike out from the menu potatoes, sugar, milk and butter (except in very small quantities), new bread, stout, rice, cocoa and suet. Take such things as lean meat, toast or dry biscuits, lemon juice and water, weak tea, stewed fruit, vegetables in small quantities and light wine, if fancied, for dinner or luncheon.

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### Leanness

by over-prominent bones in the be strange if in a very short while neck and the hollowing of the the muscles are not developed and neighbouring skin, causing what the arms made far more shapely. are known as 'salt-cellars'. The only remedy is to try to encourage THE HAIR general plumpness, paying special attention to massage at this portion The popular notion that each of the body.

gymnastics are also useful. In the head needs little more than

case of thin arms use dumb-bells Many slim women are distressed regularly three times a day. It will

strand of hair is a tube is erroneous. Vocal exercises and bodily Human hairs are solid. A healthy

the hair is regularly brushed twice a day, it will be much less likely to require oils and tonics, its growth will be stimulated in the most desirable way and an accumulation of dandruff will be prevented.

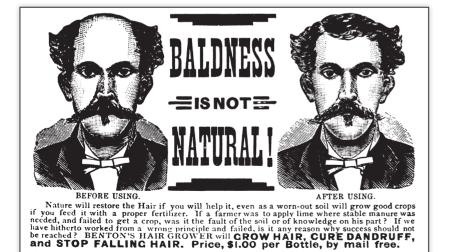
Generally speaking, the head should be shampooed once in three to four weeks, in winter during fogs more frequently. After shampooing, dry with a soft towel and rub the scalp until it glows.

One of the finest treatments for the hair is to let it flow loosely, allowing the air to penetrate, and

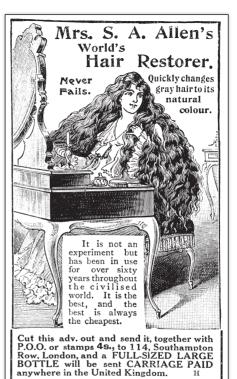
washing, brushing and combing. If rub the scalp gently but firmly with the tips of the fingers. This simple but healthy plan will, if followed, greatly improve the hair and stimulate young growth.

> It is generally advisable to cut the tips of the hair about once in four or six weeks. The plan of keeping the hair closely cropped for a few years rarely fails to produce luxuriant growth.

> The use of curling irons has a deleterious effect upon the hair, making it unnaturally dry and hot. Simple waving pins are therefore to be preferred.



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### Natural Curls

There is a theory that naturally curling hair can be encouraged by brushing the hair upwards or backwards when it first appears at any length on a child's head.

# THE HOUSEWIFE'S ALPHABET



A luminium paint brushed over the black ironwork of a bedroom grate makes a vast improvement in the room, apart from being labour-saving, as it only requires to be dusted.

Borax removes tea stains, cleans copper, enamel ware, varnish, paint, windows, and straw hats. Boiled up inside rusty vessels it dispels the rust.

old tea renews mahogany walnut woods. Mixed with tea-leaves and poured into stained water carafes, it quickly removes all traces of brown.

Decanters need never become stained if they are rinsed thoroughly with cold water immediately after they are emptied. Half fill the bottle with warm water, add a teaspoonful each of salt and

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vinegar and a handful of washed tea-leaves. Allow this mixture to remain in the decanter for two to three hours, shaking occasionally during that time. Rinse in cold water. Dry the outside with a soft cloth, polish with a chamois leather, and place neck downwards in a jug to drain.

namel saucepans which have a small hole in the bottom can still be used. Pour some dry flour over the hole, then pour in a little boiling water and it will be found possible to cook in the saucepan without the contents leaking at all.

ruit stains on white materials may be removed by pouring boiling water over them, or if of long standing, applying a weak solution of oxalic acid.

Glassware is difficult to keep bright. The best method of washing glass is to use warm, soapy water, softened by a little powdered borax. Rinse the articles in



clean, cold water, turn them upside down on a tray to drain before drying them well with a linen glass-cloth. Finish with a rub of a chamois leather. air-brushes which have become soft can be made quite hard and firm by dipping them into a strong solution of alum. Put a little alum in some hot water. A pennyworth of alum will last for months.

If you want real comfort on a hot summer day, fill the hot water bag with cold water, and put it under your cheek during the afternoon nap.

Just a rub of furniture polish to all brasses after they have been polished will keep them bright longer.

eep your little kitchen table clean and white by mixing the following ingredients: some dissolved soap, half a pound of sand, and half a pound of lime. Put

the mixture on with a scrubbing brush, and wash off with plenty of cold water.

eathers: Soak in soapy water to which has been added three tablespoonfuls of household ammonia. Move about and press out the dirt. Rinse well in tepid water. Dry in the shade, and pull frequently to keep them soft and pliable.

edicine bottles may be rid of strong smells by powdering black mustard seeds, adding some warm water, and leaving for a short time. Shake the mixture well.

ails which have rusted in holes may be loosened by dropping paraffin or kerosene over them and letting it soak in.





live oil restores the polish to tables that have been marked by hot dishes if the marks are first painted with spirit of nitre. Boiled linseed oil renovates leathers and also brightens paints and varnish.

Pewter that is very dirty can be cleaned by soaking it for three or four days in water with a small quantity of potash added. Then it should be rubbed with a clean duster dipped in olive oil mixed with precipitated chalk. Polish with a dry, soft duster.

Quite the best way of keping silver spoons and forks bright is by washing them in warm, sopay water to which has been added a teaspoonful of borax. Dry and polish with leather.

Remove most stains by using lemon juice.

Stained knives may be easily cleaned by sprinkling a little bicarbonate of soda with bath-brick or emery.