

The Home Circle

The Latest Ideas in Hairdressing g.

BY DOROTHY DALE.

Notwithstanding the decree that the pompadour was out of fashion, it still reigns after four years or more of popularity.

The "Marcel Wave" has done much for artistic results as to hairdressing, and surprising natural looking coiffures are achieved by this artificial method of waving the hair.

A secret I have learned from a prominent New York hairdresser may be of service. In the first place, this hairdresser told me that hair which had even the least tendency to curl naturally should never be artificially waved.

Even straight hair she said could be made to wave with a little care by this method.

The hair was first divided from ear to ear across the head. The front part was then brushed forward and then back and wet quite thoroughly with slightly warm water. Then take the hands and smooth the hair back quite tight, then without moving the fingers, push it slowly forward until it stands up in even waves across the top of the head. Wire hair pins are placed across the head in rows to keep the waves in place, and if this is done on retiring at night, the hair will dry into shape by morning.

The illustration showing the back view of the head, which accompanies this article, shows the fashionable "Marcel" Wave coiffure, the hair being waved all around and having the ends done in a double coil at the top of the head.

With this style of hairdressing, combs are a necessity to keep the hair in place, and as a rule a top or pompadour comb,

two-side combs and a back comb are used. In the drawing a small clasp pin is also used just above the nape of the neck, to keep the short locks in place.

Fancy combs are much in vogue, and one sees side combs and back combs of gold, studded with rhinestones or pearls cut jet, jeweled silver and tortoise shell, carved ivory and amber.

The coronet braid, which has already been referred to as one of the new styles, is where the woman with a heavy suite of hair is to be envied, as if this style is chosen, it almost always requires a switch or two, unless the natural hair is unusually long and thick.

To "do" this style of coiffure, the pompadour or front hair is arranged separately, the back hair being braided in two wide braids, which are crossed in the back and drawn around the sides of the head, being pinned under the pompadour, the ends being slipped under the braids at the top.

The fashion of dressing the hair low on the neck is not so much in evidence as formerly, the most modish effects being gained by having the hair drawn loosely up from the back of the head, with the hair coiled rather flatly on the top, not too far back.

The very young girls wear their hair in a loosely waved pompadour or with the front hair parted and coiled, as just described, the back being braided and looped up and tied with a large ribbon bow. In some cases two bows are used one at the neck and another at the top of the head.

-DOROTHY DALE.

Decorations for the Living Room.

BY BEATRICE CAREY.

A living room, or sitting room, as it used to be called, is one of the easiest rooms to furnish successfully, while probably one of the most difficult rooms to gain satisfactory results with is the drawing room or parlor.

For the living room many well known decorators are using plain cartridge or fabric paper for the lower portion of the wall, with one of the new art friezes above.

The living room illustrated the side walls were papered with one of the cretonne papers in a flowered design, with a plain light green cartridge paper above, the division being hidden by a wooden molding or rail. In the room from which the sketch was taken, the woodwork was all in white enamel, the chairs being of wicker, green stained wood and mahogany. Window seats which filled in the ends of the room on each side of the fireplace, were a very attractive feature. They were of wood, painted white, and were cushioned in green. The hangings

at the windows were also in green and were draped over a second set of ash curtains of white net and lace. There was a large center table of mahogany, which were writing materials, a large lamp with a glass shade and some books. Several palms and other plants were placed about the room, and there were a great many comfortable chairs, a large davenport, a smaller lounge, several tables, a double student lamp, with red glass shades, and various smaller furnishings in the way of mantel ornaments, framed photographs, et cetera. The floor was of hardwood and the rug in the centre of the room was in Persian colorings, with a great deal of green and rose color.

Very good results in certain rooms are also obtained with hangings of art cottons, or of silk and linen woven in brocade patterns.

One thing to guard against in the furnishing of such a room, is not to have the furnishings stiff or formal.

BEATRICE CAREY.



Love Thyself Last.

Love thyself last. Look near, behold thy duty
To those who walk beside thee down life's road.
Make glad their days by little acts of beauty,
And help them bear the burden of earth's load.

Love thyself last. Look far and find the stranger
Who staggers 'neath his sin and his despair;
Go, lend a hand, and lead him out of danger,
To heights where he may see the world is fair.

Love thyself last. And oh, such joy shall thrill thee
As never yet to selfish souls was given.
Whate'er thy lot, a perfect peace will fill thee,
And earth shall seem the anteroom of Heaven.

Love thyself last, and thou shalt grow in spirit
To see, to hear, to know and understand.
The message of the stars, lo, thou shalt hear it,
And all God's joys shall be at thy command.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

An Old and Tried Recipe for Orange Marmalade.

At this season of the year oranges can be bought quite cheaply, and it is an excellent plan to preserve them for future use. Peel one dozen oranges, cutting the peel in little strips with a pair of shears. Slice the oranges, and to every pound of sliced fruit and peel add three pints of cold water. Let this stand over night. Then the next day boil about two hours or more until tender. Then weigh, and to every pound of boiled fruit add one and a half pounds of granulated sugar (scant weight), also the juice of two lemons.

Another good recipe for oranges is for a dessert or sweet dish for luncheon or Sunday night tea. It is easily made in a chafing dish, and should be eaten immediately on its removal from the fire.

Orange omelet—Five eggs, five table-spoonfuls of orange juice, the grated rind of one orange, five table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar, a few grains of salt, two sliced oranges.

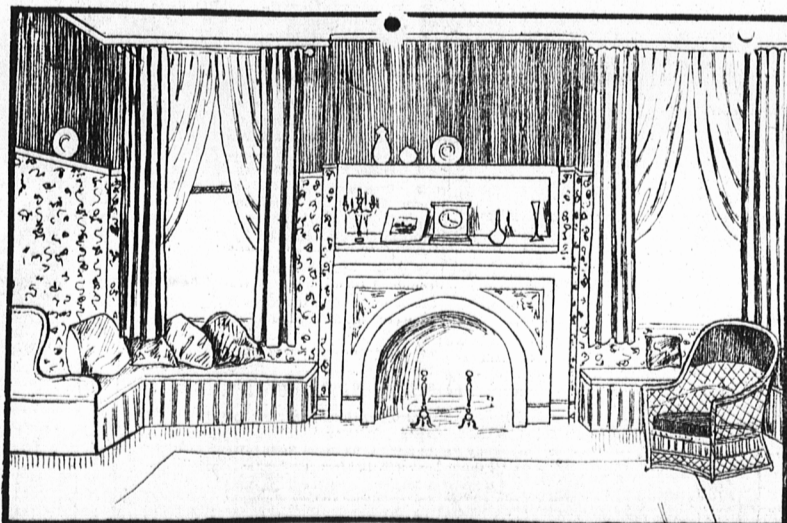
Beat the eggs until lemon colored and thick, add the orange rind and juice and the sugar; fold in the whites beaten very light with the salt. Grease the chafing dish with one table-spoonful of butter, turn in the mixture and cook over the hot water for 15 or twenty minutes. Then brown slightly by holding the blazer directly over the flame. Extinguish the lamp and serve without folding from the blazer with a dressing of sliced oranges and powdered sugar.

SARA CRANFORD.

Bread Pudding.

Thin slices of bread and butter, plenty of currants, sugar to taste and half a pint of milk. Butter a dish and cover bottom with slices of bread and butter;

spinkle a little sugar and some currants, then another layer of bread with sugar and currants as before, and so on till the dish is half full. Then pour in the milk and bake for an hour.



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FIRST QUARTER.

WORDS AND WORKS OF JESUS AS RECORDED IN THE GOSPELS.

LESSON XII.—MARCH 25.

TEMPERANCE LESSON.

Prov. 23, 29-35. Memorize verse 31.

GOLDEN TEXT.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Prov. 23, 32.

INTRODUCTION.

The great master of Hebrew wisdom was Solomon, "Son of David, the King of Israel." Of him we are told that he uttered more than three thousand proverbs (1 Kings 4, 32). The canonical book of Proverbs, however, in the form in which it has come down to us, is of composite

wise sayings of a number of different persons. This is clearly indicated by the superscriptions of different groups of verses, as, for instance, chapter 22, 17 to 21, 22, of which we are told in the first verse of the passage that these are the words of the wise, and in chapter 30, in which we are given the words of Agur, and chapter 31, 1-9, where are recorded exhortations to Lemuel, king of Massa, spoken by his mother. The central portion of the book in which are found the Proverbs, properly so called, constitutes the portion contributed by Solomon. When and by whom these wise sayings from different sources were collected and put into their present form we do not know. The verses which constitute the text for our to-day's lesson are a part of a group of verses belonging to the words of the wise. (Comp. 22, 17.)

EXPLANATION.

30. "Who hath woe?"—Literally, "to

whom oh," the Hebrew word translated "woe" being simply the interjection "oh." The word, however, is used also as a substantive, meaning "wailing," "whom alas." Another interjection used as a substantive, meaning "wretchedness," "Contentions"—Strife. "Babbling"—In a sense the Hebrew word translated "babbling" is similar to the word preceding. It means the complaining or quarrelsome-ness of men under the influence of liquor, leading to actual strife, and hence also to "wounds without cause. Redness"—Not dimness, but "dark or dark flashing." The meaning is a little uncertain, because of the limited usage of the word.

30. "Go to seek"—This verb (seek) is used elsewhere for diligent search for wisdom and other worthy and noble objects. Its use in this connection suggests a touch of intended irony. "Mixed wine"—Not "mixed drinks" used in our day, but wine mixed with spices of some

kind to render it more pungent.

31. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red"—The exhortation of this verse is based on the preceding observations of the poet. Since woe and sorrow, redness of eyes, wounds without cause, are the inevitable results of indulgence in strong drink, be not thou deceived when the wine is tempting in appearance, "giveth his color in the cup, (nor when it is) sweet itself aright"—that is, is palatable, pleasing to the taste as well as to the sight, wherein lies the extreme deceitfulness of it.

32. "At last"—Its ultimate effect is that "it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder," suddenly and unexpectedly, with deadly result.

33. "Thine eyes shall behold strange women"—The eyes of the drunkard is haunted continually with strange visions, in consequence of which his mouth utters the most "perverse things," things which are wrong, inconsistent, and desperately

wicked. 34. "In the midst of the sea, . . . upon the top of a mast"—Utterly reckless of safety and danger in a place where only a drunken sailor would permit himself to fall asleep.

35. "They have—some one has—stricken me"—One thoroughly drunk is for the time unconscious to the ill-treatment to which he is subjected at the hands of his fellows. "I was not sick"—That is, felt no pain. Perhaps both the moral and physical insensibility of drunkards to the consequences of their dissipation are to be pointed out. "When shall I awake"—That is, rouse myself completely from the stupor which has come over me, that I may "seek it yet again." The inebriate's first thought after regaining sobriety is to repeat his fault. The antecedent of the pronoun "it" is the noun "wine" in verse 31; so completely does the thought of wine as a source of evil fill the writer's thought that he does not

feel the necessity of connecting a pronoun referring to it more closely with its antecedent.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Give three reasons for total abstinence of which you believe each to be in itself adequate? The writer of our lesson verses seems to argue for abstinence on the ground of prudence. Is the argument of Paul in Rom. 14, 21-23 and 2 Cor. 10, 21-33 the same? What was the attitude of the great prophets, especially of Isaiah, toward intemperance? Has any real progress been made toward lessening the evils of temperance in our nation? What are some of the difficulties in the way of temperance reform? Where can the individual hope to bring his influence to bear? In what ways?