

# The Bee's Home Magazine Page

## Beauty

## A Charming Talk with Pretty Helen Ely

## A Beautiful Afternoon

**Gown**  
DESCRIBED BY OLIVETTE



Determine character by hair arrangement.

Arrange your tresses carefully.

Be careful of the colors you wear.

By MAUDE MILLER.  
"Yes, I have auburn hair—in fact, it's very nearly red. And for that very reason I have to take great care of it!" Thus spoke Miss Helen Ely of "The Girls of the Great White Way" company, decidedly as she looked out at me from under her auburn tresses.

"This is the very opportunity I have been longing for. I have always wanted to talk about hair, and, as mine is red hair, perhaps I know more about the care of it than I do about brown or yellow. The right kind of hair first. Of course, we must have a standard of some kind to go by. Well, the right kind of hair is clean, healthy and characteristic. And this brings me to the time-worn discussion of how often should the hair be washed. Let me settle it this way—it all depends upon the temperament. Do you think this is begging the question? Really, it isn't. Just stop and think how very often you have left more important things than a hair shampoo to this self-same temperament, and they generally come out all right—don't they? Well, leave the matter of a hair shampoo to your temperament. Depend upon it to cry out and let you know whenever the hair is ready, and then there will never be a stated time when the thing must be done, and things will be happier all around."

"And now for the healthy hair. Healthy hair must have air baths. It should be allowed to hang free and unconfined, the life-giving air passing through it, so that each separate hair will positively crinkle with good will. Then the scalp must be attended to, for it is the soil for the hair, just as the earth is soil for the flowers. Good hair never grows on a dry, unhealthy scalp, just as flowers never bloom on an arid soil. The best way to keep the scalp healthy is to stimulate the blood to action by massaging the scalp with the finger tips immediately after the hair has been brushed thoroughly for fifteen or twenty minutes. A scalp where the blood is allowed to flow freely will never be bothered with dandruff, falling hair or any of the other unpleasant scalp afflictions. Never use hair tonics on the hair, and, above all, don't use perfume. Perfume brings gray hair and takes away all the pretty luster. As for character, look around in the theater at the different girls and see if you can't determine character by their hair arrangement. Remember, your girls with auburn hair, arrange your tresses carefully. There is a way of piling it up loose that will bring out all the copper tints, while a tight arrangement means nothing but just plain red. Be careful of the colors you wear near your hair, too. Black, white and green are the best, while brown, yellow and orange are splendid, if one's complexion is exceptionally good."

"I love red hair myself. I've never been sorry that I've been blessed with it, but I do give it a great deal of care, and I wish every one else would, too."

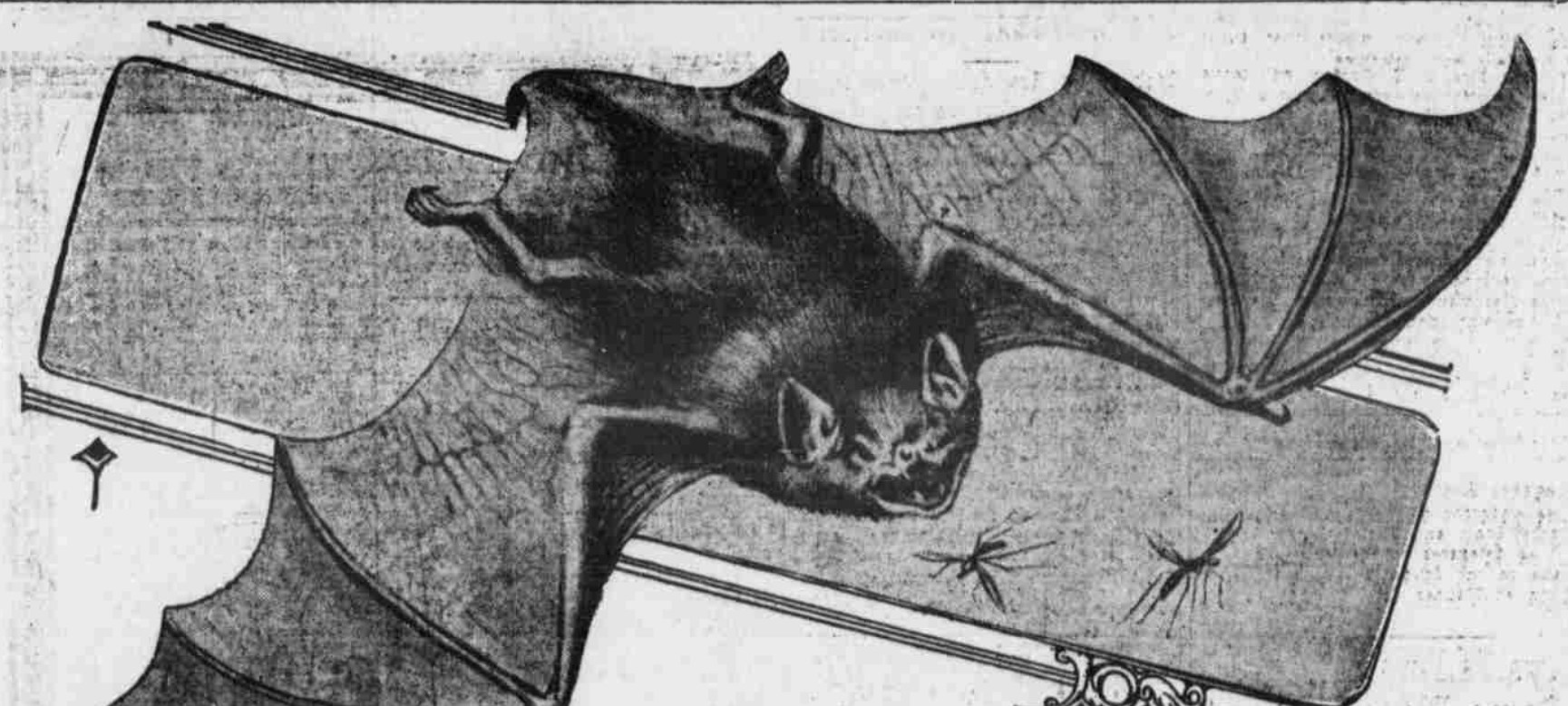


Here is an attractive afternoon gown of pearly velvet. The simple blouse is filled into the girde of draped tulle and is ornamented by bands of rich black fox at the wrist and in a long V-line that is outlined at the throat by two frills of plaited mousseline. From the falls girde fall two lampshade flounces or minarets of the same material. These are seamed straight up the front, from which they lengthen a bit toward the back. The deep hem and the extreme fullness serve to keep the minarets extended. The skirt of velvet is simply trimmed at the hem with a band of the fox. It is as scant as possible at the ankle and increases but slightly in circumference at the hips. The home dressmaker will do well to follow just such simple lines as those of our little gown of pearly velvet, for simplicity is quite the mode, in spite of the extravagant and elaborate costumes the designers so frequently give us.

## Setting Bats Against Mosquitoes

## What Scientists Are Planning

## Some New Year Philosophy



By GARRETT P. SERVISS.  
A bat will devour 500 mosquitoes per day, if he can get them. There is no food that a bat likes so well. Dr. Charles Campbell of San Antonio makes these assertions on the basis of a careful scientific study of the food eaten by a colony of bats, which he placed under observation. Starting with this fact, Dr. Campbell had the happy idea that bats might be employed in a war of extermination against mosquitoes. He determined to try it. There was a field of battle all ready for the contest; it consisted of the vast marshes surrounding some 500 acres of stagnant water, called Mitchell's lake, near San Antonio. The air over these marshes hummed with the trumpets of countless hordes of mosquitoes.

Dr. Campbell had discovered, could eat 22 mosquitoes in twenty-four hours. But that would be like drawing a bucket of water from the Atlantic ocean in an effort to dry up the sea. What was needed was a veritable grand army of bats. This army, once collected, would have to be induced to camp on the shore of the lake, and shelter would have to be provided for it. Dr. Campbell had studied bats in the caverns which they are accustomed to inhabit, and he made a shrewd guess as to the kind of home that would suit them and then constructed a model bat-house on the shore of Mitchell's lake. It is a truncated pyramid in external form, twenty feet in height, and standing on four stout legs ten feet high. It is open beneath, and has, at one side, a kind of Venetian shutter, which lets in just enough light to please the night-loving eyes of bats. The four legs are protected by projecting guards, like those which farmers use to keep rats out of corn bins. These are to protect the bats against the invasion of their enemies, which include rats, opossums, skunks, polecats and a species of snake.

**Money Saved by Making Your Cough Syrup at Home**  
Takes But a Few Moments, and Stops a Hard Cough in a Hurry.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. If you take one pint of granulated sugar, add 3/4 pint of warm water and stir about 24 hours. It is just laxative enough, has a good tonic effect, and the taste is pleasant. It is a splendid remedy, too, for whooping cough, spasmodic croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in quinic acid and other healing pine elements. No other preparation will work in this formula. This plan for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. The plan has often been imitated but never successfully. A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

From the beginning of Japanese history to the introduction of Chinese civilization, women occupied a very high place in Japan and filled positions of importance and honor in state, religion and household. Several empresses at different times ruled the empire. The greatest lights in the world of pure Japanese literature are both women—Murasaki Shikibu and Sei Shonagon. Their superb productions—"Genji Monogatari" and "Makura no Soshi"—are strong proofs of a large measure of liberty and of high position in society enjoyed by women of the time. It was chiefly the Confucian doctrine of the three obediences—obedience, while yet unmarried, to a father; obedience, while married, to a husband; obedience, while widowed, to a son—that changed the primitive state of combative freedom and independence of woman. Buddhism and feudalism contributed also to place women in an inferior position and state of dependence. Many Americans assume that women still occupy an inferior position in Japan under the law. But this is not true. During the last fifty years female education has spread throughout the country; western jurisprudence has superseded Chinese, and a great revolution has come over the social and legal position of woman. The new civil code of Japan created a new legal woman. It proceeds upon the principle of equality of the sexes, and makes no distinction between men and women in their enjoyment and exercise of private rights so long as the woman remains single. She may now become the head of the house; she may exercise parental authority over her children if her husband be dead; she may adopt children; she may make contracts, acquire or dispose of property, in her own name. In short, she may be a party to any legal transaction so long as she remains unmarried. When she is married, her state of coverture obliges her to obtain the permission of her husband before doing certain acts, such as contracting debts, instituting legal proceedings, entering into contracts of personal service, etc. But even though she does these acts without her husband's permission, they are not void, but only voidable.—Japanese Society Bulletin

## Women's High Rank in Japan

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The chief business of the old-time philosopher was to philosophize. To philosophize as a business is to miss the highest philosophy.

To do a certain amount of useful work every day, and not trouble about either the past or the future, is the highest wisdom. The man who drags the past behind him, and wears his future for a bustle, spreads the present out thin. Go out into the woods to study the birds; you walk and walk and walk and see no birds. But just sit down on a log and wait, and lo! the branches are full of song. Those who pursue culture never catch up with her. Culture takes alarm at pursuit and avoids the stealthy pounce. Culture is a woman, and a certain amount of indifference with her. Ardent wooing will not secure your heart's desire. The highest philosophy consists in keeping your health, preserving good cheer and doing that which is useful. Health is the most natural thing in the world. Nature is on our side—she is trying to keep us happy and well, because she needs us in her business. When we disobey the laws of health we suffer; when we obey them, we are well. And so here are a few simple facts about health—things which we should all know: Ninety-nine people out of a hundred who go to a physician have no organic disease, but are merely suffering from some result of wrong living. This disability we call a functional disorder. Functional disorders continued may evolve an organic disease. Most individuals who have a disease are suffering from the evil effects of medication, the medicine having been taken to relieve a functional disorder. Many diseases are the result of medication which has been prescribed to relieve and take away a beneficent and warning symptom on the part of Nature. And on these points all physicians are fully agreed. The people you see waiting in the lobbies of doctors' offices are mostly suffering through poisoning caused by an excess of food. The one theme of Ecclesiastes is moderation. Buddha wrote it down that the greatest word in any language is "Equanimity." William Morris said that the finest blessing of life was systematic, useful work. Saint Paul declared that the greatest thing in the world was love. Moderation, Equanimity, Work and Love—you need no other physician. But to put it another way, here's the recipe: First—Deep breathing in the open air with your mouth closed. Second—Moderation in eating, simple dishes—Vegeterian. Third—Exercise at least one hour in the open each day—walking, working in the garden, playing with the children. Fourth—Sleep eight hours in a thoroughly ventilated room. Fifth—Drink all the water between meals you care to. Sixth—Don't bother to forgive your enemies—just forget them. Seventh—Keep busy—it is a beautiful world, and we must and will and can leave it more beautiful than we found it.

## Paine's Bugle Blast—Jan. 2, 1776

By REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.  
The publication, 138 years ago Thomas Paine's immortal pamphlet, "Common Sense," will ever deserve to rank among the supremely important events of history.

The further we are removed from it in time the larger it will loom, and the time is coming when it will be recognized for its full worth in the story of America and its struggle with the British king. Bear in mind a few dates. On January 1, 1776, the American flag was first raised to the breeze over Washington's headquarters at Cambridge; the next day, January 2, Paine gave the colonists his bugle call in "Common Sense," on March 17 the British evacuated Boston, and on July 4 the old Liberty Bell sounded forth the tidings of the great Declaration.

Now, the flag needed power—the power of earnest men—the power given, the red coats must get out of Boston, and Washington's victory at the "Hub" would inspire the Declaration of Independence. Now, again, it was Paine's pamphlet that furnished the power, that enabled Washington to force the evacuation of Boston, that furnished the courage out of which was born the announcement of the "glorious Fourth." In "Common Sense" Paine urged the Americans to resolve, then and there, to be free. Reconciliation, he told them, was hopeless. It was their high and solemn duty, without further debate or delay, to take their place among the nations of the world, and to pledge their all to the carrying out of their resolution. We are informed that it was difficult for the printers, with the clumsy press of the time, to bring out copies of Paine's message fast enough to meet the demand for it. More than 100,000 copies were steadily sold, and it carried conviction wherever it went. All fear and irresolu-

tion vanished, and the patriot heart was fired with the determination that, six months later, was to result in the event which was to make the Fourth of July forever famous in the annals of the human race.

An citizen of the Great Republic, and as shapers in its glory, we can not be too grateful to the author of "Common Sense." It did us a service the importance of which we cannot very well over-estimate. Our gratitude has been abundantly shown to Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and the others, who figured in the great drama, but to our shame it must be said that we have been very slow in acknowledging our debt to the man who did more, perhaps, than any other individual to bring about this national pantheon.

## Darken Gray Hair Look Young, Pretty

Grandma's recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur darkens so naturally that nobody can tell.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also, ends dandruff, itching scalp, and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents. Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.—Advertisement.