YOUNGER PUZZLERS SEND IN SOLUTIONS

Boy of Thirteen Not Superstitious Because of His Age.

HARDER PROBLEMS BEQUESTED BY SOME

Last List Not Considered As Giving Sufficient Mental Exercise.

Friday brought to my desk the last of a large contingent of puzzlers, each of whom seemed to do his best to make a distinctive addition to the general output of solutions.

Especially did the younger members of the family make good showing. The catchy rhyme possibly helped to make the contest interesting to them, while their familiarity with the personages and places with which the puzzle was concerned doubtless brought the jingles up to their standard.

Many a chatty little note accompanied the solutions sent in by the juvenile contingent, one of the "first timers" sending along the following note:

My Dear Miss Carroll:

I inclose my first contribution to the puzzle department, in which I have long been interested. Although I am only thirteen, and I do not consider this number unlucky, because of its frequent appearance in American history with good results. I hope that my initial effort may meet with success. Yours truly,

HERBERT BURSLEY,
57 R street northeast.

Believes in Perseverance.

Here is a contribution from one of the circle who adds perseverance to her other list of good qualities:

My dear Miss Carroll:

Inclosed find my solution to the easy, but "catchy," jingle puzzle. I have tried several times, but failed, and am trying again, using as my motto, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Trusting that I may be one of the lucky winners, I remain, perseveringly,

MRS. THOMAS. C. ADKINS.
The Oneonta, 76 New York avenue northeast.

Harder Puzzle Promised.

While not by any means "thrilling," the contest this week seemed to be generally acceptable, giving those who are fond of a bit of mild mental exercise an opportunity to test their wits just enough to bring the puzzle to completion without any undue waste of time or energy.

Next week I fancy I must present something more difficult as the large number who are fond of a sure enough mental problem displayed a bit of amiable restlessness under the easy yoke put upon their shoulders by Miss Dickson.

In the Sunday Evening Edition of The Times, as usual, we will have a new proposition and the announcement of the names of this week's winners to add interest to the Woman's Page.

Frances Carroll

PARIS CONFIRMS SHORT SLEEVES

Paris confirms three-quarter length short sleeves for the spring and summer season of 1910.

This is a forceful reminder of the condition that prevailed in all glove departments a few seasons back, when the demand for long gloves could not be fully met. The question of style is not alone definitely settled, but strongly emphasized, and long gloves of glace, and suede kid as well as silk gloves will be the vogue.

HOUSEHOLD PASTE IS EASY TO MAKE

A good paste for general use about the household is made as follows:

To two cupfuls of flour add one cup of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of powdered alum and two teaspoonfuls of sassafras oil; mix with the hands until perfectly smooth, then add two cupfuls of boiling water, stirring all the time. Put on the stove and stir until the mixture boils. Then put in a glass jar and keep covered when not in use. This makes one quart of paste and will keep indefinitely.

AFTERNOON GOWN.

A graceful frock of crepe voile in a charming shade of dove is worn over a satin foundation of dull grape satin shot with dove, and crowned with a charming hat of coarse rush of the same tint, trimmed with a great sheaf of purple and rose-colored poppies. With this gown is worn a charming fanon, a pelerine of translucent guipure exactly the same shade as the crepe, quite unlined, more like a guipure shawl than anything else, edged with deep fringe.

FOR A SUMMER WRAP OF FRENCH DESIGN

Daily Fashion Talk.

By FRANCES CARROLL.

THE woman who is trying to solve the summer wrap problem may glean any number of good serviceable ideas from the study of this faddy little drawing from a French design. Of heavy net, the main ornamentation is worked out in soutach, the conventional floral pattern being marked by the introduction of beads.

Worked out entirely by hand the garment would prove expensive, both time and energy being necessary to its proper elaboration. However, the intelligent use of some of the pretty band trimmings now so much the vogue, the wrap may be very successfully worked out, a bit of handwork supplementing the passamenterie bandings.

As it is pictured, the coat is unlined, if desired, however, it may be mounted either on black or a color. Brown, blue, gray, black, or white are all good suggestions as to color. To be attractive the coat should be kept in one color, though the shades might be varied at the pleasure of the wearer.

FIRE IS BEST TEST OF WOOLEN GOODS

The simplest way of testing woolen fabrics is to pull out a few threads of the warp and the filling—the warp threads are those running lengthwise in the fabric and the filling is the cross threads—and burnt a thread of each.

The wool boils in the heat and gives out a smell like burnt feathers or hair. Cotton burns with a flame and with little odor and leaves a gray, feathery ash, or no ash at all when the quantity burnt is very small.

DOLLY COLLARS POPULAR.

The girls who wore Dutch collars with last summer's blouses will like the new Dolly collars. They are flat like a Dutch collar, and are made of pique, with a narrow poplin binding running around the edges and flowing poplin tie ends, which the wearer arranges in a sailor knot. The binding is either pink, blue, or lavender.

OLD-FASHIONED FORM OF WOOING CLINGS

That Custom of "Living Happily Ever After" Is Not Obsolete Is Indicated by Tenor of Letters With Regard to Marriage Question.

FROM the tenor of the letters anent the marriage question which are coming to my desk, I've a notion that the good, old-fashioned method of falling in love and getting married, and living fairly happily ever after is not nearly such an obsolete custom as some pessimists would have us believe.

The trouble lies not in the disinclination, but in the fear of the overwhelming poverty which might possibly swamp the new family in these days of high prices. Almost every other letter from the bachelors has this idea emphasized. For instance, here is a communication from a man speaking for a circle, each of whom seems to have had some pretty serious thoughts on the subject:

Winter Suggests Means of Meeting Men.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1910.
Miss Frances Carroll,
Washington Times.

Dear Miss Carroll:

"How are girls to meet eligible men?" Let us get back to the original letter.

One sister complains of a lack of opportunity of meeting eligible men. She should know first of all that eligible men are not numerous and are not long on the market. They, themselves, and the girls look to this quite effectually. Our sister must be "up and doing" if she wishes to catch one.

Why does she not do as her fortunate sisters? Let her attend all the social affairs given by her church. (The church is an excellent place to meet good men.) Let her mix with the other girls and she will soon meet the men.

There are many dances given under quite respectable auspices where she may meet, without the slightest trouble, plenty of men.

So likewise during the summer months there are many excursions given by the churches and other good societies where she may again meet the men.

I, personally, know of several marriages which were the outcome of the couples meeting in business. (This is a good place to discover the money maker.)

In most boarding houses there are public parlors where company may be received. If there is none where she rooms, then why not move?

Our sister should have no real difficulty in meeting the men—meeting eligible men is not so easy. Why are they so scarce? I can only cite my own case and that of my male friends and acquaintances. They are quite numerous and for the most part splendid fellows, hard-working, industrious, ambitious, and free from bad habits. The subject of marriage is often discussed.

We all agree that it is absurd to think of marriage on the salaries we earn—average $18 a week.

One points to the large number of women competing with men at small salaries. One, a pessimist, asks quite profoundly, "Where am I to find the right kind of girl, one who can cook our meals, care for me if I should be ill, buy economically, one who is willing to bear me children that I may take a pride in raising (the love of offspring has not yet died out in the hearts of men); one who thinks of something other than big, foolish hats, little white poodle dogs and theaters; one who in adversity will be loyal to me?"

Another, a big, ugly fellow made of iron, says: "Boys, none of you longs for a good wife, children and a home more than I. I would go half way through h—l for a good woman who would be my wife, but then you know there is my widowed mother and sister at home that I must think of.' As for myself, when quite young I swore by the four corners of the wind that I would never go a-courting until I was man enough to take good care of a wife. I actually shun the society of girls for fear of losing my heart and breaking my vow."

I agree with one good sister that it is indeed a sorry state of society when so many worthy men and women have to forego the one thing in all our lives that seems the more fruitful of happiness.

A BACHELOR.

Man "Worth While" Expresses Opinion.

In contrast to the foregoing read this interesting epistle from a man almost any sensible girl might look upon as a "worth while."

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1910.
Frances Carroll,
The Washington Times.

With reference to the social problem which you have kindly brought before the eye of the public, I wish to give my version of the topic under discussion.

I have been in Washington for a period of twenty-one months, and my fate has been somewhat similar to that of the lonely young man whose letter I read with much interest, and whose sentiments meet with my earnest approval. Since leaving a city where I was surrounded with scores of eligible and very desirable lady friends, the only opportunity I have had of getting acquainted has been through the medium of a dancing school.

This morning I was discussing the subject with a handsome, well educated, refined young fellow who has every evidence of good breeding, and he pitifully informed me that he never was much attracted by dancing, but he was most anxious to meet and establish a friendship with desirable young ladies of his own means and education, but that such a pleasure had been denied him on account of the inevitable barriers which confront him. Is there no remedy for such a deplorable state of affairs?

The girls who will flirt in Washington are, of course, only the most ordinary kind, and a man accustomed to talented, refined ladies will naturally refrain from flirtation, realizing that any girl tolerating such demeanor on his part is not desirable. Is there not some fault in the education of the young people in this locality?

The writer recalls a little instance in his own experience when attending grand opera: The writer happens to be well educated in music, having studied at a well-known conservatory of music, and was so pleased with a certain part of the performance that he ventured to make a complimentary remark, addressing it to a very pretty and enthusiastic lady sitting at his right, very evidently a person with an excellent appreciation of music, and he incidentally had the pleasure of hearing her whisper to a girl companion, "He is very ignorant."

Now if such a thing had happened in Chicago, for instance, the girl would have acknowledged my remark with a smile, and possibly agreed with my criticism, and if she thought I appeared her equal in a social way, she would, perhaps, have continued to converse at times. In fact, I had that very experience at grand opera in Chicago, and thereby established a lasting friendship with one of the most talented and refined ladies I ever expect to meet.

Could not a girl be trusted to use her own discretion even in Washington without being handicapped by the prejudice of a narrow-minded public and snobbish precedents? I think so.

Very sincerely, "A DEMOCRAT."

FRANCES CARROLL.

The Bedtime Story.

Published for the thoughtful mothers who wish to read to the little folk while they are being tucked into their beds for the night.

THE THREE TINY KITTENS.

By FARMER SMITH.

ETHEL'S father told Ethel this story last night:

"I certainly did hear something funny," said Mr. Country Mouse to little Mattie Mouse. "Come and sit on papa's knee, Mattie, and I will tell you about it.

"You remember Waffles, the cat?" asked Mattie's papa.

"Oh, I sure do," sail little Mattie with a shiver.

"Well," said Mattie's papa, "I was walking along behind a clump of weeds today when I spied Mrs. Waffles and Mr. Waffles looking at something in front of them very earnestly.

"I crept up very quietly behind them and waited to see what was going on. I was so surprised I almost squeaked out loud. What do you think they had there?"

"What was it?" asked Mattie, her little round eyes round with wonder.

"Three little Waffles," said Mr. Country Mouse. "Three little Waffles with their eyes tight shut."

"This is what Mr. Waffles and Mrs. Waffles were talking about:

"'My dear,' said Mr. Waffles to Mrs. Waffles, 'those are surely nice little kittens, but why don't they open their eys?'

"'Oh,' said Mrs. Waffles, "don't you know that little kittens don't open their eyes until they are nine days old, and these little kittens are only three days old.'

"'Well,' said Waffles, 'I want them to open their eyes so that I can see whether they have eyes like mine or like yours, my dear.'

"'Don't be foolish,' said Mrs. Waffles, 'but go out and see if you can't find a nice, tender mouse for my supper.'"

"'I was so scared,' said Mr. Country Mouse, "that I scampered home just as fast as I could come."

"Oh, my," said little Mattie Mouse, "I'm glad Waffles didn't get my papa."

BIRDS SACRIFICED TO WOMAN'S VANITY

Hundreds of Thousands of Feathered Aristocracy Killed Each Year.

On the altar of Fashion, despite the grief of the Shuddering Angel, is sacrificed every kind of bird possessing the fatal gift of beauty.

At the Dock Warehouses, Houndsditch, England, visited among others by Queen Alexandra, Lord Dudley, the German Empress, and the Duchess of Albany, a sight is to be seen unparalleled in the world. Brought together for redistributtion to every important capital are spoils torn from all the aristocrats of the feathered world.

In bales and bundles lie the plumage of natures most beautiful children. There is among them the lyre bird, "protected" now in Australia, whose extraordinary tail is developed in the mating time for the allurement of plain Mrs. Lyre, a name that might truthfully be spelled otherwise, for she can effectively deceive, by imitating the song and calls of other birds and animals.

The dainty humming bird, that once flashed through the air or poised above a flower, with the iridescent hues of a prism, and with miraculous powers of flight, is here also. That of the flame-colored breast travels some 3,00 miles in its migratory wanderings twice a year.

Among the slaughtered innocents are also to be seen the quezal or sacred trogon, unsurpassed for its metallic green ornamental plumes, adopted as the national emblem of Guatemala.

Most precious of all is the nuptial plumage of the white heron or egret. Its wedding garb is of dazzling and immaculate whiteness; its special ornament worn only, so to speak, during the honeymoon, is a snow-white plume borne on the back, springing from near the roots of the wings, and so precious that in transport it is treated like bullion or precious stones, paying freight on value.

Of the sixty sorts of herons known, only two kinds bear the white osprey of millinery—the large and little egret. The first has a plume from eighteen to twenty inches long, worth from $15 to $20 per ounce, six birds yielding that quantity. The other bears a delicate, short plume, seven to nine inches in length, worth $35 to $40 per ounce. To make up an ounce no fewer than twenty-five victims are required. That means that the 1,411 osprey packages offered for sale in London alone during six months of 1907 represented at the lowest computation 115,000 birds, and this after thirty years of protest.

To secure the osprey the egrets are shot, and for the purpose Florida, Mexico, India, China, Japan, South Burma, Java, Moluccas, Australia, Africa have been laid under toll. Where formerly the skillful plume hunter made up to $400 and $600 a day from his own victims shot in Florida, or along the Pacific coast, today there is scarcely a bird to be found.

Meanwhile the vast belts of forest of South America, especially Venezuela, are being scoured—no easy task, for the breeding season corresponds with the wet season, when the country is all swamp and lagoon. The industry, says the British minister at Venezuela, to whom one owes many of the facts about the egret trade, was started there by a French milliner, who is said to have made a fortune by collecting feathers before their commercial value was generally known in that far-off country.

Daily Horoscope

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

Sunday, May 15, 1910.

Now over many lands do shadows loom
That fall before the feet of coming doom.

ON this 135th day the Moon, in the first quarter, enters into signs and into conjunctions with many planets that indicate strange and tragic effects on many parts of the world.

There is an augury of "royal mourning." Troubles and disgrace for a great man is in the signs.

Saturn culminating over India augurs danger to rulers there. The planets over Germany are such as are held by astrology to fore-omen a "shaking of thrones."

In the United States the indications for the future are for excitement in speculative circles, a disturbance of the air, and a great public scandal.

For this day the Sun and Uranus are in relative aspects that promise the best influence for those who incline to spiritual thoughts and abstain from troubling themselves about material, gross or mercenary things. Philanthropy, charity, helpfulness and kindly visits or deeds are under the brightest augury.

The time is likely to be unusually powerful for good resolutions, reforms and high ambitions.

Study, science, art, sightseeing, and other similar matters are under good augury.

Pride, overbearing nature, gambling, and overindulgence are under malignant aspects today.

Self-will and obstinacy will not prosper.

Persons with this birth-date are under influences that promise success during the twelvemonth, but warn against intrigue or gossip.

Children are born today under stars that often grant great ambitions and abilities, but also incline their subjects toward indulgence of appetites and desires.

TO REMOVE SCARS.

Discoloring from matches made by careless people, on woodwork of doors or windows can be removed by cutting a sour orange or lemon in half and apply the half to the marks, rubbing hard. Then wash it off with a clean rag moistened in water, then in whiting. Rub well, dry thoroughly and the marks will vanish. (Soapsuds will not remove them.)

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COOKING FOR TWO CALLS FOR MUCH SHREWDNESS

Housewife Should First Study Recipes Carefully, More for Proportions Than for Ingredients, If She Would Be Successful.

Cooking for two demands much shrewdness indeed. Small-quantity cookery calls for special training which the successful housewife must generally gain for herself. One of the first steps is to study recipes, not so much for ingredients as for proportions.

It is just here that the "born cook" shines. She may not measure with cup and spoon, but she measures unerringly with her eye or hand or both; she tastes often and she has a just sense of proportion. If she makes bread she knows by the look of the dough or by its feel when to stop putting in liquid and, other things being equal, that is why her biscuits or popovers are successful; for the one thing that makes bread good or bad is the proportion of liquid to flour.

She knows that in cake making she is safe if she uses half as much butter as sugar from two to thre times as much flour as sugar and from one-half as much milk as sugar to an equal amount. The matter of eggs depends on her conscience largely, but twice as many eggs as there are cupfuls of sugar is a good rule. This reading of recipes is more valuable than appears at first glance. If there are two eggs to a cake the other ingredients can be figured out easily. If there is only half a cupful of sugar in the house a very good cake may result. The size may be below the average, but it may be enough for two.

Every recipe in the cookbook should have a note as to the number of portions it makes. In this way the cook will be no more hampered by catering for a small family than for a large one. It is as easy to divide a recipe as to multiply by two or three. On the other hand, it is as easy to make a recipe for a quantity not mentioned in the original recipe by simply observing proportions.

SPONGES ARE USED IN UMBRELLA STAND

A sponge in an umbrella stand will keep the umbrellas from striking the bottom of the jar, which is often broken in this way, and will also absorb the rain water from a wet umbrella. A carriage sponge will fit the bottom, and is not expensive.

CORK SOLE SHOES KEEP FEET DRY

Another Important Factor Is Their Power to Absorb Perspiration.

When buying oneself shoes for the children cork soles should be put in before fitting. This, of course, makes it necessary to wear a little larger shoe than otherwise, but the benefits that come with the cork soles make this a trifling objection.

If caught unprepared in a shower, while the soles of the shoes are wet the feet remain dry, being protected by the cork soles, and the children will never have damp feet. There are few shoes that do not soon get humpy on the bottom from perspiration, making the whole body tired from the effect of the uneveness.

The cork soles prevent all this.

Women's shoes as a rule have very thin soles, in order that the shoes may be kept as light as possible. The cork sole, while adding nothing to the weight, gives the extra warmth that can be had only from an increased thickness in the sole of a shoe. This is particularly satisfactory for travelers.

GIRLS PROVE APT AT WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

WIRELESS telegraphy has proved itself attractive to girls as well as boys, contrary to the generally accepted notion that science makes little or no appeal to the daughters of a household.

The flat roofs of apartment houses are the rendezvous of many urchins who have caught the fever, and who spend late afternoons stringing wires and erecting rickety poles in their attempt to master the initial difficulties of "the wireless." With them, come their sisters, at first little interested in the theory, but mightily attracted by the practice.

On a New York subway train the other day there sat a tailor-made young woman intent on a study of the Morse code. Her finger tapped the dots and dashes on her shopping bag, and she was oblivious to her surroundings, until an acquaintance, who got on at Times square, roused her by a laughing, "What mysterious signals are you practicing? This brown study must be accounted for." The answer was prompt and to the point. "Don't disturb me, I'm practicing sending messages by telegraphic code, and I've no time to lose, or my pupils will get ahead of me. They are so quick of ear that they learn twice as fast."

She was the teacher of science in a well-known upper West Side school for girls. Included in her science course is a practical study of wireless telegraphy. A well equipped station is furnished, and much of the apparatus is the combined work of teacher and pupils. Girls are quick to learn the code, for memories are at their best at the secondary school age. They find the study fascinating, and dull scientific facts take on new life.

REST FROM MAD WHIRL ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH

There has been much talk and writing recently in relation to the need of simple living. Too much stress cannot be placed upon this need. In the large cities complexity tends to increase, but to a very great extent individual control is possible. The network of duties, desires, opportunities, and privileges require control.

When husbands and wives cannot find time to confer quietly together, that they may know each other; when children are denied or deny themselves companionship with parents; when friends in the mad whirl of living find ttime only to come together for a social function or distracting amusement, they cheat themselves of the best that is in them. These diversions are not bad in themselves, and are to be enjoyed in moderation, but not in excess.

For the prevention of disease, and in this connection wrong nerve and mental conditions especially, it is not only necessary to live properly in so far as healthful functions of cells and organs is concerned, but it is most necessary to feed the intelligence. Under no circumstances should the mind be permitted to dwell upon the ceaseless reiteration of the hardships and disappointments of the daily grind of life which exists for all, varying in degrees only. This is just as harmful as the constant dwelling in thought upon the aches and ills of the body. It is not the way to health nor happiness.

One's thought, even when well-trained and disciplined, is not fed by the reading of sensational newspapers and books. Such reading does not dignify, strength or ennoble. The intellect fed on trash is like the body fed on innutritious food. This does not apply to good literature of lighter vein, which, read, judiciously, serves as a means of rest and diversion.

To the end that life be healthy, it should be simple, direct, and earnest, yet not all work. Work never hurts, never kills, but it may be persisted in too long and monotonously. Worry, on the other hand, is productive of mischief which work can never parallel.

WOMAN IS AWARDED $1 A MONTH ALIMONY

One dollar a month, probably the smallest alimony ever ordered in this jurisdiction, was imposed upon Richard O. Francis when Justice Anderson signed a decree of granting his wife, Mrs. Francis a divorce.

The justice took cognizance of the fact that Francis receives a small income as a hostler in local livery stable, and conformed the amount of alimony to the man's wages.

CARE OF TOWELS.

One housekeeper when asked the secret of her always-clean-and-white dish towels, said: "In the first place I never allow dish water to dry in my towels. They are rinsed out after every using, and if possible dried out of doors. Then once a week they go through the regular wash. My belief is, however, that their peculiar whiteness is due to the fact that they are always rinsed and wrung out of cold water, never hot water. I also pin my faith to linen towels. The cotton, though cheaper, will grow gray after much wetting, in spite of every care.

THINGS TO AVOID.

Tactful women never present a gift saying that it is of no use to themselves.

Call attention to the features or form of anyone present.

Refer to a gift made or favor rendered.

Appear to notice a scar, deformity or defect of anyone present.

Answer questions in general company that have been put to others.

When traveling abroad, be over boastful in praise of your own country.

Call a new acquaintance by the christian name unless requested to do so.

INDIAN RIDES AUTO.

Chief White Eagle, of the Standing Rock reservation in North Dakota, has deserted his pony for an automobile. White Eagle recently sold two large silver treaty medals presented to his forefathers by General Jackson. He had an idea that an automobile would just about suit him, so he invested his money in a car. According to reports from the reservation White Eagle is having all kinds of fun dashing across the prairie with the tonneau filled with companions who constantly indulge in the warwhoop. There is no traffic to bother the chief, and the absence of speed laws in his vicinity makes racing speed possible.—Los Angeles Examiner.

BABY'S DIET.

Saliva digests starch, and one reason young babies should not have starchy food is because that which digests starch is not yet present in the saliva, which is an important thing for mothers to know.

When the teeth are coming, babies will always drool. They have not the control over the mouth which they should have and will have, and then the coming of the teeth irritates the mouth and causes the saliva to flow. It is not a good thing to give them anything to stop it, for it will cure itself.

TO CLEAN BLOUSE.

A successful experiment was tried by the owner of a blouse made of the material used in the Armenian scarf. Pure silver is hammered on to net in such a fashion as never to become loosened, and the material is sold by the weight of the silver.

The blouse became soiled with wear and the silver tarnished, but the value of the garment did not warrant its discharge from duty. Into a bath of warm soapsuds and borax it went, and an hour's soaking with frequent squeezing and a thorough rinsing restored the material to its original beauty without ironing.

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TRADING IS HEAVY ON WHOLESALE ROW

Strawberries and Green Peas in Greatest Demand—Cherries Beginning to Arrive.

There was heavy trading and a brisk market along the wholesale row this morning.

Strawberries and green peas were the lines that demanded the most attention, with berries remaining at the quotation of yesterday from 5 to 12½ cents a quart, and with peas dropping slightly on the top figures.

Cherries are coming in heavier toward the end of the week. Some of them are of excellent quality, and the prices ranged as high as 15 cents per quart.

FROZEN CUSTARD.

Boil one quart of milk, sweeten to taste; beat nine eggs, leaving out five whites; pour one cupful of cold milk over the yolks, then add the boiling milk gradually stirring the eggs constantly to keep from turning; strain the custard through a linen cloth and boil until as thick as desired. To each quart of boiling custard and one pine cream, well stirred in; continue stirring until ready to freeze.

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