

# FALSE HAIR

## NOW FAIR WOMAN'S

# GROWING

# GLORY

**DETACHABLE TRESSES A NECESSARY ADJUNCT TO THE FASHIONABLE COIFFURE**



WHATEVER else a woman may be reticent about—when it has to do with the ways and means of living up to the fashionable type—she takes no pains to conceal the fact that she wears false hair.

False hair is the correct thing for the moment, and, of course, everybody is using it. That is, every woman who wants her head to have the same modish general outline every other woman's head has.

Puffs and curls and platts, bought in the shop ready to attach, have always been one of the pet foibles of woman-kind. But the greatest secrecy used to be maintained in the purchasing and the wearing of these false pieces. Not even one's most intimate woman friend was allowed to see all the artificiality of one's coiffure, and if any of the sterner sex got an inkling that all was not as nature had intended the chances were that the devotee of false tresses came near expiring of mortification.

That was how women felt about it in the olden days. But times have changed, and so have women in a good many ways, and there is no better example of their independence and belief in these slight ornaments than all is fair in the fight for beauty than in the way they take to false hair.

After all what is the use of making a fuss over the little external deficiencies of nature? To the intelligent woman these slight ornaments are of small consequence, for the reason that they can be so readily supplied by art and science, and to be perfectly frank and open about them gives her a strong advantage in other directions. Let a woman acknowledge, or at least not attempt to conceal, her most apparent physical imperfections and she gains your confidence. Then she has more time and energy to devote to the more important deceptions as to her mental attainments. It is necessary to pose, and this is where a little cleverness goes a long way.

**Reasons for False Hair**

There are two important reasons for the revival of false hair coiffures. One is that during the last two or three years, since "Marcelling" has been in vogue, the heads of fashionable women have suffered irreparable damage. Sometimes this has been due to an inefficient coiffure, who has burnt and singed the hair, and again the opinion has been advanced by experts that constant curling with irons and the "roughing" process—running the comb in the wrong way to mat the hair on the under side and give a foundation for the coiffure—have combined not only to ruin a good head of hair, but to cut off any chances of future crowning glories. Whether these statements are true or not the fact remains that only about one out of every twenty fashionable women possesses enough hair of her own to make any claim to a coiffure at all. The other reason for the false hair rage is the style of coiffure offered by Parisian authorities as the latest and most approved model. When an expert hairdresser tells the one woman out of twenty that even her luxuriant tresses cannot possibly be built up into a smart effect without the aid of a false braid, some idea of the utter hopelessness of the nineteen others may be gained. It takes false hair to be fashionable, and it takes plenty of it.

There is this difference between the new deception and the old: Whereas before the natural hair was used as a shield to hide false hair, now the order is reversed and one's own tresses are arranged in such a way that they form the coiffure foundation, upon which additional pieces are pinned. There is an immense advantage in this disposition of the false hair, especially when it is necessary to give a hasty tidying to the coiffure, say when one is shopping or traveling. It is so easy to remove the external layer of false hair, smooth it out and readjust it. An odd and interesting feature of the fashion is the utter indifference some women show to the effect their actions produce on others. In street carriages they have been seen to detach a little cluster of curls, twist each spiral and then put them back in place without the quiver of an eyelash or a sign of embarrassment. They have even removed whole bunches and then pinned them on before a waiting room full of men and women. Braids have been lifted off entire and returned after a brushing to their original resting place with the utmost unconcern. Needless to say, the women who do this freshening of their toilettes in public do not belong to the nicest and most reserved circles of society. No well bred woman arranges her coiffure under the eyes of the multitude, but the actions of the others show a striking and not to be ignored phase of the false hair movement.

**She Doesn't Like It**

To the smart woman this ostentatious proof of her addiction to artificiality is most distasteful. She follows different tactics. Without flaunting her false pieces before the world, she makes no effort to conceal their existence, other than trimness and neatness of coiffure demand. While she refuses to be teased about her false braids and curls, she will admit, even to her masculine admirers, that she wears them. Where is the harm? Hasn't her honesty given the masculine eye a different point of view regarding false hair upon which it once looked with horror?

Any woman whose features come anywhere near being regular has gone in for the new braided coiffure, just for a change, and if she doesn't wear it on the street, then she keeps it for her house toilettes. When completed the coiffure looks the essence of simplicity. It is nothing more than the drawing of the hair to the nape of the neck very loosely and the twisting of a braid all around the head. That's what it looks like, but when you come to do it you find it is far more difficult to manage than the Romney effect with which novices have wrestled for several seasons. In the first place the process is full of odd little tricks known only to experts. Given a head of hair that falls below the waist and is as thick as a woman's wrist, and this is how to go about building it up, according to one of the latest modes.

First there comes the "Marcelling," the waving of the entire outer layer of hair all around the front and sides, with a careful regard for the part in the center of the forehead, which is introduced in this fashion of head



ATTACHING THE FALSE PIECE

supply of hair. If this is too small to secure the right effect, then the figure eight may be applied. Almost any woman has enough of her own tresses to form the paved foundation.

The braid that encircles the head like a laurel wreath or crown is made to fit the wearer. Its size depends on the head size, and it is a loose, fat braid of glossy hair, exactly matching the natural tint, laid around the head, with the ends concealed under the loops of the figure eight in the neck. To some women the braid is more becoming when low and rather thin, while others find broad, high ones more to their liking.

A few even go in for two circles of rather thin braids, pushed down low on the forehead and brought close to the ears, while the opposite type find it more becoming to wear a diadem of smaller circumference raised higher on the head. These points of difference have to be determined by the individual, but the braid must be false in any case. An expert hairdresser explains the necessity for this by saying that a proper start cannot be made with the natural hair. When it is all brought low in the neck, preparatory to putting on the braided circlet, the surplus hair, even though it make a fine showing, does not form the right shaped braid. As the average head of hair when braided thus toward the end, such a braid would be small over the forehead, just where it should be



FALSE BRAID ENCIRCLING THE HEAD

THE COIFFURE COMPLETE



ONE'S OWN TRESSES MAKE A POOR SHOWING.



W. SMITH

large. The only way out of the difficulty is to resort to a false braid, and this is what nine out of every ten women are doing.

There are other styles of coiffure than this one now in vogue, but there is scarcely one among them that is built entirely of the owner's attached hair. False pieces are inserted here to give the right contour to the head and little puffs, curls, coils and even whole pompadours are added to achieve fashionable effects. There is a false piece designed for every occasion and to fill every want, and they come in every color and texture of hair imaginable. One result of this fad is

that purses are being drained to keep pace with the added demands women have made upon them, while at the same time the price of false hair is beginning to soar. The country is being scoured for enough hair to fill the new and ever increasing demands for it. Even false hair will no stand the continued strain made upon it by the waving, roughing and braiding through which it has to be put daily, and the best pieces to be bought look the worse for wear in a short time.

One prominent hairdresser called attention to the small number of blondes to be seen nowadays and went on to say that in their stead we see an army

of women with reddish brown hair. There is not less dyeing done, he explained, but it is not so noticeable since the fashionable copper hue is being used instead of the once striking straw color. The woman whose crowning glory is of the smart tint may count herself lucky whether her hair is natural or not as to color and quantity. And authorities on the subject assure us that it is nothing against her if both are false.

## Attractive Menu for Vegetarian Dinner

Written for The Herald by Cornelia C. Bedford

THE food elements which are most essential to life and health are the nitrogenous and carbonaceous, and if animal foods are discarded either wholly or in part the same elements must be supplied from other sources, else the diet will be imperfect and the system become impoverished. While many vegetable foods contain a portion of one or both of these elements, the two best calculated to replace them are nuts and legumes.

All legumes are covered with a tough, indigestible skin which ought to be removed in the kitchen or broken by thorough mastication, the first method being the most desirable. They are best cooked by prolonged and gentle boiling or steaming, this being preceded by soaking.

With these points in mind, let us undertake the preparation of a carefully planned meatless dinner. The one here suggested will not be found difficult to cook or serve:

- Cream of Pea Soup
- Legume and Nut Roast
- Brown Onion Sauce
- Mashed Potatoes
- Stewed Corn and Tomatoes

- Celery and Apple Salad
- Saltines
- Cottage Cheese Balls
- Orange Sponge
- Coffee.

The roast requires the longest time for its preparation. On the preceding evening pick over and wash separately two-thirds of a cupful each of green lentils and dried green peas. When clean, put to soak in two bowls of fresh cold water. In the morning drain, turn into separate saucepans, cover with fresh water, heat slowly and let simmer all the morning or until they break in pieces; press through a sieve and return to the side of the fire. Now take one cupful of each and mix, adding one cupful of finely chopped Brazil or English walnut meats with salt and just enough powdered sage or thyme to slightly season.

Take eight pieces of unsweetened zwieback, or very dry bread, and steam for ten minutes, then beat with a fork, adding a half cupful of hot cream, salt and sage to taste and when thoroughly mixed a well beaten egg. Butter an oval or oblong mold, the size of a brick loaf breadpan, and line bottom and sides with the nut and pulp mixture. Make the bread mixture in a long

roll, place lengthwise in the pan and over it press the remainder of the first mixture. Stand in a pan of water, cover and bake for an hour and a half in a moderate oven.

For a delicious soup, which the uninitiated will declare contains stock, open a can of green peas; do not discard the liquid but let stand an hour or two to aerate before using. Turn into a saucepan, add a pint of water, a bay leaf, a blade of mace, salt and white pepper to taste. Simmer for twenty minutes, and a half cupful of warm water; stir in slowly four tablespoonsfuls of vinegar, then place over the fire in a double boiler and stir until the mixture thickens like custard. Add two table-spoonfuls of butter cut in bits, take off, stir until blended, strain and set aside until cool. Just before using, stir in one-half as much stiffly whipped cream.

Cut fine equal quantities of blanched celery and tart apple, mix with the dressing, turn into a dish and garnish with celery tips and some bits of sweet red pepper. Work into cottage cheese just enough thick cream to slightly soften it, then mold in small balls and serve with the salad.

For the orange sponge, soak one-third of a package of gelatin one-third in a cupful of cold water; when soft, stand over hot water until dissolved. To one cupful of strained orange juice add sufficient sugar to make very sweet and stir until dissolved. Add the gelatin and set in a cool place until the mixture begins to thicken. Add the unbeaten whites of three eggs and whip thick. Turn into one or more wetted molds and set aside in a cool place until firm enough to unmold.

Danton and the Clock  
The clock in the anteroom of the ministry of justice having stopped, a watchmaker took it to pieces, and was surprised to find engraved on one of the wheels this inscription: "I, Jean Blanchet, this 22d Aug. 1792, saw the Sieur Danton procure the emblem of divine kingship by breaking a fleur de lys, which so rightly adorned the hand of this clock." The inscription had been hitherto undiscovered. Danton at the time mentioned was minister of justice, and it is known that the clock stood for more than a century in the minister's private room. Presumably he was irritated by watching the fleur de lys, which finished off the minute hand as in many clocks of the eighteenth century, slowly mark fleeting time as he sat at his desk, and on the day in question suddenly started up in a temper and broke the emblem off. The hand still shows a mark where it was mended and the fleur de lys readjusted. The Jean Blanchet who in his respect for dethroned royalty recorded his indignation at Danton's act, is unknown, but he may be supposed to have been the watchmaker who mended the broken hand.—London Telegraph.

## The Herald's Series of Artistic Patterns

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CUTE BLOUSE FROCK FOR CHILDREN.

Pattern No. 2765. All Seams Allowed.

There is always a demand for simple blouse dresses for children, and there is really no style more becoming. This attractive model shows a yoke, and may be developed in linen, chambray, serge, abattross, cashmere, etc. The pattern is in seven sizes, 3 to 8 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 26 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 44 or 50 inches wide; 4 1/2 yards of braid. Price, 10 cents.



GIRLS' EMPIRE COAT.

Pattern No. 2767. All Seams Allowed.

Coats in the Empire style are in highest favor just now, and the one here depicted is a short example of the mode. It has a short body which is outlined by pointed straps, and belt sections draw the back in slightly to the figure. Peau de soie was used for the making. The pattern is in 7 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 9 years, the coat requires 6 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 26 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 54 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.



LADIES' FANCY SHIRT WAIST.

Pattern No. 2769; all seams allowed.

Yoke waists are very popular, and this pretty design shows a yoke of all-over lace. The stylish sleeves may be long or in elbow length. Taffeta, foulard and liberty satin may be used for the making with pleasing results. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist with long sleeves and cuffs requires 5 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



SMART FROCK FOR THE SCHOOL-GIRL.

Pattern No. 2775. All Seams Allowed.

For school or dressier occasions this will be found an attractive little model. A front yoke, for which all-over lace was used, is a pretty feature of the waist, and the skirt is fitted. The waist is also plaited back and front. Linen plique, serge and cashmere are recommended for the making. The pattern is in 7 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 9 years the dress requires 5 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 26 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 54 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 64 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



LADIES' DAINTY DRESSING SACK.

Pattern No. 2783; all seams allowed.

The dressing sack is a useful little garment and should be selected with thought for comfort and daintiness. A pretty little negligee is here shown, developed in white lawn with bands of pink and white. It shows a front yoke and may be made with flowing of bishop sleeves and standing collar band or turndown collar. The pattern is in eight sizes—32 to 46 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the sack with flowing sleeves and standing collar band requires 4 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; 1/2 yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide extra for collar and sleeve bands; or the sack with bishop sleeves and turndown collar requires 4 1/2 yards 20 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; 1/2 yard of ribbon for ties. Price, 10 cents.