

hot vinegar, using a brush or cloth. Then, after letting well dry, it should be gone over with a sizing, made of glue, before putting on the paper.

The Toilet

(Quite a few of our readers in asking for information concerning toilet matters insist that their names be not used, and that a private letter may be sent. We do not publish names with any inquiry, unless asked to, for outside information, and toilet matters are of interest to so many of our women readers that the information that helps one is eagerly looked for by others. Remember that matter for the Home department must be in our hands at least three weeks before the date of publication of the next issue, else it cannot appear before the month after. If an immediate answer is requested, and a stamped, self-addressed envelope sent, a reply will be given as soon as possible.)

Several readers have asked for methods of removal for superfluous hair on face and arm. This is a hard matter to do, as not even the electric needle will permanently stop the growth in most cases. The peroxide of hydrogen mentioned is said to be very good in some cases. The peroxide is applied to bleach and weaken the hair, and the ammonia is said to kill the roots; but it must be patiently and persistently applied. The trouble with this seems to be that the skin is often rendered very tender, if used with careless hands.

The toilet pumice is said to be simple, safe, and sure; but it must be used every day, and only removes temporarily by rubbing the growth away every day. The little stone can be had of your druggist for about ten cents; more, according to mountings, but the plain stone is just as good. Wash the face every day with soap, leaving the lather on the face; then rub gently with the pumice — not hard enough to redden or rasp. The soap must be used, else it will redden and burn the skin. Apply a bit of cold cream after, if the skin feels the effect. This must be persisted in every day. Where moles send out stiff hairs, they should be pulled out singly, as the pumice should not be used on the moles.

Answering Correspondents

This is the season of the year when care should be taken of the skin; a little cold, rough weather will show its effect very quickly. Where there are scars on the skin, it is best to let them alone, as time will fade them better than anything else. Where they are very noticeable, very little can be done for them.

Every soap is more or less alkaline, and a strongly alkaline soap will harm any skin. One of the best and most harmless cleansers of the skin is the use of little bran bags—made of cheese cloth into which two tablespoonfuls of bran or oatmeal are put, then the bag used as you would soap. Use no soap with these.

For the dry hair, use this: A quart of bay rum with half a cup of fine salt in it and forty grains of quinine dissolved in the rum. Use with the finger tips on the scalp night and morning, then shampoo the hair once in three weeks, continuing the tonic. If the quinine and salt disagree with the hair, try this, which is said to be very good for very dry hair: Bay rum, one pint; alcohol, half pint; castor oil, one ounce; carbonate of ammonia, one-fourth ounce; tincture of cantharides, one-fourth of an ounce. Mix well, and apply to the hair roots daily with the finger tips.

For destroying superfluous hair, peroxide of hydrogen should be applied to the parts one day, and ammonia (household strength) the next. The peroxide will bleach the



silk can be used to make this shirt waist, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting goods. The waist closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6878, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material and 1/4 yard of 27 inch goods for the collar.

6889—Ladies' One Piece Apron—This apron is cut in one piece and fastens at the neck and at the belt in the back. Linen, gingham or chambray can be used to make the apron. The pattern, No. 6889, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

6890—Ladies' Dressing Sack—The yoke of this sack is cut in one piece. The long or short sleeves may be used. Any of the flowered materials can be used to make this sack. The pattern, No. 6890, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 44 inch material and 1/4 yard of ribbon.

6885—Girls' Dress—Linen or serge can be used to make this dress with the trimming of plain or contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6885, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Age 4 years requires 1 1/2 yards of 44 inch material and 1/2 yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

6871—Boys' Dress—This dress is for the small boy. The dress is made to be slipped on over the head. The pattern provides for a pair of straight trousers. The pattern, No. 6871, is cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. Age 4 years re-

quires 1 1/2 yards of 44 inch material and 1/2 yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

6872—Ladies' Kimono—This kimono can be made with or without the trimming bands and with either the long or short sleeves. The kimono has a yoke in the front and back. The pattern, No. 6872, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 40 inch material and 1 1/2 yards of 18 inch satin for bands.

6876—Ladies' Skirt—Plain or plaid materials can be used to make this skirt. The skirt is cut in two pieces and can be made with either the high or regulation waist line. The pattern, No. 6876, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

6873—Ladies' Dress—Serge or linen can be used to make this dress. The dress can be made with or without the trimming bands. The skirt is cut in four gores and can have either the high or regulation waist line. The pattern, No. 6876, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material and 1/2 yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

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hair and weaken it, and the ammonia will kill the roots; but it must be used three or four months, steadily, every day. It is a long task, but it is claimed that if persisted in, the hairs will gradually die and fall out. The pumice stone is just as good, but must be used daily.

Lady Fingers

Mrs. D. wishes directions for making the confection called "lady-fingers." One and one-eighth pounds of flour, one pound of fine "cake" sugar and ten eggs. Beat the eggs and sugar as light as for sponge cake, sift in with the flour one teaspoonful of baking powder and stir together slowly. Make a funnel-shaped bag of strong brown paper (a pastry bag can be bought at the store), and through the hole in the small end push a funnel-shaped tube, one-third inch diameter at the small end and provided with a flange at the other to prevent slipping through. Tie the small end of the bag firmly around the tube, and into this bag pour the batter, over which gather up the bag tightly so that none will run out; press and pour the dough out thickly through the tube into a pan lined with light brown paper not buttered, making the amount of dough about a finger-length long, about as thick as a lead pencil, being careful not to get it very wide; sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake in a quick oven, and when cool wet the underside of the paper with a brush, remove the fingers and stick the bottoms of two of them together. They are very nice. If the bag is made of stout cloth, it will last a long time, and can be used for many things in making pastry.—C. W. C.

For making cake, tin should not be used for mixing, but always earthen or stoneware. An iron spoon will turn the batter dark. Unskilled mixing will cause streaks in cake, and too rapid or unequal baking, or diminution of heat before the cake is done will do the same. Beating batter means bringing the batter up from the bottom of the dish at every stroke, thus confining the air in the cells, and the beating should be slower at the last, with the motion always upward, to make the grain of the cake finer. Stirring batter means a round motion, while "folding in" means the spoon to be lifted each time quite out of the batter and lightly dipped in again, as in folding in whites of eggs.

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