

rub over the linoleum after it has been well cleaned. Five cents worth of the oil will do for several applications.

For the tops of your fruit jars, stir four large teaspoonfuls of baking soda into enough water to cover a dozen tops. Boil for half an hour, rinse well in clear water and dry in a warm place.

Sometimes it is a very difficult thing to remove the spots on the outside of the window glass made by the beating of rain drops. Dissolve a five-cent box of lye in a half gallon of rain water; wet a cloth in this and wash the window, being careful not to let the lye touch the hands or the woodwork, as it will burn either. Use the cloth as a little mop. Wipe dry immediately with a clean cloth, or the window glass will be streaked. No soap or water is needed.

Salmon oil is a stain hard to remove. The oil contains a gluey sediment that gasoline will not take out. Try rubbing the spot with a solution made of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol; rub thoroughly with a clean toothbrush dipped in the solution, and when the stain is no longer visible, sponge thoroughly with tepid water.

Contributed Recipes

"Nun's Cheese"—This cheese is acceptable to those who do not like the flavor of rich cheese. Boil half a pint of cream in an earthen pipkin; when it begins to boil, add a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, or a piece of vanilla bean. Remove at once from the fire, cover the pipkin and let the cream cool. Then add the beaten yolks of six eggs, and strain the mixture through a fine sieve; return it to the pipkin and set it over the fire, stirring with a wooden spoon. When the cream thickens, let it cool, and add one ounce of dissolved gelatin. Pour into a mold and set on ice; it will harden in about the same time as jelly. When it is to be served, wrap a napkin, dipped in boiling water, around the mould to loosen the cheese and turn it out. Serve with vanilla cream biscuits.—M. L.

Salt Pork—Freshen nice slices of salt pork by soaking several hours in clear water; parboil a few minutes and drain. Make a moderately thin batter of one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of milk and teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in enough flour to make a thin batter. Have in the skillet sufficient and very hot fat to cover the slices of meat. Dip each slice in the batter and lay in the hot fat and fry to a nice brown. The batter should not be too thin. The slices are nice rolled in beaten egg and bread crumbs.

Bread Battercakes—Soak a plate of bread scraps over night in buttermilk enough to cover them when first poured on. In the morning, add flour to make a rather stiff batter, with half teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of soda. Beat well together and cook on a griddle. A tablespoonful of sugar improves them for some tastes.

A delightful potato pie is made to be served with the meat course instead of the desert. Boil, mash, and beat with a wooden spoon until very light, enough potatoes to make the crust. A little milk may be added to them before beating, if very dry, and salt to taste. Line a deep pie dish with the beaten potatoes, and fill with any nice cold, cooked meats—beef, veal, or even fresh pork, or fowl—finely minced and flavored with herbs. Cold vegetables may be added, if liked, and the whole moistened with

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bad writing. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 118, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.

a good meat gravy. A top crust may be used, if liked, or it may be cooked without. Bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven to heat it thoroughly and brown it nicely.—H. F.

Spring Renovation

To give the kitchen chairs, wooden pails, benches and like kitchen furniture a freshening up, try this, which is easily made and dries quickly: Mix about a pint of shellac in a quart of alcohol; stir in enough Chinese vermilion to give it color, and paint your wooden things. The thickness of shellac differs, so judgment as to quantity must be used.

Floor Paint—A very good floor paint is made as follows: One gallon of linseed oil; yellow ochre, four pounds; turpentine, one pint; red lead and litharge, of each one pound. Mix these ingredients, stirring well, and let stand over night. Have the floor clean and, if it is an old one, well scrubbed, and lay on the paint evenly with a brush. The amount should give two coats to a floor 14x16. The color is a reddish brown, and wears well.

For Sores Inside the Nostrils

One of our readers sends us the following: Make a salve of equal parts of gum camphor and lard, melting both together on the stove; an old tablespoon does very well to melt it in, and it must not be allowed to get very hot or the camphor will burn, but it must be hot enough to melt readily, else the camphor will evaporate and your salve will be useless. As soon as the melted salve cools, it must be used. It must be made fresh every time it is needed. Dissolve a pinch of sal soda in hot water, and bathe the face with the water, also wash out the nostrils. Twist a little strip of cloth into a swab, dip it into the warm salve and put it as far back in the nostril as possible. Use the salve several times a day, and especially at bedtime. Eat rather lightly of light, nourishing foods; avoid anything that disagrees with your stomach, especially sweets and sweetened foods. Breathe pure air, and plenty of it, and keep the feet warm and dry.

Caring for One's Clothes

Much of the wear and becomingness of our garments depends upon the care we give them, not only when on our persons, but when they are off duty. One can get many a hint by a visit to a "ladies' suit" department at the stores, by observing the care that is taken to hang the garments properly. If one can not get, or afford, the "hangers," such as the tailors use, a suitable one can be made by any one at all skillful with tools, either by bending a piece of wire properly, or by making a wooden imitation. For a dress or skirt of handsome or delicate material, make a cotton bag that is large enough to slip over the entire garment, with a hem at the top through which to run a string, which must be drawn up tight to keep out the dust and light. There are combination couches and boxes in which skirts may be laid away their entire length, and waists, too, may be spread out with no danger of crushing. Fine dress bodices should be wrapped loosely in tissue paper when laid away. Crushed tissue paper should be laid between such parts as might be folded or creased by the weight of the garment. Sleeves should be filled with crushed paper. Garments given this care will keep their fresh appearance wonderfully.

Skirts that have become damp should be thoroughly dried, then shaken out carefully and freed from dust; bindings, facings and under-ruchings must be kept tidy and replaced if much worn. Great care should be exercised to have tulle,

chiffon, or other ruchings in perfect condition, for nothing in attire looks much worse than rumped or dingy finery about the throat or elsewhere on the gown.

Under-arm protectors should never be perfumed, but should be removed often and scrubbed with a brush dipped in warm (not hot), unscented soap suds to which a little ammonia has been added, then dried in the open air. They should be ripped off and cleaned before the garment is put away, to prevent the odor of perspiration saturating the entire garment. Before putting away a top garment or costume, it should be well brushed, then sprinkled with camphor and hung out to air for an hour or so.

Care of the Shoes

Shoes that are only worn on the street should be removed as soon as the wearer reaches home, and pulled into shape while still warm. The use of lasts in unused shoes is not to be recommended, as the shoe does not get properly aired inside, and should not need such attention unless they are wet. If the shoe is wet, it should be drawn into shape and dried, and then should be rubbed with a soft cloth dipped in a very little oil. If the heel begins to wear off at one side, it should be built up at once, by the shoe maker, or it will result in ungraceful and even injurious postures while standing or walking. If the shoe-bag is stitched into separate compartments for each shoe, they will retain their polish longer.

Many shoes wear off at the outer side, and this, like the heel, should be attended to. If the shoe creaks, place them in a shallow vessel containing an ounce or more of neat-foot oil, or of melted, but not hot, lard. Leave until the shoe-soles absorb the oil. It is much more economical to have two pairs of shoes for alternate wear, than to make one pair do duty all the time. Do not allow yourself to invest in cheap, or "bargain" shoes, as a poor shoe is an abomination, never fitting or feeling well on the feet, and very soon showing its lack of quality. It is far more economical to buy one good pair, and take care of that, than to buy two cheap pairs and never have any foot-gear fit to wear. When the good shoe begins to "give out," it is economical to get it mended and keep the new pair for street or dress occasions, wearing the "cobbled" pair at home; thus always having the feet neatly shod. Do not commit the common mistake of getting the shoe too short. Select your own shoes; do not let the shoe-clerk do it for you. Insist upon being fitted comfortably. Remember that crippled feet is the penalty one pays for foolishness in this matter. Corns, bunions, callouses, enlarged joints and broken arches are the sure result of badly-fitted and cheap leather shoes.

Spending Money

Whatever a child's lot in life, he should be taught the full value of money, and be given a clear idea as to what a certain amount will buy. There is no better way to teach this lesson than to set aside a certain amount, however small, for his personal, undirected use. The money should be paid to him promptly, that the child may learn the advantages of systematic dealings. In addition to this, it might be well to pay a small sum for any extra work performed by the child, rather than giving it outright. If, however, the parent cannot afford to give the extra amount, he should be allowed to earn small amounts by his own exertions from others, which will teach him the value of labor, and practical suggestion as to how the money might be spent to the best advantage, might be of-

fered; but his best lessons should come through actual experience. He will thus learn to make sacrifices or to save from day to day for the purchase of some coveted possession.

Fruit Meringues

Fruit meringues are so delicious and so easily made that it is a pity they are not oftener seen on our tables. Make a nice puff paste; line a pie-plate with it, about a quarter of an inch thick. Bake these shells in the oven, and prick them if they rise too much. Be very careful in lining the pie-plate to have the paste "fulled" on, so it will not shrink away in baking. When the pastry shells are done, let cool, and fill them with rich apple sauce, stewed and sweetened and flavored; or fill them with canned peaches sliced and sweetened; or with quince, or other marmalade, or jelly or jam. Cover each pie with a thick meringue made by beating the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, adding gradually while beating two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar and the juice of one lemon. Return the pie to the oven, where the heat should be gentle, and cook the meringue slowly until it is a firm, light brown, and it will not fall when cold.

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