

fingers move the laces gently up and down so the soapy water runs through the meshes and carries out the dirt. As soon as this water looks dark, put lace into clean suds and repeat the process, until the lace looks clean and the water is not discolored.

Use clean, cold water to rinse them in, and, if desired, dip the laces through a blue water that helps to whiten them. If the laces are very old and look lifeless, put them through a thin starch made from gum arabic and water, which will give them freshness.

Do not rub the nets while cleaning, and when clean, pin it in shape on the drying board and set in the sun to dry and whiten as it dries. When removed from the drying board, the lace should be crisp and fresh looking. If the lace should look yellow after the washing, rub it all over with white soap after putting through the blue water, and lay it out flat on a china platter, in the sun. Generally, this treatment will bleach it out with one trial; but if not, repeat until it whitens.

For cleaning black lace at home, brush it thoroughly with a soft whisk to get out all the loose dust, then dip it through ordinary drinking tea, in which a little melted white soap has been poured. When it is clean, rinse through clear tea and soak in a tea preparation for several hours before drying. This last tea is made of one teaspoonful of gum arabic, the same of dry tea, to which add a point of boiling water, letting them cook over a slow fire into a kind of thin jelly, strain through a cloth and use. Dip the lace in and out of this preparation for several minutes, then put to dry, stretching out the edges and figures in the pattern with pins on a smooth surface. When dry, the lace should be perfectly clean and free from all spots, crisp as new.

In order to succeed perfectly in this

**A BUSY WOMAN**

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 if Well Fed  
An energetic young woman living just outside of N. Y. writes:

"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter) and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would be so.

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements, all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals.

"Today I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect, I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact, I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

work, one will do better through experience.—Ex.

**Rugs and Carpets**

Red carpets, while pretty for certain bright effects, are difficult to keep looking well because of their readiness to show every speck of lint or other light deposit. Pretty patterns, with delicate designs on solid ground show soil much sooner than a mixed design, and one should choose colors that will give a bright, clean effect to the room in which they are to serve.

Short lengths of carpets may often be had quite cheaply at the large carpet houses, as in heavy consignments there are often a few yards slightly damaged on outside of roll, or sometimes only an insignificant flaw in the weave, or a soiled spot, or broken thread which renders the length unsaleable, yet can be readily overcome by a little cleaning, or garnishing, and thus serve for rugs. Threeply ingrains are good, but will not lie in place as well as the heavier Brussels.

**Affairs of the Garden**

In the work of transplanting, or setting out of plants, planting seeds, etc., one must do more or less handling of the soil, and the hands will become rough and grimy and hard to get clean by ordinary means. Before washing, one should rub into the hand thoroughly some kind of grease—lard will do; let it stay on the hands, rubbing them as in soap suds, for a few minutes, then wash them in soft warm soap suds, and dry with corn meal. It pays to use good, vegetable oil soap on the hands, at all times, but particularly when one is out in the open at work.

Gloves, or mittens for garden work may be made of any soft, thick cloth; or an old pair of cotton (not woolen) socks or stockings may be put into shape for the work. At many of the city and village stores, gloves made of drilling or canton flannel can be had for from five to ten cents the pair, and, at this price, it is cheaper to buy than to make. But if one has more time than money, one pair may be bought, ripped apart for a pattern, and others may thus be made as wanted. They wear well, and save the hands very much.

Do not forget to transplant your lettuce. If allowed to grow up in the bed where it is sown, it does not make nice heads; but if set out in rows so it can be cultivated, the tiny plants being six to ten inches apart, they will head up like a cabbage, with beautifully tender inside leaves. A good treatise on practical gardening is a necessity to any one who wishes to make the most of time, labor and land. Almost any agricultural paper can tell you where one may be obtained, and what work is the most practical.

**Query Box**

J. S.—Prepared rennet can be had, with directions for using, from your druggist.

H. H., and others—Thanks for information regarding the reliability of the "water-glass" method of keeping eggs.

Mother.—Make the little one's every day dresses of brown linen or crash—the "Holland" linen of our mothers' time.

W. M. P.—Some one has been "jolly" you about the cocoanuts. They are shipped as they grow on the trees.

Lonesome.—It would be better for you to buy a work on needlecraft and fancy-stitches; then you can study them at your leisure. Get it through your book dealer.

Errata.—In our issue of April 6 in the article on preserving eggs, the types made me say "salicati of soda." It should be "salicate."

Francis.—For the dark furs, rub hot

sand and sawdust well into the fur, and then beat it out with light rattan sticks. For the ermine and other light furs, treat similarly with plaster of paris and corn starch, or fine corn meal. This will freshen and clean, as well as soften.

Josie.—Thanks for the plan of the flower garden. I am afraid the average farm wife will find it difficult to get the wire fencing, or the man to look after it. Pin money is not always plentiful in the farm wife's pocket. It may help some one, however, and I will give it.

**Requested Recipes**

**Cream Puffs.**—Boil together one cupful of water and one cupful of flour (the flour to be stirred into the water while boiling). Let cook two minutes, remove from the stove and, when cool enough so that you can press your finger into the dough without burning, add three eggs, one at a time, beating them in separately. Drop by spoonfuls in well-buttered gem-tins and bake twenty minutes, or until well-browned, in a hot oven. This will make a dozen puffs. For the filling: One egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of corn starch and a pinch of salt. Beat all together, stir into a cup of boiling milk, cook until it thickens, remove from the stove, flavor with a teaspoonful of any flavor liked, and when puffs and filling are cool, open the puffs on top and fill as many as you wish.—H. G. D.

**Oat Meal Cookies.**—One cup of butter, one cup of sugar, three eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, three-fourths teaspoonfuls of soda, half teaspoonful of salt, spice to taste, two cupfuls oat meal flour and, if liked, chopped nuts may be added. Drop with a spoon on buttered tins. Bake in moderate oven.—O. L.

**EXPLAINING EARTHQUAKES**

Writing for the Omaha World-Herald, General E. F. Test, well known throughout the west, says:

The San Francisco earthquake is one of the features of meteorology affecting the earth since the creation. Rain, snow, tornadoes, hurricanes, cyclones, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are all meteorological, and they are produced by the same cause. It is true some earthquakes are local. An explosion or a passing locomotive will jar the earth in their immediate vicinity, but it takes something more to shake a continent. Since the discovery of radium it is claimed all of the different elements are resolvable into one, and that one is electricity. This claim has been demonstrated, in part, by light and heat. Electricity will produce both, and both are resolvable into electricity. Gravitation is magnetic or magnetism and primarily magnetism is electricity. Gravitation attracts, so does a magnet, and a magnet becomes an electro-magnet when imbued with electricity. The sunlight is magnetic; so is the moonlight. Both will draw the faces of plants toward them, as we see in the sunflower, the daisy and other plants. An electric brush light will exert the same power over tender plants if placed in a conservatory at night. Hence the sunlight and moonlight are electric—or electro-magnetic, as you will. The sun and moon are also magnets because they affect the earth and other celestial bodies, as well as the atmosphere and the tides. The remaining members of the solar system are magnets because they affect each other, as well as the sun, moon and the earth. Through this electric power the sun forces the planets around it at different velocities, and the planets in turn, absorbing this power from the sun, move their satellites around them as well as influencing each other and throw-

ing a powerful influence over comets when they enter the solar system. The sun in turn is influenced by a powerful body, or electro-magnet, in space, called by some astronomers the Throne of God. That it is superior to the sun is shown by the poles of the earth always pointing in the same direction—the north pole to the north-west and the south pole to the south-east.

Moving with different velocities around the sun, the planets approach and recede from each other. As they approach each necessarily affects the other. This was demonstrated in the discovery of the planet Neptune. When close together they are said to be in conjunction. These conjunctions are qualified in regard to certain bodies—Venus, Mercury and the moon. When Venus and Mercury pass between the earth and the sun they are in inferior conjunction. When the sun passes between them and the earth they are in superior conjunction. When the moon passes between the earth and the sun we say it is new moon. When the earth passes between the moon and the sun it is full moon. The planets whose orbits are farther than the earth's are in opposition when the earth is between them and the sun. It is impossible to describe the power the sun exerts to throw these bodies around it, but it is enormous. Take the planet Jupiter. It is 1,200 times larger than the earth, yet the sun forces it to turn itself over in less than ten hours

**Don't Be Downed**

Many a man, young and old, has given way to discouragement because he thought he was "no good," when the trouble was that he was trying to do the wrong work.

But if you are ambitious, intelligent, capable of development in salesmanship and want to be your own man, and the wearied man of no "job," then we can be helpful to you and you to us. No "job" you ever had is as potential, is as big for the future, as large in what it leads to, as a connection with the sales department of **THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.**

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