

ideas where none may have existed. Many times, parents may learn much of their children's doings by carefully attending, without seeming to do so, to the babble of the little ones in their play with each other, or their innocent confidences at home. Parents are admonished not to allow their children to "bring tales home from school," and the children are oftentimes threatened with punishment, not only by other children, but by the teacher, if they "tell things" outside the school grounds; some are even forbidden to make complaint to the teacher. But parents should encourage this confidence from the little ones, for it is, in many cases, the only source of information they have whereby to judge whether the school life is doing irreparable injury, or is building up the character as they would desire. Perhaps it is your own child which is carrying the moral leprosy into its association with other children. Then you ought to know it, that, if possible, a cure may be effected before it is too late.

Women's Work

Wherever women do equally good work with men, they are usually admitted gladly; if they do equal work they can earn an equal standing; though not, perhaps, in all cases, an equal salary. The place left for the non-producing consumer is small, and each is expected to bring a contribution to the bee-hive. The spirit of the time weighs every individual by his or her practical value and every measure by its expediency. Higher education held out to all, regardless of sex, is rapidly raising the entire level of womanhood, and with it has come a higher conception of its dignity. Women of wealth who intelli-

gently attend to their own affairs are becoming numerous, while few of those less favored are satisfied with the alternative formerly placed before them of resignation to poverty or dependence upon the bounty of others. The class of self-respecting and self-supporting women, married and single, is becoming larger at a rapid pace. For those who have homes and little children, with husband or other relative to stand between them and want, the money value of the work done in the home is becoming recognized, and the feeling growing that such workers may not be considered as of the non-producing class. The wife and mother who has her own duties is no longer regarded as a dependent, but is advancing to her own place in the ranks of the valuable wage-workers. It is not so much that the work is essentially a woman's work, but that she can do it so vastly superior to what man can do, that gives the home work unqualifiedly to her. Thousands of generations of homemakers back of her have transmitted this peculiar fitness, as well as the inherent love and anxiety for her young, which is a strong feature in all females, human or animal, and which inclines even the mother of the jungle to make a safe nurturing place for the little ones dependent upon her.—Ex.

After Marriage

One of the greatest causes of unhappiness after marriage is a lack of openness in business matters. A man marries a pretty, thoughtless girl who has been used to being looked after with no more thought on her own account than a child, and with absolutely no idea of the value of money. At first the husband does not like to refuse her any request; he does not like to associate himself in her mind with any idea of disappointment or self-denial, and through this want of frankness on his part, the girl may fall into habits of extravagance which imperil the family income, when, if she had known, she would have been only too willing to give up her own fancies for his sake. Troubles are bound to arise out of this misunderstanding, and it would be much better if the facts were stated at first. Difficulties and disappointments and inharmonies in married life are necessarily harmful. They are the scum that is freed by fermentation going on in the adjusting of matters between hitherto individual entities. As goals and finalities, inharmonies are evil and wicked, but as temporary stages in the road to a larger life they should be as golden stepping-stones. Peace must be the goal; but it should not be the peace of spiritual death in a totally sensuous life. Many married lives move along outwardly smooth because the desire for a united life has been lost, and two separate and antagonistic lives move on under one roof, but in two separate and uncongenial orbits. These clash not because they seldom meet, and where love is dead, indifference makes a common battleground impossible.—Ex.

For the Laundry

With the advent of warm weather, the laundry work increases, and it is well to bear some things in mind regarding the laundering of the pretty summer dresses, so easily ruined in careless hands. Soft water should be used where it is possible to get it, but if not, borax, one tablespoonful to the gallon will render it softer. For some waters, one tablespoonful to the gallon will be required. Do not use strong cheap soaps or alkaline washing powders in washing colored goods; neither must the water be hot, and they must have every particle of soap rinsed from them before starching. There are many comparatively pure

oil soaps on the market at very reasonable prices, and it is much better to use only such for goods that are colored or tinted, hanging them in the shade to dry, and taking in for ironing before they are fully dry.

For black and white mixtures, the goods should be soaked in salt water (tablespoonful to a quart of water) for an hour before washing. Green colors should be soaked in water in which powdered alum has been dissolved sufficient to give the water a slightly "puckerish" taste, for an hour, then dried in the shade and washed as other goods.

Black goods should not be washed with soap. A thin paste of corn starch, flour or rice water will cleanse as well as soap. To prepare, boil a pint of rice in six quarts of water until thoroughly done, strain, and use the water for washing. Light-tinted goods may be safely washed in the same way, as the thin paste, or starch water cleanses perfectly without fading. Light yellow, pink, red, and light shades of blue, should have one tablespoonful of salt to every quart of rinse water. For lavender and all shades of purple and heliotrope, use vinegar in the rinse water instead of salt, in the same proportions. For lilac or lavender colors which have been sun-faded, the vinegar is particularly good to restore color.

In rinsing black goods, it is well to use one tablespoonful of turpentine to a gallon of water instead of salt or vinegar, as this will keep it from looking rusty. Blueing should never be used in the rinse water for any but blue colors, as it is very injurious to other tints. In the rinse water for dark blues, browns, blacks and many other dark shades, vinegar should be used.

For starching black or very dark colors, only gum arabic or a cheap gelatine should be used. For making the gum arabic starch, soak one ounce of gum arabic in water over night; in the morning turn it into a sauce pan or inner vessel of the double boiler, filling the outer vessel with cold water and place on the back of the range until the gum arabic is dissolved; then, pour into it two quarts of boiling water, stirring, and strain. Or the dissolved gum may be strained into thin starch and used. Garments washed in paste water rarely need starching, even when well rinsed. Some laundresses use a little borax in the rinse water, claiming that this will stiffen the goods as much as is necessary.

Strawberries

Strawberry Syrup—Mash the fruit in a jar and put in a warm place for two or three days, or until it begins to ferment. Then filter the juice through a flannel bag, and, to every pint of juice allow two pounds of sugar; mix well together until the sugar dissolves, then set on the fire and allow it to boil up two or three minutes, remove it from the fire, let it get cold, take off the scum and bottle it. Two or three tablespoonfuls of this to a glass of cold water makes a pleasant summer drink, and is refreshing for invalids.

Compote of Strawberries—Boil half a pint of milk and three ounces of sugar together, then whisk in four well-beaten eggs; put into a stew pan one ounce of butter and one ounce of flour; stir together until blended, add the custard and stir over a slow fire until it thickens. Let cool, then strain through a muslin. Dissolve twelve ounces of sugar in half a pint of water and boil it ten minutes, then put two pounds of strawberries in the syrup and set aside to get cold. Put into a deep glass dish. Serve the custard with the compote.—Mrs. H.

Pineapple and Strawberry Preserves—Remove the skin and eyes from two pineapples of medium size, then chop fine, discarding the hard center core.

Hull and wash three quarts of choice strawberries. Distribute the fruit with four pounds of sugar in alternate layers in a granite kettle and stand aside in a cool place over night. In the morning add the juice of two lemons, and cook to a thick preserve, seal and can.

Strawberries, mixed with gooseberries either green or just turning, using three quarts of berries to one quart of gooseberries, make nice preserves.

Strawberry Cocktail

Strawberry cocktail as an introduction to the luncheon or dinner is in order during the strawberry season. This is made by mashing a quart of the fruit, covering it with sugar and, after half an hour or so, straining off the juice. Make a syrup of a cupful of sugar moistened with water enough to melt it; when it spins a thread remove it from the fire and add the strawberry juice and enough of the juice of lemon to give the right tartness. Chill it on ice, and at the last add large strawberries cut in half, and bits of banana and orange pulp. The strawberries may be used alone, if the other fruits are not at hand.

Ways to Make Money

There is one way in which you—man or woman, old or young—can make money in your own town and around it. You can build up a good business with a permanent income for yourself, to help out the family or even to support it, to educate yourself—what purpose you will.

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KNIFED

Coffee Knifed An Old Soldier

An old soldier, released from coffee at 72, recovered his health and tells about it as follows:

"I stuck to coffee for years although it knifed me again and again.

"About eight years ago (as a result of coffee drinking which congested my liver) I was taken with a very severe attack of malarial fever.

"I would apparently recover and start about my usual work only to suffer a relapse. After this had been repeated several times during the year I was again taken violently ill.

"The doctor said he had carefully studied my case and it was either 'quit coffee or die,' advising me to take Postum in its place. I had always thought coffee one of my dearest friends, and especially when sick, and I was very much taken back by the doctor's decision for I hadn't suspected the coffee I drank could possibly cause my troubles.

"I thought it over for a few minutes and finally told the doctor I would make the change. Postum was procured for me the same day and made according to directions; well, I liked it and stuck to it and since then I have been a new man. The change in health began in a few days and surprised me, and now, although I am seventy-two years of age, I do lots of hard work and for the past month have been teaming, driving sixteen miles a day besides loading and unloading the wagon. That's what Postum in the place of coffee has done for me. I now like the Postum as well as I did coffee.

"I have known people who did not care for Postum at first but after having learned to make it properly according to directions they have come to like it as well as coffee. I never miss a chance to praise it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.