

color is too deep, add more gasoline until the desired shade is reached. Then put all the lace into it, until thoroughly wet, take out and shake gently and dry in the open air. When thoroughly dry, expose it to extreme heat for a few minutes, taking care that it is not near the fire or blaze so long as there is any hint of gasoline about it, or it may ignite. A bath in very hot sunshine will answer, and the heat will remove all odor of gasoline. Flowers and straw may be tinted by the same method. Any work done with gasoline must be done as far away from flame or fire as possible. Gasoline is one of the best dry-cleaners, but its use about the least bit of fire is very dangerous.

Checked ribbon, of any harmonious colors, makes a neat and attractive trimming for shirt waists if run in the leading, or other suitable insertion.

For the Laundry

An unlined woolen waist should be washed in warm (not hot) suds made with the best laundry soap, to which has been added a cupful of gasoline, and the washing and rinsing should be done as rapidly as possible. Both suds and rinsing water should be of the same temperature.

A white woolen waist should be washed and rinsed in cold suds, and hung up to dry. The woolen waist should be pulled into shape several times during the drying process, so it will have as few wrinkles as possible, and should be pressed on the wrong side, lengthwise of the goods, to preserve the shape; it should be pressed with an iron only moderately hot, until perfectly smooth and dry.

Delicate colored cashmeres, and other woolen goods that require careful handling, may be cleaned by washing in warm water to which a tablespoonful of beef-gall has been added to set the color, and a little of the gall should be used in the rinse water. But the garment should be thoroughly

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint About Coffee.

"For about eight years," writes a Michigan woman, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed with nervous prostration.

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak for a spell. At others, I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, without any benefit. One evening our grocer was asking Husband how I was and he urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it.

"So we quit coffee altogether and used only Postum. I began to get better in a month's time and look like another person, the color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble. I am so thankful for the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It has done me so much good. I haven't taken medicine of any kind for six months and don't need any.

"A friend of ours who did not like Postum as she made it, liked mine, and when she learned to boil it long enough, her's was as good as mine. It's easy if you follow directions." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pkgs. "There's a reason."

brushed, and all spots removed before they are put into the suds.

Partly worn skirts and out of style shirtwaists may be ripped apart and colored according to directions with some good wool dye, which comes in ten-cent packages, and then may be made over into very stylish and serviceable garments with very little cost for the renovation.

For laundering delicate laces and muslins, allow a tablespoonful of powdered borax to two gallons of warm water, with soap enough to make a strong suds. The curtains may be soaked overnight in this preparation. In the morning, add hot water enough to warm the solution, and squeeze every part between the hands without rubbing; put them in fresh suds, after squeezing out of the first, and repeat; if the water still looks dark, put them through another. Drain, and squeeze, and put them into the boiler with enough water (cold) to cover them, let boil up once; take them out into a tub of clean, cold water, slightly blue. From this water squeeze out and dry out of doors, on frames, if possible; if not, pinned smoothly on the line by the long edge, pulling into shape as they dry.

Query Box

Mrs. J. B.—I cannot answer questions about care of poultry. Write to some poultry, or farm paper.

M. B.—You can get a very good grade of typewriter paper for \$1 per ream of 500 sheets. The "wove" finish is good.

T. M.—Get a pound of copperas, which will cost but a few cents, dissolve in boiling water and pour, boiling hot, down the drain, in order to remove the grease.

S. S.—Set a saucer with charcoal in it on one of the shelves of the refrigerator, after giving it a thorough washing out with boiling water. No soap is needed. This will remove the musty smell.

Mary.—Place a sponge in a saucer of very hot water to which a teaspoonful of oil of lavender has been added, and this will give out a refreshing odor throughout the room.

Mrs. J. M. M.—I am afraid I cannot help you. Gasoline might do the work, but would certainly remove the stamping. Rubbing with dry flour or corn-meal might help. You might try it on a very small section.

Mrs. C. B.—I do not recall such a formula just now, but will keep your request in mind. Ask your druggist about the wood alcohol. The filling for floor-cracks will be found in another column.

Mrs. Hattie M.—You can get a good preparation for cleaning wall-paper of the merchant who sells you the paper. There are several good kinds on the market at small cost. Unless the paper is really worth cleaning, going over the whole surface would be hardly worth while, as the process of cleaning by an amateur always "shows" streaks.

Ambition.—One of the very best means of enlarging your vocabulary is a constant study of the dictionary. Try to define to yourself or to another every word you use or hear, and if you cannot do this, go to the dictionary. Cultivate the habit of close observation, and try, with tongue or pen, to describe everything as clearly and as briefly as possible, anything that attracts your attention.

Eva G.—You cannot get work from magazines until you have proven your worth. Submit your own writing to the publishers and allow them to decide. Study the line of work wanted, and, if your work is accepted, month after month until your name becomes familiar in the office, you may apply for a position such as "correspondent," or department editor, with some hope of acceptance. You must prove your fitness for such work by the worth of your contributions. Such positions are by no means beg-

ging for incumbents of the right kind.

H. S. G.—If you write to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and request that the Monthly List of Publications be sent to you regularly, you can, each month, select such as appeals to you, ordering whatever you want. The instructions for getting the free publications will be found on the Monthly List, and, unless the numbers are out of print, you can have all you want.

"Invalid."—Why do you allow yourself to claim such a title? Get out of the habit of "not feeling well." Don't let any one know you are "feeling poorly." Don't you know "sickness is sin," and something to be ashamed of? Fight against it, and insist that you are well. Try this formula awhile, and report results. It won't cost you anything except an expenditure of will-power, and the results will be worth the fee. The physician's sympathetic listening to your woes, and his cheerful assurance that you will improve right away, do more for you than the drugs. Doctor yourself.

Bleaching Fluids

One of the best washing fluids, costing but a trifle for a large quantity, is made as follows: One pound of sal soda and one-half pound of fresh, un-slacked lime, five quarts of soft water. One-fifth pound of borax is added by some, who contend that it bleaches nicer. Boil all together a short time, in a copper, brass or porcelain kettle, stirring until thoroughly dissolved; let settle, and pour off the clear fluid into a stone jug, or glass jars, corking, and labelling. To use, soak the white clothes over night in clear water; in the morning, wring out and soap all soiled places, wristbands, collars, etc.; fill the boiler as for boiling clothes, and when scalding hot, put into the water one common cupful of the fluid, stirring well, then put in the white clothes, and boil half an hour; take out into clear hot water, and rub lightly through one suds; rinse well, put through the bluing water, and hang out. For each additional boiler of clothes, half a cupful of the fluid may be added, using the same water, but adding any that is necessary for the boiling. The same suds should be used throughout the wash. If a washing machine is used, follow the same directions as for hand-washing, only the water can be used boiling hot when washing through suds. This does not rot the clothing, and brightens, rather than fades, colored clothes; but the work must be done quickly, and the clothes not allowed to lie in the suds.

This is an old recipe; has been tried by thousands of housewives, and always found satisfactory. After pouring off the first water from the settlings, another gallon of water may be poured over the sediments left in the kettle, and brought to a boil, poured off into another jug, and used for scouring up floors, etc. The soda sells for two or three cents a pound, and the lime, if the can of chloride of lime be used, will cost ten cents. The borax will cost twelve or fifteen cents a pound. As the white clothing, when brought out of the winter retirement, will be found to be rather yellow, this washing fluid will be found especially useful during the spring cleaning days.

Filling for Cracks in the Floors

Answering Mrs. C. B.—To fill the cracks in the floor, or woodwork, make a paste of flour and water, as you would for the laundry—one pound of flour to three quarts of water, adding a teaspoonful of powdered alum. See that all lumps are beaten out, or strain the paste through a coarse-meshed cloth—a flour sieve will do. Shred into the paste while it is still quite hot, soft newspapers, by cutting fine with the scissors. Let this stand and soak stirring often, until the mass is thoroughly incorporated, when it should

be the consistency of well-beaten putty. Press the paste into the cracks, a little at a time, with a blunt-bladed instrument, until the cracks are well filled, then smooth down even with the woodwork, making it as solid as possible by hard pressing. As it dries, the paste will harden, and when dry can be painted over the same as the wood.

The best way to prepare prunes for the table is, to take nice, fresh prunes and soak over night. Then put them in an earthenware crock with a very little fresh water and set the crock in the oven and let cook very slowly for a long time. If liked sweeter than the prunes would otherwise be, add sugar when put into the oven. Lemon juice may be added if liked. Prunes are exceedingly good fruit for the stomach, and if carefully prepared, have an excellent flavor.

It is said that "Nature seems out of tune when Easter comes in March." But, as it happened to fall on the last day of the month, this year, we can almost believe it was in April—or intended to be. New flower-bonnets, and light spring suits and costumes may seem like "forcing the season," but it is all right, so it is Easter.

Are You Deformed or Crippled?

Read What Mr. Bleakney Has to Say About the Cure of His Son.

To those who are directly interested in crippled or deformed children or young adults, the following should appeal.



Houston, Texas, March 10, 1907.
L. C. McLain Sanitarium,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—The boy has no trouble whatever. He uses an ordinary shoe and our closest friends together with the doctor that first treated the foot are unable at a glance to detect which was the crippled foot. The doctor in question examined the foot and pronounced the treatment as remarkable, considering the time same had been treated, says that he has every movement of the ankle and says it is a sure cure. He was somewhat prejudiced when the matter was first mentioned, viz: to sending him there. We had the baby's picture taken last week and am mailing you one of them to show you how his foot looks at this stage of the cure. The foot hanging down as shown in the photo was the crooked foot and you will note how straight it is. Your institution will always have a warm spot in our hearts. The kindness shown my wife and baby while there will never be forgotten and rest assured that we are giving the institution the highest praises to any and all interested. You can refer to us at any time. Wife and baby are in excellent health and both send the warmest greetings.
Yours truly,
W. J. BLEAKNEY.

2910 Washington Ave.

What we have done for this child and hundreds of other crippled and afflicted people, we can do for you if given the opportunity. Write us freely and at once regarding any case of spinal deformity, crooked feet, infantile paralysis, crippled or deformed joints or limbs and we will be pleased to advise you. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis" with references, is free for the asking. The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, 3104 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.