

persons, and both prevent the disfiguring by freckles—especially the yellow veil.

For perspiring hands, take eight grains of tannic acid in four ounces of good cologne, and pour a little of this on the hands after a thorough bathing with soap and warm water and rinsing well. A small bag of starch may be kept at hand, and dusted on the hands during the day.

There is nothing more refreshing than a cold, or cool bath at night, and if one can not take an all-over bath, a towel, or sponge bath is the next best thing. After washing well, the flesh must be dried by a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel, in order to produce a warm glow all over the body. A handful of coarse salt thrown in the basin of water is an excellent tonic.

For shampooing gray hair, cut up white shaving soap into small bits, and pour a half pint of boiling water over it; this will form a jelly, and the hair, having been previously wet, should have this rubbed well into the hair and scalp, rinsing well afterward to remove the soap. Then rinse the hair again with water just barely tinged with indigo. Soda will make gray hair yellow, and borax and ammonia will make it brittle. Care must be taken, as there is a tendency to a yellow tinge in graying hair that is very ugly.

**Aprons**

The apron, after being so long in disfavor, is again coming in style, both the useful and ornamental, and nearly all kinds have more or less practical pockets. Aprons may be made perfectly plain, or with elaborate trimmings, but the all-round useful affair is made with three gores, and two big pockets, the pockets being wider at the bottom than the top. A pretty toilet apron is made of a piece of heavy linen, with the bottom turned up to form pockets. As much or as little embroidery as one's time and taste will suggest, may be used on it. The lower pockets are to be divided into sizes for holding comb, brushes, hair-pins, etc., and a band at the top to fasten about the waist. For traveling, or visiting, such an apron may be filled and rolled up just like a toilet case, ready to put on when needed, and will save much bother.

**Some Timely Recipes**

While small fruits are in season, they are delicious served as charlottes. One way to use them is to sift bread crumbs, or use very thin slices of buttered bread, in the bottom of a well buttered dish, then alternate layers of the fruit and bread well buttered, with sugar on each, finishing with the bread or crumbs. Bake very slowly, and serve hot or cold with cream. Rhubarb is nice cooked this way, but requires a great deal of sugar.

Peach Charlotte—One pint sweet cream, eight fine peaches, one-third box of gelatine, one and one-fourth cupfuls of sugar, whites of four eggs, teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon flavoring, as preferred. Mince the peaches very fine, and sweeten well. Soak the gelatine fifteen minutes in cold water, then add sufficient boiling water to dissolve it. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, and cream until thick and frothy; add to the whipped cream the remainder of the sugar, the beaten whites, the strained gelatine, flavoring and peaches. Beat for a moment, pour into a pretty dish and set on ice for several hours, or slightly freeze in a freezer.

**A New Placket Fastener**

It is astonishing how many women will wear a gown with a gaping placket hole. A correctly fastened placket ought to be one of the most

important features of the skirt, and surely would be if women could see themselves many times as they look from a back view. The hooks and eyes will spread apart, and particularly will they show this parting tendency if the skirt happens to be a little tight over the hips and stomach. Something very new to obviate this difficulty is a placket fastener which is made of a tape having hooks and eyes riveted into it. To use the fastener, close it, and baste it onto the placket, having the top just below the waist-band. The side marked "inside" should be toward the underclothing, and then the hooks will be upon the lap side. Be careful to leave a sufficient lap to cover the entire fastener when closed. Stitch with the machine along the edges of the tape, and reinforce the top and bottom with extra stitches by hand, curving the ends at the top outward. Stitch the bottom securely through the loop of the lower stop. On the waist-band of the skirt use a common hook and eye. To open the fastener, first unhook the waist-band, and then, with both hands pull the tapes apart. To close, take hold of the ring and pull up, holding the skirt down below the placket. These useful fasteners can be had at the large stores.—Woman's Home Companion.

**Glove-Fitting Apparel**

Fashion has decreed that the surplus fullness, looseness and extra bands of underwear must be done away with in order to meet the requirements of the new form-fitting gowns. The newest garments are in combinations; corset-covers, skirts and underwear in one piece, close-fitting. Instead of band and gathers, the circular yoke is used. These yokes are double, and are curved to fit over the hips without wrinkling, fastening at the back with hooks and eyes. The top of the skirt is sewed between the two thicknesses of the yoke.

**Water-Glass**

Replying to "Querist," it is claimed that water-glass is unquestionably the best preservative for eggs yet discovered. Water-glass, silicate of soda, dissolved glass and soluble glass are some of the names given it. If the glass is dissolved, we buy it by the pint, or gallon, but if we get it dry, it is a soluble powder—sometimes like powdered stone, and sometimes white and like powdered glass. The powdered form dissolves slowly in boiling water, and often must be kept boiling for some hours. The water-glass is made by melting together quartz and a caustic alkali, soda or potash, and sometimes a little charcoal. There is nothing to get musty. It is claimed that there are two kinds—one the German, and the other the American. The German formula turns out a black glass, which dissolves in about six times its weight in boiling water. A speaker at one of the New York poultry institutes said that the German kind was usually used in proportion of one part of glass to ten parts of water; the American form, one part of glass to eight parts of water. This is when purchased in liquid form. The German form produces a black glass, and the color will be dark, while the American form is syrupy and jelly-like.—Progressive Farmer.

**Necessary Training**

The fact can not be too often pointed out that every girl, no matter what her present circumstances, should be taught some one or more occupation by which, should the necessity arise, she may earn a living for herself, and for others dependent upon her, if there should be any. Even the most happily situated as regards present prospects and surroundings, is not secure against dis-

aster in some form, and it is a common occurrence for some woman, through the invalidism, incompetency, death, desertion, or other happening to those to whom she is accustomed to look for support, to be thrown upon her own resources for the maintenance of at least herself, if not for helpless little children or old parents. She must fight the battle for bread with unskilled hands and untrained mentality, and more often than not, the battle is a losing one for her. Many of these women have never known the necessity of earning or saving, and her condition is a pitiable one. Every girl should learn to do some one thing well.

**Query Box**

D. O.—See short article, "Birds-Eye Maple," for answer to your question.

Jennie—Rose bushes should be pruned immediately after blooming and before the annual growth takes place; cut away old, weak branches.

F. S.—For the chigger and tick bites, rub with bacon grease, or with a piece of bacon. The salty grease relieves at once. The "grass-ticks" are the young ticks just hatched out.

J. M.—For almost any raw sore, sulphur is an excellent application. Cleanse the sore by flowing (not rubbing) soft warm soap suds made of castile soap over the sore until clear of matter, then dust well with flowers of sulphur. Repeat every day until scab forms.

M. S.—A very valuable home-remedy for flux, where there are no complications, is to beat well together one fresh egg, and equal quantity of flour and rather more salt than for ordinary eating, then swallow. It will relieve severe cases in ten minutes.

G. M.—You can not believe all you read about methods of making money. Money is made very easily—on paper—and while figures may not lie, they give you but one side of the question. In actual, practical experience, there are many discouragements. Even after you have something to sell, you must have a market.

J. M. G.—One of the best remedies for mange on animals is made of one part flowers of sulphur to two parts lard, well mixed. Rub this well into the skin of the animal and let dry in the sunshine, if possible. Repeat two or three times a week. Do not let the animal stand in the rain while using it. Mange, like itch, is caused by a parasite burrowing under the skin.

Fannie D.—For the grayish matter about the roots of the teeth, rinse the mouth and teeth well with a little dioxogen. It will foam like soap, and will cleanse and disinfect. The worse the trouble, the more the foam. After rinsing the mouth, follow by wetting the gums with listerine, which heals. Dentists tell us that the mouth is full of germs, good and bad.

**"What is Birdseye Maple?"**

Replying to D. O.: "In a recent number of a wood-workers' magazine an article was published which stated that birdseye maple was not a peculiar maple, but simply ordinary maple cut in a certain way. A statement in the New York Sun refutes this. The writer claims that birdseye maple and curly maple are both cut only from the logs of the rock maple tree, *Acer saccharinum*, in which a beautiful, lustrous grain is produced by the sinuous course of the fibers. This tree is not the common hard maple; it is a hard maple, but it is full of little gnarls called eyes. Men looking for birdseye maple logs go through the standing timber and pick out the bird's-eye maple trees, paying for them from \$30 to \$50 per thousand feet in the woods. Ordinary hard wood maple logs may be had at a fifth of the

price per thousand feet. The writer further states that it would be impossible to cut a piece of veneer with eyes in it from a common hard maple log, and it would be equally impossible to cut a birdseye maple log, no matter how you cut it, so that it would not show the eyes."—Scientific American.

**Little Reminders**

Do not leave a particle of decaying vegetables, or sourness of any kind in the cellar. Be sure it is thoroughly aired, and put plenty of lime about in it to kill the dampness, as many cases of sickness may be traced to a close, musty, sour cellar. The fresh, unslacked lime is best, and can usually be had with little trouble; the slacked is not so good.

Whitewash the walls and supports of shelves in the cellar, and scrub the shelves with water in which a little carbolic acid has been poured. Sprinkle lime over the mouths of drains and in the places where slops are thrown. A dollar's worth of lime will be a good investment.

For the destruction of the little red ants, any of the standard roach pastes are good. Stuff it into the cracks and around the windows, or in the runs of the ants, and they will soon leave. Pour a boiling tea or quassia-chips down their holes in the yard, and if one dose is not enough, follow it up with another.

Thoroughly sun and beat your woolen goods before putting them away for the summer, and wrap them well in newspaper. Give them a sunning several times during July and August, beating well to dislodge any moth eggs.

For cleanings soiled wall paper on the walls, dip a whitewash brush in hot vinegar and brush all over it very quickly but thoroughly. Change the vinegar as often as it gets soiled, and when dry the paper should be fresh and clean.

For a cut of any kind, pour over it turpentine, and bind on it a bit of cotton or cloth saturated with the turpentine. Rice flour, where the wound is deep, may be applied to stop bleeding after applying the turpentine. The turpentine relieves the pain, and the wound heals rapidly.

**COFFEE COMPLEXION**

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself.

"I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

"When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it in place of coffee.

"I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.