

edges of the cloth; missed stitches will permit gapes; button holes will fray; buttons, tapes, hooks, eyes will drop off, and long before we can afford another garment, this one will have become an eye-sore in the wardrobe. In the "bargain counter" underwear, it is the same—shamminess in details.

If we must buy the ready-to-wear garments (and many of us are forced to do so), let it be something that is worth the additional cost of having it carefully fitted and finished before we accept it. Reputable stores make it a practice of doing this for their customers who buy garments at reasonable prices, and who are willing to pay a few additional dollars for alterations by skilled workers, and in this way one is apt to get a very good value for their money. Such garments are usually found at the "close-of-the-season" sales, and if one is a judge of material and workmanship, and not particular to be in the extreme fashion, the purchase is often quite satisfactory.

A One-Piece Gown

Under the name of the Garibaldi gown, there is a very convenient style of dress, made in one piece by putting the skirt and blouse together on the one narrow waist-band, or belt, fastened down the back, with collar and cuff attached. Made of two-toned gray voiles, or the black and white checks, there is no end of wear to them. The garment may be made by any skirt and blouse pattern which fastens at the back, putting them together on the one belt, and if made of wash material, they may be always fresh and ready for occasions.

One has but to pick up a fashion plate of a few years ago to see many of the new fashions, and this is especially true of children's clothes. A great deal of wash material is now worn, and the cotton goods now found on the counters are extremely pretty and quite cheap. If one is handy with the needle, a very satisfactory wardrobe can be made up for a very little money. Paper patterns are now so reliable that even a nov-

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until too Stiff to Bend Over

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time but when I went to visit a friend I got in the habit of drinking Postum.

"I gave up coffee entirely and the result has been that I have been entirely relieved of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way. We all drink Postum now and, without coffee in the house for two years, we are all well.

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"At last I persuaded her to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so and has used Postum ever since; the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side; in fact she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." "There's a Reason." Look in pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ice in the art of dressmaking can soon learn to make her own clothing.

For the Laundry

For washing brown linen shirt-waists, or dresses, make a flour starch as for starching goods; put on the stove in a vessel large enough to hold it, a large handful of timothy hay, cut so it will lie in the vessel, with water enough to cover it, and boil until the water is a dark green color. If not enough timothy is used at first to give the right color add more. Strain the water off and turn it into the starch, and immerse the goods in this, letting it lie and soak for ten or fifteen minutes, then wash as usual, in the mixture, using no soap. The starch will take all the dirt out, just as soap would, and when it is clean, rinse in clear water and hang in the shade to dry. There should be enough of the colored starch water to allow to wash well in it.

Colored muslins, prints and black cottons should be washed in thin starch water instead of soap, and their color will be preserved. A half gallon of starch prepared as for the laundry will be enough, thinned for washing one dress. Wash only one garment at a time, and rinse lightly and hang out. Or, two quarts of bran may be boiled in soft water, stirring to keep it from burning, for half an hour, let cool and strain, thinning the water sufficiently, if water enough was not used in the first place, to wash the garment in; rinse in only one water. The water, both for washing and rinsing should be cold. A thick corn meal mush, well salted, answers the purpose of soap, cleansing, but keeping the colors. No starching is necessary.

For light colors, take a tablespoonful of alum, and dissolve in hot water; pour this into enough tepid water to thoroughly wet the dress; dip the garment into it, taking care to wet every part of it, let lie a few minutes and then wring out. Have a warm (not hot) suds prepared with white vegetable oil soap, and wash out the dress quickly, rinse in cold water, starch in cool starch (not very thick), wring out and hang wrong-side out in the shade, and iron before it becomes quite dry.

For the Toilet

For spots where the hair seems thinning, a tonic made of one ounce of tincture of cantharides, two pints rectified spirits, eight ounces of glycerine and one ounce of sublimed sulphur is recommended. Wet the scalp with this, using a soft brush, three times daily, rubbing very gently for five minutes and letting the wash dry in; every night wash the spot with clear warm water, massaging with the finger tips. As soon as the new growth is seen, rub very gently once a day with the mixture of half an ounce of oil of mace in a pint of deodorized alcohol.—Ex.

Where the hair is too oily and the scalp seems dry, pure vaseline, applied to the scalp only, is one of the best tonics known, as it promotes the growth of the hair without making it more oily. Letting the well-brushed hair hang, with the sun and air upon it as often as possible will invigorate the hair.

The one safe application for the woman who would retain her pretty, glossy hair, even when graying, is the tea made from fresh garden sage. This tea is a preservative, a darkener and a cleanser. If the fresh sage can not be had, get the dried sage of the grocer or druggist. Steep a teaspoonful leaves in a cupful of boiling water, and let get quite cold before straining; then wet the whole head, after shampooing the hair, rinsing and drying it. If the tea is used every day—as it should be—the shampoo is not necessary more than once in a month or six

weeks. The tea should be well rubbed into the scalp, and the hair must be left hanging until perfectly dry. Do not use any other application, and give it a thorough trial of several months before you condemn it. The tea does not dye the hair, but tends to darken and invigorate.

Borax, soda, peroxide take away the life of the hair, eventually ruining it. Salts of tartar is the least harmful, but one should be careful in the use of it, for the over use of it will bring results as disastrous as those of any other alkaline washes.

Query Box

Ella S.—For pickle recipes, see next week's issue.

Mrs. M.—For the chigger bites, bathe freely with strong salt water or strong soap suds.

H. H.—Only hardwood boards, such as oak, should be used to weight down pickles, as pine, or soft woods impart a flavor.

Sallie—A tablespoonful of powdered borax to a gallon of starch will improve the appearance of the garment, and prevent the irons from sticking.

E. M.—Before putting away jars, after satisfying yourself that they do not "leak," dip the neck of the jar in melted paraffine, and this will give additional security.

John D.—For papering the wall that gets damp, coat it first with the following mixture: One-fourth pound shellac dissolved in one quart of alcohol, mixing well; brush the wall thoroughly with this mixture and allow to dry; then put on the paper in the usual way.

Anxious Mother—Wash the child's hair well with soap suds, rinse and let dry. Then rub into the hair and scalp a teaspoonful of strong vinegar and let this dry. The vinegar will dissolve the shell of the nits, and you can then wash them off the hair. After a few days repeat.

Paris Fashions for Readers of The Commoner



No. 1851—Ladies Tucked Dressing-Sack With Dutch Neck and Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. This little dressing-sack is easy to make and exceedingly pretty in effect. Its Dutch neck and three-quarter length sleeves are features which add attractiveness to the whole. It is chic developed in crepe cloth or white linen. Seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure.



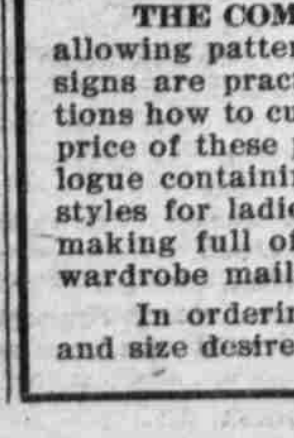
No. 1850—Child's One-Piece Dress Closed at Centre of Back. This little frock in mohair would be splendid for traveling or rough usage, but its best development would be in linen, galatea or chambray. Four sizes—1 to 7 years.



No. 1755—Misses' Eight-Gored Flare Skirt, with a Double Box-Plait at Front and Back. The skirt here portrayed will be a favorite model for pique, linen and other tub goods during the coming season. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.



No. 1408—Misses' Tucked Shirt-Waist. With High or Square Neck and Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. A smart style of shirt-waist that may be developed in batiste, lawn, thin silk or handkerchief linen for a lingerie waist is here illustrated. It closes in front with double-breasted effect through a wide box-plait, and shows a pretty arrangement of tucks at each side of the box-plait. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.



No. 1904—Ladies' Tucked Shirt-Waist. This model may be appropriately developed in any of the tub materials, especially in madras, percale or striped shirting. Six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure.



No. 2002—Child's Low-Necked Rompers. Just the thing for the seashore, or for out-of-doors anywhere, is this little suit of low-necked rompers made of khaki and trimmed with serpentine red braid. Four sizes—2 to 8 years.

No. 1375—Child's Low-Necked Dress, with Tucked Body and Plaited Skirt, with or without Body Lining. This little dress is one of the prettiest of the summer modes for piques and linens, and will be worn with or without a guimpe. Four sizes—6 to 12 years.



No. 1737—Misses' One-Piece Kilt-Plaited Skirt. The skirt here shown is an exceptionally pretty model, in voile, silk, cloth and linen. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.



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