

soup a clear amber color by using finely-grated carrots, which will also give flavor. For a red soup, use red tomatoes. It is better to use such materials as will add flavor, rather than mere coloring matter. Pounded spinach leaves, expressing the juice and adding it to the soup, will give a green color.

S. S.—Place a small plate or saucer in the bottom of the vessel in which you cook your cloth-wrapped pudding in boiling, and this will prevent it sticking to the bottom. Care must be taken to keep the pudding always fully covered with boiling water, and covered to keep the steam in. When taken out dip in cold water, and the cloth will peel away without any trouble.

Donald G.—For flaxseed lemonade, take four tablespoonfuls of whole flax seed and pour over it one quart of boiling water, set on the back of the stove and steep for several hours in a covered earthen jar. Strain through a coarse cloth, add the juice of two lemons and sweeten to taste. If too thick, thin with cold water when putting in the lemon and sugar.

A. M.—Some medical authorities tell us that oil should not be used on a burn. Carron oil is an emulsion of linseed oil and lime water. A five per cent solution of picric acid, claimed to be antiseptic, relieving pain, and encouraging healing, is recommended, but when used, the dressing should be removed at the end of forty-eight hours. Boric acid solution does not relieve pain.

H. T. W.—I should suppose, if good underneath drainage were supplied, the "cave," or underground ice house would serve, but I can not tell you how it would work. The best way is to try it, even on a small scale. There must be no water standing about the bottom layer. (2) The recipe was not given entire. Alcohol will not cut vaseline. The vaseline alone is good, but, as it must be applied to the scalp alone, a second party must help apply it by parting the hair, and, having the vaseline warm enough to drop readily, put a few drops at a time on the scalp in the hair parting and rub it well into the scalp. It must not be used on the hair, as it is stiff and sticky. Crude petroleum is good.

**Gathering Up the Fragments**

In nearly every family, especially where there are children, there are more or less scraps and remnants of cloth left from making the little garments. If no children, then there are many garments that can be ripped up, and the best pieces put into the scrap bag for piecing into covers for quilts. Nearly every woman or girl like to "piece quilts"—and with but little work, at odd times, there can be plenty of comfortable bed clothes for a very little money expense.

**A Recommended Liniment**

Several readers have sent in the following formula for a liniment which they have found very valuable for sprains, aches, cuts, and other hurts. Personal friends also recommend it, so it must have some virtues:

One pint of turpentine, one ounce of gum camphor, four eggs, one pint of pure cider vinegar, one ounce of oil of sassafras, one ounce of chloro-

form. Dissolve the gum camphor in the turpentine, after breaking it up into small lumps; beat the eggs, add to the turpentine and camphor and beat all thoroughly. Add the vinegar next, stirring or beating hard, then the oil of sassafras, beating as before; add chloroform last, stir very quickly, bottle, cork tight, and keep well corked. Shake well before applying. It is good for animals, but will blister if applied too often on the same spot. For cuts, it is excellent. The above will make quite a quantity, but less can be made by using the same proportions.

**Table of Weights and Measures**

- Three teaspoonfuls of liquid equals one tablespoonful.
- Four tablespoonfuls of liquid equals one-half gill, one-fourth cup or one wineglassful.
- One tablespoonful of liquid equals one-half ounce.
- One pint of liquid equals one pound.
- Two gills of liquid equals one cup or one-half pint.
- One kitchencup of liquid equals one-half pint.
- One heaping quart of sifted flour equals one pound.
- Four cups of flour equals one quart or one pound.
- One rounded tablespoonful of flour equals one-half ounce.
- Three cups of corn meal equals one pound.
- One and one-half pints of corn meal equals one pound.
- One cup of butter equals one-half pound.
- One pint of butter equals one pound.
- One tablespoonful of butter equals one ounce.
- Butter the size of an egg equals two ounces.
- Butter the size of a walnut equals one ounce.
- One solid pint of chopped meat equals one pound.
- Ten eggs equal one pound.
- A dash of pepper equals one-eighth teaspoonful or three good shakes.
- Two cups of granulated sugar equals one pound.
- One pint of granulated sugar equals one pound.
- One pint of brown sugar equals thirteen ounces.
- Two and one-half cups of powdered sugar equals one pound.

**Winter Work**

During the first months of the year, there is always more or less leisure time for every one, as little can be done outside the house, and the comfort of the lamp-lighted fireside is very inviting. The long evenings give time for looking up answers to many questions which have been troubling us—or which should have been, if we aim at success in our business. Books of reference, catalogues, files of papers, unread back numbers of accumulated periodicals, will afford answers to many of these, and if the members of the family, be they many or few, would but interest themselves in the subjects that should interest all of them, the mental horizon would be greatly broadened, and much practical knowledge of every day affairs of importance will be thus accumulated. To sit nodding, or actually sleeping, in chairs about the fire-place, or heater is to throw away precious time. "Get the habit" of being alive, and of exercising the mentality of every member of the family.

**"Corners"**

Corners of rooms seem always wasted space, as few pieces of furniture will fit into them at all satisfactorily. One is constantly bumping into the sharp corner which extends into the room, and besides,

the space may not be sufficiently long or deep to contain the piece without its interfering with the window or door adjoining. These angles can be filled with a set of shelves, either removable or stationary, three-cornered, or without doors, and of depth to suit the shape of the space. No end of uses would be found for them. In the living room, the shelves would supply a "long-felt want" for a place for stowing away the books, papers, or writing desk of the family; odds and ends of sewing, pick-up work, boxes containing sewing materials, buttons, darning balls, and the thousand and one small necessities which can not be banished from the room in which the family spend their time.

In the dining room, these corner cupboards will serve many uses, and should have glass doors, if possible, while the spaces in the kitchen will be the delight of the housewife. Solid doors, or doors like the old

fashioned "tinned safe" should be used for these kitchen corners.

Bedroom corners might contain hat boxes, shoe trees, stocking bags, and hundreds of articles that must be setting about, always in the way, and never seeming to fit in anywhere. The fronts of the closets, in any room, may be made as ornamental as one would like, or as plain. Cloth curtains might be hung before the shelves, but the doors would be better, excluding dust and protecting the contents.

Many an idle day might be put to good use by the man of the house, in fitting up the corners. No woman will find fault if the room is filled with shavings and tools, some rainy or cold day, if the gude mon will set himself to work at these little jobs. The boys might be given a set of tools and allowed to practice carpentry on such jobs, even though the unskilled hands may be a little awkward. Try it.

**Latest Fashions for Readers of The Commoner**



2148—Ladies' Waist with Girdle, Three-Quarter Length Sleeves and Body Lining. Green and gray checked velvet combined with plain green velvet with the yoke facing of cream colored lace makes this a most stylish model for a winter waist. Seven sizes, 32 to 44.



2161—Girls' Tucked Dress. French worsted, in an invisible plaid in brown and purple has been used for the development of this simple little school frock. Four sizes, 6 to 12 years.



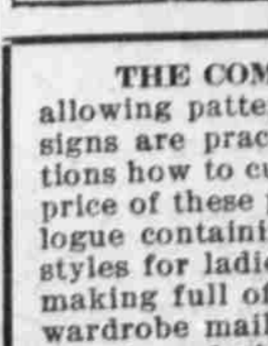
2158—Ladies' Fancy Jumper. This charming jumper which is a distinctly new design, is developed in almond green satin taffetas, bound with ribbon a shade deeper in tint. Six sizes, 32 to 42.



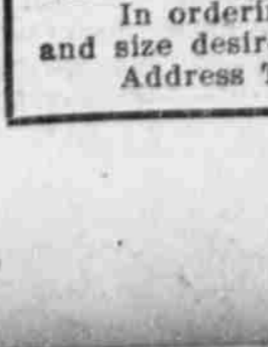
2133—Ladies' Lounging Gown. If developed in pink flowered crepe de Chine, this simple pattern makes a most dressy little tea gown, while in plain colored challis or cashmere it is equally pretty for a house gown. Four sizes, 32, 36, 40 and 44.



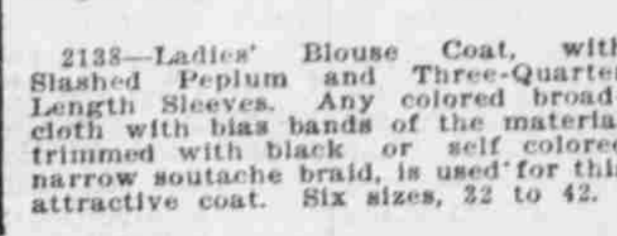
2167—Misses' Jumper Waist, with a Separate Yoke Guimpe Having Elbow Sleeves with or without the Ruffles. This is a suitable model for every day wear, developed in dark serge, with the guimpe of bright-colored silk or challis. Five sizes, 13 to 17 years.



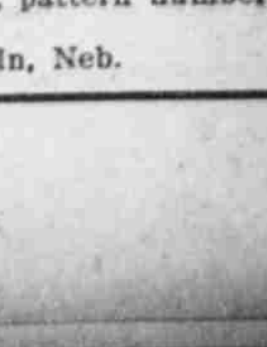
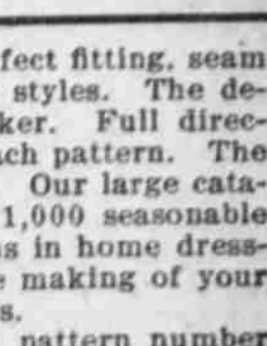
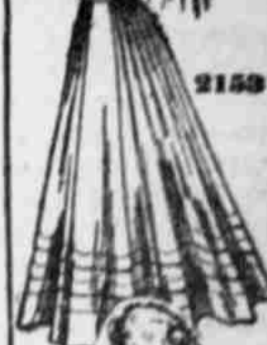
2153—Misses' Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt. This is a suitable pattern for chevot, serge, broadcloth or tailoring, as well as crepe de chine, mohair, or Panama cloth, which are nice for house wear. Three sizes, 13 to 17 years.



2159—Girls' Cape. For rainy, or stormy weather this is an excellent garment, and should be developed in frieze cloth, reversible tweed, or storm serge. Four sizes, 6 to 12 years.



2138—Ladies' Blouse Coat, with Shaped Peplum and Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. Any colored broadcloth with bias bands of the material trimmed with black or self colored narrow soutache braid, is used for this attractive coat. Six sizes, 32 to 42.



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Relieve inflammation of the throat, caused by cold or catarrh. Contain no opiates.