

time the cage is cleaned. As a daily diet, pure birdseed is best, and if the bird scatters the seed very much, try buying of another dealer; it is probably musty.

Once a day, a bit of hard boiled egg may be given the bird, and celery and lettuce should be liberally supplied, as also a nice slice of apple. Plant a few grass seeds, or oats, in a flower pot, and raise green stuff for the bird at all times. Fine sand with which to carpet the cage is better than paper, which latter the bird will often pick and tear to pieces and scatter on the floor. A cuttlebone, a bit of egg shell, an occasional lump of sugar, are among the necessities. There should be a neat little swing, several perch poles, and a ball suspended by a string, at which the bird can pull and scold, will amuse him. Don't hang the cage too near the ceiling, or in a draft, or in strong sunlight without any shade to which the bird can retreat when tired of the sunshine, and do not give too much hemp seed, as this is very fattening, and the bird may die of over-fat. If you have house plants, and can trust the bird among them, you will see that he gets a great deal of fun out of them. But be sure there is no cat, and that the outer doors are kept shut.

Query Box

Celeste—White wax is made by bees—just the refined beeswax; spermaceti is a deposit taken from the head of the whale. They are both much used in cosmetics, and are harmless.

Mrs. Archer—Lemon juice will not take away brown spots, but if diluted and taken with water hot or cold, before breakfast, it will generally keep the liver active and clear the complexion. Some people can not take acids.

K. M.—For the hard, callous spots that form on the bottoms of the feet, try this method. They sometimes become very sensitive: Soak the feet well in hot water, and rub or scrape off as much of the callous as you can. Then cover the whole surface with a piece of adhesive plaster and place over this a thick layer of cotton, then over this another piece of adhesive plaster. The top piece should have a piece cut out of it just the size of the callous, as it is intended merely to keep the cotton in place, and not too thickly cover the tender spot. This will relieve it of pressure, and allow it to get well.

M. M.—For the cracked fingers, get a piece of shoe wax and drop one or two drops of the wax onto the crack, holding the wax in the flame of the candle, or lamp to melt it. A piece of adhesive plaster put on the crack is very good.

L. L. D.—Buy an ounce of glycerine and two ounces of rosewater and mix them yourself, as the druggist is apt to add too much of the glycerine, and it will in time burn and shrivel the skin.

Mrs. H. L.—A good tonic for very dry hair is made as follows: Sixteen ounces of castor oil, twenty-four ounces of alcohol, five drams tincture of cantharides, one dram of oil of bergamot, and a few drops of oil of roses. Mix, macerate for several days, shake well and strain through muslin, and use as a hair dressing, a very little sufficing, rubbed well into the scalp.

The Teeth

The common idea that the molars that come through on either side of both jaws at six or seven years of age are also temporary teeth, is a mistake. These are permanent teeth, and since they are generally the first to decay, they should be closely watched and promptly filled at the

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7106—Ladies' Dressing Sacque—This sacque is made with a peplum and a square collar. The sleeves may be long or short. Crepe de Chine, cashmere or any of the cotton crepes can be used to make this sacque. The pattern, 7106 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7130—Boys' Blouse—Linen, gingham or percale can be used to make this blouse. The blouse closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves and with or without box plait. The pattern, 7130—is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.

7111—Ladies' Waist—Crepe de Chine and all-over lace are combined in making this pretty waist. The side of the body and the sleeves are made in one piece. The sleeves may be long or short. The pattern, 7111, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7110—Boys' Russian Suit—Linen, chambray or serge can be used to make this suit, with the trimming of contrasting material. The suit has a removable shield and straight or bloomer trousers. The pattern, 7110, is cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years.

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first indication of trouble. Modern dentistry lays great stress upon the fact that it is essential that decay in even temporary teeth should be checked with temporary fillings of cement, for otherwise the shape of the dental arch may be so materially altered as to interfere with the symmetrical and healthy development of the permanent teeth. It is also known that the habit of sucking the thumb or finger injures the shape of the arch, as well as of the mouth. In large cities, in many places, the health officer visits the schools periodically and examines the condition of the child, and also examines the condition of the teeth. Unless the child complains, which it seldom does unless in pain, the parents rarely examine the teeth. Every child should be taught to use the tooth brush and wooden tooth picks, as early as possible. At first the parents should attend to the matter, but the child should be gradually taught to care for its own mouth. If this were done, much pain would be avoided, for there are few things that cause more acute suffering than a decayed tooth. —Medical Magazine.

Rhubarb

Among the earliest garden products is the rhubarb stalk, and it has such a large sphere of usefulness, and is so generally liked, that it pays to have a few roots of it growing in every garden. Few families, however, realize the variety of dishes the stalks may enter into, or how many ways in which it can be served. Generally, a few pies are made, some dishes of sauce, and then the plant is passed by. But any good cook book will tell you of many ways in which it may be acceptably served, either alone, or in combination with other fruits. During the early spring, the stalks are very juicy, and will cook all to pieces with very little stewing; but later on, it may be canned, made into preserves, marmalades, jams, butters, and kept until needed for a variety in the winter. The stewed stalks make excellent sauce, or filling for cakes, and with some combinations may be used as a substitute for apples. It is a very healthful food, and comes just at a time when its acid tartness is needed. Rhubarb can be grown from seed, using one ounce of seed to a row of twenty-five feet, but can not be gathered for use until the following season. A few roots ordered and planted before the first of April will give a good start, but must be kept growing the first season, without pulling and will make fine large stalks the following spring. The ground must be made very rich.

When Vegetables are Scarce

Where vegetables are scarce, noodles prepared in this way make a very good substitute for soups: Beat three eggs slightly, add half a cupful of water and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and work into this flour enough to make a stiff dough, adding flour when it begins to stick to the hands of the moulding board; the more it is worked, the more pliable it will be. When very smooth, putty-like and snappy, break off small portions at a time and roll thin as a wafer, sprinkle slightly with flour and roll in a tight roll; lay the rolls aside until all the dough has been treated thus, then, with a sharp knife, cut the rolls into crosswise slices, forming little strings as they unroll; toss them lightly, and leave to dry for an hour or so. Have ready three quarts of salted boiling water in a large saucepan on the fire and drop the noodles, by handfuls, lightly, into the boiling water; keep cooking rapidly for twenty-five minutes, then turn into a colander to drain.

To make the soup, take three pints of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls