

ers, and when several vessels are to be used, set on this sheet iron, using fewer burners, and any cooking requiring slow boiling will be done economically, often several kettles requiring but one burner.

Maud S.—To remove paint from muslin, soak the spot in a strong solution of soda and water for twenty-four hours; at the end of that time, the paint should have disappeared, but if it has not, wet the material in turpentine and lay in the sun for several hours. Wet again and repeat the sunning until the paint is removed. Green paint is very persistent, but treated in this way, it can be removed.

Elizabeth.—Be sure to wear cotton gloves when working in the garden, or doing rough work. Where outdoor work is to be done, rub the finger nails with laundry soap, filling under the nails, and when you wash your hands, the soap will come out easily, leaving no stain.

I. M.—To clean the painted walls that have become badly smoked, add two-thirds of a cupful of coal oil to a gallon of hot water and stir well before dipping a cloth in it; go over the walls and ceiling a little space at a time (keeping the solution hot) with a cloth dipped in the mixture, then follow with another clean cloth dipped in the same proportioned mixture that is clean.

Mrs. M. R.—A tablespoonful of vinegar put into the fat in which doughnuts are fried will prevent them from absorbing too much fat. The fat should be very hot when the dough is dropped in. It is claimed that fresh beef suet, melted and strained and used with the lard, will also keep the dough from absorbing too much fat.

Putting Away the Winter Clothes

It is none too early to talk about the work of the on-coming spring-time, because spring is now but a short time away, and we should make our plans to meet the odd moments that we may find between times. Of course, we shall wear the clothing for some time yet, but when we are ready to put the garments, woolens, blankets, etc., away, be sure to remove every bit of dust you can, clean all soiled spots, and have them as clean as possible; moths always like the soiled, greasy, dirty clothes. All sticky places should be cleaned with pure white soap, or soap jelly and water, then every bit of the soap sponged out of the fabric. There are many good ways of putting away the heavy garments so the moths can not get to them, without filling them with disagreeable odors. Be sure to fold the garments properly, so as to avoid unnecessary wrinkles. Study up these things while you have time, and begin early to avoid the moth.

Contributed Recipes

Mrs. S. wishes a good cookie recipe; here is one which may be used when eggs are at a premium: To one cup of sour cream add one cup of sugar, one scant teaspoonful of soda and a little of any flavoring liked, then flour enough to make a stiff dough. Mix the ingredients, roll and cut any shape wanted, bake and keep a day or two before used, in a tightly covered vessel.

Old fashioned ginger bread is made as follows: Beat together one egg, one cup of molasses, one cup of sour cream, one teaspoonful (rounded) of soda, one level teaspoonful of ginger, and flour enough to make a rather stiff batter. Spices may be added, or

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8185—Ladies' Waist—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. A very dainty and girlish looking blouse is shown herewith. Its broad collar with a new outline is an especially becoming style to the majority of women. Crisp ruffles of the same material or of plain white material hemstitched in a color to correspond with that of the waist, add much to its smartness.

8187—Girl's Dress—Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. The junior girl, who really wants to be just as up-to-date as her big sister, will be delighted with this clever little one-piece dress. It has all the style features of the grown-up's one-piece dresses—including the popular slot pockets and the smart looking separate belt which can not decide where it wants to fasten and so compromises by closing both ways.

8199—Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. The sort of dress that every girl needs at some time is one that is equally suitable for street and house wear. The one here shown, is a very popular model as it is really an adaptation of the princess dress. The dress is plaited, with three plaits on each side of the front plait at front and back.

8188—Children's Rompers—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A pattern for a garment that is suitable for both boys and girls, is surely worth having. The rompers shown are very simple to

not, as one pleases. Bake in a square bread pan, and when cold, cut in squares or slices. It will not "keep" if there are children about.

Requested Recipes

Orange Marmalade—Ten Medium-size oranges and four lemons; slice the fruit thin, rinds and all, and pour over them two quarts of water; leave to soak all night; bring them to a boil, using the same water, and cook, after beginning to boil, forty minutes; then add six pounds of granulated sugar already heated in the oven, and cook the mixture rapidly for twenty minutes longer. Should the oranges be very juicy, cook a little longer, as the marmalade should be stiff enough to stand alone when the glass is emptied for use. This should make a dozen and a half glasses of marmalade.

Molasses Cookies—Two cupfuls of sorghum molasses; set on the stove and let come to a boil; add one cup of butter or lard, one teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of baking powder, teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of allspice and a teaspoonful of cinnamon after setting the molasses off the stove. Add enough flour to make a soft dough; roll thin and bake in a quick oven. These are inexpensive and are well liked for school lunch. New Orleans molasses may be used.

Alsation Noodle Soup — Put one quart of milk, one pint of water and a pinch of salt over the fire. When boiling point is reached add gradually little diamond-shaped pieces of noodle dough, cut one inch long. Let the soup cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent the little squares from sticking together. Noodle dough is made as follows: Sift one quart or more of flour on a kneading board, or in a bread pan; in the center of the mound make a slight depression and into it break two whole eggs, adding one table-spoonful of water. Stir the eggs and water with a knife, adding gradually the surrounding flour, until stiff enough to knead like pastry. Then roll out until no thicker than heavy paper; leave on the board to dry for half an hour, turning the underside up after fifteen minutes, so each side will dry. Then, with a sharp knife, cut in squares.

make, as the lower edge is straight and there is no bulkiness anywhere. The one-piece bloomer section buttons onto the straight waist all around and may be removed easily for laundering.

8200—Ladies' Waist—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. A really distinctive looking blouse is to be found in this model. The front and back sections are cut full and gathered to the shoulder yoke. The plain, full sleeves may be gathered into narrow cuffs unless the shorter sleeve is favored, which needs no cuff.

8204—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. This is a particularly good style for business or shopping as there is a noticeable lack of fussiness about it. Lines that are graceful and trim characterize the frock, making it a splendid model for women who are inclined to be stout. The waist is perfectly plain and the skirt is cut in two pieces.

7624—Ladies' Skirt—Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. This skirt has three gores, with closing in the center of the front. It fits neatly at the top and widens at the lower edge to 2 2/3 yards in the medium size. At the top there is a fancy belt, with long side tabs, but this may be omitted.

8186—Ladies' Skirt—Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. Exceedingly smart in style is this three-gored skirt with a becoming fulness across the back of the slightly raised waist line, which is partly due to an inverted plait at the center back. Side tabs and the belts which connect them give a trim look to the skirt, but they may be omitted at will.