

mother or sisters to pick up and put away.

A boy can sew on a pant button just as strongly and as neatly as his sister can; he can sit down to the sewing machine and sew up a rip as good as a girl can, and he can press the creases in his Sunday trousers, smooth out his "ties," hang up his clothes, put his "best things" away in the closet, and wait on himself generally, very much to the satisfaction of both himself and his tired mother. He can fill the teakettle, black the stove, put the fuel, sweep up his own litterings, lend a hand at the washing machine, help about the dishwashing, and, in hundreds of ways, ease the burden that is breaking down his overworked mother, with little or no inconvenience to himself.

Clothing the Children.

In providing clothing for the children at school, there should be four suits; one, for very best; one for second best, and two for the wear and tear of every day. It is almost impossible to get on with a scantier supply. By getting two new suits at a time, using the new for first and second best, and the old ones for the every day wear, taking the two old "every day" suits for work or "chore" garments, one can get along very nicely. Children should be taught to care for their clothes, and should have it impressed upon their minds that it is not alone the cost, in dollars and cents, that is to be saved, but it is the strength and worry of the mother, as well as to force them to acquire habits of neatness and economy.

These lessons cannot too soon be impressed upon their minds.

Table of Measures.

When one has not scales and weights at hand, it is convenient to know the proper quantity which individual recipes call for, in quarts, pints, cupfuls, spoonfuls, etc. Make some allowance for any extra dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured. Wheat flour, one quart is one pound; Indian meal, one quart is one pound and two ounces; butter, when soft, one quart is one pound; loaf sugar, broken, one quart is one pound; white sugar, powdered, one quart is one pound and one ounce; best brown sugar, one quart is one pound and two ounces; ten eggs is one pound; a common tumbler holds half a pint; a teacup, one gill; sixty drops are equal to one teaspoonful.

Some Useful Recipes.

A teacupful of lye in a pail of water will improve the appearance of black goods. Many materials can be cleansed with potato water, made as follows: For every quart of water to be used, in washing the garment, part and grate one large potato; put the grated potato into the water, which must be soft and cold, and let it stand two days, without being disturbed; then, carefully pour off the liquor into a large vessel, leaving all sediments in the original pail. Into this, dip the pieces of material down and up, until you think it is clean; do not wring out. Hang it up, and let it drip nearly dry, then lay it flat on the table and wipe it, first one side and then the other. If necessary to press it, lay it between flannel, and iron it with a moderately hot iron.

Bent whale-bones can be restored and used again by soaking in water, laying them straight and drying them.

To wash embroidery, whether of silk or cotton, make a warm lather of any good, noncaustic soap; wash the embroidery gently and quickly without rubbing, rinse in cold water in which a tablespoonful of salt to a half-gallon of water has been dissolved. Squeeze it gently, or roll in a towel and twist lightly; do not wring; dry it quickly in the shade. If needful, press it on the back, with a moderately hot iron,



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or better, place the piece inside of thick cotton cloth and press.

Rain water and soda will take out machine grease; to remove oil and varnish from silk, try benzine, ether and soap, very cautiously. To take out paint, mix equal parts of ammonia and turpentine; saturate the spots several times, then wash in soap suds.

Noted Women.

A picture of Mrs. Hetty Green, the many-millioned woman financier, shows that, at the age of twenty-six, she was a beautiful woman, with finely chiseled features and a firm, handsome chin. Those who knew her well in her early life tell us that she was a delightful companion, and a most lovable woman. She was noted for her fine jewels and exquisite dressing, in the days when she lived at the Astor House, in New York City.

An unusual honor has been conferred on Miss Thekla Bernays, a St. Louis bachelor girl. She has been made a bachelor of arts.

The honor itself is no more unusual than the young woman who wears it so well. She was set apart in childhood for the career she is following in womanhood. She is the living exponent of an idea that the female brain is capable of as great development as that of the male.

This idea, unusual when it was first advanced, was the conception of that very unusual man, Dr. George J. Bernays, Miss Bernays' father. He was looked upon as one of the leading men in his profession in St. Louis. He held views regarding women which, in his time, were liberal to the point of eccentricity.

His wife died and his daughter became her father's companion. She absorbed his theories. She determined to give them demonstration. Some of her friends say she took upon herself a vow of celibacy that she might better pursue the path marked out. Miss Bernays is a first class cook and housekeeper.

Probably no American girl in the west has been educated on such masculine lines. Probably no American girl ever created such a sensation in old world centers of learning.—Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.

Floral Notes

In taking up the dahlia roots, be careful not to separate them from the stem. The sprouts start around the stem, to which the tubers are at-

tached, and if the stem decays, they will not grow.

The sooner the Easter lilies, callas and fressias are potted now, the better results will be obtained. If you wish bloom for Easter, do not delay. They come on slowly, and do not bloom for four or five months after potting.

Hardy bulbs for outdoor planting should be put out during September, October, and November. In the central and southern states they may be planted with good results in November and December, but in the northern states, September and October planting is better. Do not keep the bulbs out too long, as the buds will blast.

For winter blooming in the house there is nothing more desirable than the Paper White Narcissus and the Golden Sacred Lily. In both of these varieties of the Polyanthus Narcissus, the flowers are large, lovely and fragrant, and they are sure to bloom. All Polyanthus Narcissus are hardy in the south, and many of them will stand the winter in the central states if planted in a sheltered situation.

It is a matter of regret to all flower lovers that the old Easter favorite, the Bermuda Lily, has become subject to a disease which renders it almost useless to plant it, and florists are now offering the new Japanese Branching Easter Lily, in its stead. This new bulb produces white, fragrant flowers, much like the Bermuda Lily in looks, and retails for 20c each. —H. W. McV.

Celibacy an Aid to Crime.

According to a Chicago dispatch, Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews' assertion that the state of celibacy promotes crime seems to be confirmed by the figures found in the semi-annual volume of statistics compiled for Chicago by Hugo S. Grosser, municipal librarian and statistician. According to Mr. Grosser's figures, of the persons arrested this year, 18,157 males and 3,310 females were single, while 8,097 males and 1,948 females were married. During the six months of 1901, 22,634 persons arrested were single and 9,505 married.

The total amount of property reported stolen was \$162,960.13, as against \$150,253.97 in 1901, while the value of property recovered was \$102,834.73 this year, as against \$100,275.91 last year.

During the last six months 31,512 arrests were made by the police, as against 32,139 in 1901. Of the persons arrested 4,491 were charged with fel-

onies this year, as against 4,134 in the same period last year.

Only 3,313 lodgers were accommodated in the police stations during the six months, as against 7,047 last year, but 8,015 lodgings were given at the municipal lodging house, where 12,654 meals were served and 1,710 situations were supplied by the authorities in charge.

The state of health this year was not as good as last year, the average monthly death rate being 1.21 in 1902 against 1.15 in 1901. The total number of deaths were 13,186 this year, as against 12,098 last year, but the death losses were more than balanced by the number of births reported, which were 13,732 in 1902 and 12,475 in 1901, so that, while the total number of deaths this year was 1,088 greater than last year, there was an increase in the number of births of 1,257.

The summer resort climate of Chicago is evidenced by the fact that there was not a single case of sunstroke in the first six months of this year, while in the same period of 1901 there were not less than eleven such cases.

Of violent deaths reported 112 persons were killed by railroads and 36 by street cars, as against 107 and 37 in 1901; 4,444 persons were killed by other accidents, as against 409 last year; 207 died by their own hand, as against 195, and 52 came to their death by homicide, as against 47 in 1901.

The free public baths of the city were much better frequented this year than last, the total number of persons in attendance being 252,227 for the first six months of this year, against 228,135 last year.—Omaha World-Herald.

Philadelphia Record:

Telegraph Lineman—"Look out there! Those wires are charged, and they'll shock you."

Citizen—"Gee whizz! If they're charged anything like your company's patrons, I don't doubt the shocking part of it."

CATARRH CAN BE CURED

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable, and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Doctor Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 841 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.