

best method. Wind the veil carefully, with edges even, around a clean broomstick; lay across a boiler, or pan of water and steam for about three-quarters of an hour. Leave on the stick to dry, and all dust and dirt will be gone, giving it a new stiffness.

To dry-clean hair brushes, take the brush by the handle, and gently but firmly strike the whole face of the bristles on a board, or other smooth surface; after twenty-five strokes you will find that the dirt has nearly all gone, and the woolly stuff that gathers at the base of the bristles has come down to the ends where a comb will quickly remove it; keep this up, until the brush is clean.

Fall mushrooms may be washed and canned in the same way as other vegetables. Pack the jars very full, put on the covers loosely, set the jars in a wash-boiler with nearly water enough to cover them, bring to a boil, and boil for one hour and a half. As the mushrooms shrink, fill the two jars with the contents of a third; sterilize for thirty minutes longer, seal one at a time, without lifting the cover.—Mrs. Rorer.

For a tonic effect on excited, trembling nerves, two or three teaspoonfuls of the tincture of English lavender in a cupful of hot water, with a slice or two of lemon in it, makes a restorative drink that acts like magic, and puts a woman in possession of her best self, ready to take up her burden, be it work or pleasure. Another excellent drink for nervous exhaustion is a quarter teaspoonful of extract of beef dissolved in a teacupful of boiling water, and drank hot, with a dash of salt in it.

Here is a good idea for a light to be left burning all night, when occasion demands. Take a piece of candle, weight it so it will float upright in a bowl of water; this will last several hours, and will burn until the wick is below the surface of the water; when burnt out, it will simply fall over into the water and be quenched, without giving out any objectionable odor, with no danger of smoking, or setting anything afire.

Garments that come in contact with the body absorb in perspiration various fats and acids, which in time undergo chemical changes, thus producing a dirty, yellow stain on what had seemed a clean fabric. Shake all the dust from a garment that does not appear to require cleaning; fold the skirt and pin it in a sheet; make a mixture of powdered starch and magnesia; place the waist on a clean cloth; spread the powder on the neck, under the arms, and on the sleeves at the wrists; fold in such a manner that the powder will remain in place. The powder will absorb the fatty substance held in the fabric.—Ladies' Home Journal.

When preparing for children's sewing, house dresses and other ordinary wear, it often pays, when shopping, to look over the remnants and goods left over from the season, which may be gotten very cheaply, and will serve as well for the garments wanted as the newer goods, at a much less cost. But, if new colors and weaves are wanted, remember that new goods command a fair price in the beginning of the season, and will always bring it.

Perfumes.

Fumigating pastils are made of powdered charcoal and aromatic substances, beaten up with some binding mucilage unless there is sufficient resin in the compound to perform this of-

A CURE FOR ASTHMA

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 867 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

fice, and with a little nitre or saltpetre to delay their combustion. Linden alder and willow charcoal are the best for the purpose. The following formula is for aromatic sticks, easily prepared, which, when slowly burning, perfume a room delightfully. I copy from the Ladies' Home Journal; the ingredients must all be powdered:

Santal-wood and benzoin, each two ounces; olibanum, one and one-half ounces; cascarilla, cinnamon cloves, nitre, each one ounce; charcoal, seven ounces. Dissolve the nitre in sufficient gum tragacanth to mix the whole into a stiff mass—mingling the other powders thoroughly together first. Pull out and mold into three sticks; they can be thrust into tiny silver taper-holders, or in a small, narrow-throated vase, when burning. Santal-wood is often erroneously called sandal-wood, but the latter is without fragrance. It is of a reddish-brown color, and is sometimes used by the chemist to tint cosmetics, but it is of most value to the dyer and the cabinet-maker. This distinction is made by an authority on perfumes and their compounding.

Dill Pickles:

There are different recipes for making dill pickles, but the one given below is the old-fashioned one, to which, if liked, a little sugar and spices may be added to the vinegar. Place a layer of dill in the bottom of a stone crock until you have a thickness of about three inches; over this sprinkle a half-inch layer of salt, repeating the alternate layers of dill and salt until the crock is full, making the last layer of salt. Cover the crock and set away in a dray, cool place for a week. Then uncover the jar, turn off all the water which has accumulated, and throw the dill into fresh water; let it lie in this for several hours; drain, and put it into a jar, pour over it enough vinegar to cover it; set it away to ripen, which will take it some weeks, before it is fit to use.—Mrs. Christine Terhune.

Query Box

C. G. F.—Recipe for canning sweet corn without preservatives was given in The Commoner of May 1, this year, which see.

P. H.—If you will put a few drops of carbolic acid in the water in which you bathe the little folks every morning, seed-ticks and chiggers will not be so troublesome.

H. C. B.—If you will scatter slacked lime over the floors of all outhouses, bar all animals out of them for a few days, and repeat the dusting if once is not sufficient, you will get rid of fleas. For the house, take up all carpets, put away anything the lime will hurt, and dust the floors thickly with the lime, also the porch floors and walks, and leave the lime lie for a day or two, scalding all blankets, and wearing apparel that you can, then wash up the lime on the floors, leaving plenty in the cracks and corners, you may safely put down your carpets again. When the carpets are down, dust each carpet thickly with insect powder, and dust mattresses with the same. Take care to catch and kill every flea possible. It is some trouble, and the lime is disagreeable to have about, but not half so much so as the pest of fleas. This I know, from experience, to be a sure remedy. A farm family may entirely rid themselves of fleas in a very short time, by this method, but it will not be easy if you live in the village, where swine runs loose.

A. C. S.—To make sweet potato cobbler, cook sweet potatoes until tender, make a rich biscuit dough for crust; line the pan with the dough; slice in potatoes until the dough is covered; sweeten to suit the taste, and grate on a little nutmeg; drop little lumps of butter over, lay a thin crust over this and add more potatoes, sugar, butter and nutmeg; pour in a small teacupful of water, and cover

with another crust. Put in the oven, and when nearly done, raise the crust and pour in sweet cream enough to make a gravy when done. Rub melted butter over the top, sprinkle with sugar, and finish baking. To be eaten warm.

S. M.—A good remedy for biliousness is to drink all the hot water you can. Begin when you first get up, and whenever you think your stomach will stand a little more, try to swallow another pint, or quart. If you think you are hungry, take another hot drink, and do not overeat. Let your diet be very light; real fasting won't hurt you. Give your stomach a good rest, with plenty of wash water, and you will find it will do you good. Above all, don't allow yourself to think you are sick; just determine that you will be well. I believe strongly in the efficacy of mental healing. Mind has a wonderful influence over matter. Try the hunger cure, drink copiously of hot water, think cheerful thoughts, and let drugs alone.

When ordering bulbs, do not forget the crocus; these bulbs are very cheap—sometimes forty to sixty cents per hundred, and you can scarcely have too many of them in the yard, as they bloom before the snow is well off the ground. They come in many colors, shades and striplings, the mammoth yellow blooming in clusters of from four to a dozen. The ground often freezes hard while they are in bloom, but a little thaw and sunshine brings them out all right. A bed of blooming crocuses would make an optimist of the bluest grumbler, if only he or she would heed the lesson taught by these brave, bright, hardy little heroes of the capricious spring days.

Bulbs For the Window.

While hyacinths will bloom under almost any treatment, they will give better satisfaction if treated well. Any good garden soil will do, as a soil too rich will produce an excess of foliage at the expense of the flower. Good drainage is absolutely necessary and may be insured by putting a layer of broken crockery, charcoal, or pebbles in the bottom of the pot or can. Over this, lay a little moss, or grass, which will prevent the soil washing down and clogging the drainage hole. Fill the pot within an inch or two of the top with sifted soil; in this hollow out a generous space, put in a layer of sand, and set the bulb in this, pressing soil about it. The crown of the bulb should be level with the surface of the soil. If the bulb is not well planted, the strong, thrifty roots will push it up out of the soil. Do not press the bulb down in the soil. After planting, water thoroughly with tepid water; this can best be done by setting the pot or can in water, and let it absorb it until the surface of the soil is wet. Set them away in a cool dark cellar or closet, look at them occasionally, and if the soil appears to be drying out, water them again, as before. Do not keep them too wet, or they may decay. A moist soil is all that is required.

Six weeks is none too long to keep them in darkness and if they do not throw up vigorous shoots, leave them longer. When the foliage is well started, bring them out, and accustom them gradually to the heat and light. A cool, sunny room is better for hyacinths than a warm room. Even light frost will not hurt them, though it is not commended. They will thrive and bloom in any well-lighted window, even without sunshine. When in bloom, they should be kept in as cool an atmosphere as the room affords, in order to keep them perfect as long as possible. I have had them frozen stiff, some night when the atmosphere grew suddenly cold, but, if left alone in a cold room, they thaw out and are as bright as ever.

Hyacinths bloom in the softest, richest, most delicate shades of pink, white, blue, yellow, and purple, and

when one has once grown them, they will not willingly do without them. After they are done blooming, let them grow as long as they will, then let the bulbs dry in the pot, and the next September or October plant them out in the garden, where they will bloom the following spring. The mixed bulbs are much cheaper than the named ones and are just as good, the only objection being that you cannot tell, until they bloom, what colors they may be. As they are all beautiful, you can hardly make any mistake as to color.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

He Cured Himself of Serious Stomach Trouble, by Getting Down to First Principles

A man of large affairs in one of our prominent eastern cities by too close attention to business, too little exercise and too many club dinners, finally began to pay nature's tax, levied in the form of chronic stomach trouble; the failure of his digestion brought about a nervous irritability making it impossible to apply himself to his daily business and finally deranging the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to understand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another, I gave up smoking, I quit coffee and even renounced my daily glass or two of beer, but without any marked improvement.

"Friends had often advised me to try a well known proprietary medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any stock in advertised medicines nor could believe a fifty-cent patent medicine would touch my case.

"To make a long story short I finally bought a couple of packages at the nearest drug store and took two or three tablets after each meal and occasionally a tablet between meals, when I felt any feeling of nausea or discontent.

"I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my appetite and general health and before the two packages were gone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was going to cure completely and they did not disappoint me. I can eat and sleep and enjoy my coffee and cigar and no one would suppose I had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia.

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the remedy asking for information as to what the tablets contained and they replied that the principal ingredients were aseptic pepsin (government test), malt diastase and other natural digestives, which digest food regardless of the condition of the stomach."

The root of the matter is this, the digestive elements contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food, give the over-worked stomach a chance to recuperate and the nerves and whole system receive the nourishment which can only come from food; stimulants and nerve tonics never give real strength, they give a fictitious strength, invariably followed by reaction. Every drop of blood, every nerve and tissue is manufactured from our daily food, and if you can insure its prompt action and complete digestion by the regular use of so good and wholesome a remedy as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, you will have no need of nerve tonics and sanitariums.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain now sells them and considers them the most popular and successful of any preparation for stomach trouble.