

**Any Woman**  
can make  
**Better Bread**  
from  
**Any Flour**  
with  
**YEAST FOAM**

Yeast Foam is the yeast that raised the First Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition, and is sold by all grocers at 5c a package—enough for 40 loaves. Send a postal card for our new illustrated book "Good Bread: How to Make It."

**NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.**  
Chicago, Ill.

rections which accompany them, and in cutting out your garment, cut just with the pattern, observing the indicating notches, crosses and other holes, marking the markings for each on the garment as on the pattern. Be careful to lay the pattern on the goods according to the indications for cutting with the thread, on the bias, etc. If this is not done, the finished garment will soon get out of shape.

If the garment is to be trimmed with piping, cut on a true bias strips an inch or more wide, join the lengths on the straight thread at the ends and press the seams open flat. Fold the edges evenly together and place them even with the part to be trimmed. If the edges of the parts to be trimmed are straight, hold the piping just even, holding it rather full around all outward-turning corners, and hold it tight at the inward curves. At points and corners, the piping is to be folded diagonally on the raw edges to form a point or angle of the folded side. Baste carefully and turn the seam down and stitch about one-sixteenth of an inch from the folded edge of the piping.

Most of the new coat sleeves are full at the shoulder, both the leg-of-mutton sort, which is plain at the wrist, and those that are gathered or plaited into cuffs, are equally correct. A great variety of styles of sleeves are worn, and most of them are well adapted to the soft, clinging materials so much used this season.

Simple gowns for home wear are much in vogue made with skirts that clear the floor and blouse waists. The skirt may be one of the seven-gored ones, laid in box plaits to conceal the seams.

**Query Box**

**Katherine.**—It would be more satisfactory to yourself for you to ask your book-dealer to supply you with a book of parlor games.

**Carrie S.**—It will be right for you to express your pleasure for the attention. Always thank one for services rendered.

**Bulder.**—An imitation of frosted

**AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.**  
Mrs. Winslow's COCHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

glass may be produced by applying a saturated solution of alum in water.  
**Emma K.**—The suggestion concerning Santa Claus is good, and will be taken up in season. If discussed now, it will be forgotten before it could be put into practice.

**Hattie Bell.**—For a bedroom, the color should be cheerful and the pattern of the wall-paper should never be striking or conspicuous. A carpet of plain filling, with a few bright rugs, would be best.

**E. B.**—Perhaps your health is at fault. Health conditions have much to do with the hair and complexion. I have referred your question to a specialist.

**Mr. N. M.**—I know of no simple cure for catarrh. Catarrh is a stubborn disease, and generally calls for constitutional as well as local treatment. Much also depends upon the care the patient takes of himself.

**Housewife.**—Colored linen and flax threads make very pretty and durable insertions and edgings in tatting, knitting and crochet work, and may be used for many decorative articles, that are washable.

**Mrs. J. B.**—Old chandeliers may be renovated by giving them several successive thin coats of black paint thinned with Japan dryer and spirits of turpentine—one part of the former to two parts of the latter.

**H. M.**—There is such a thing as condensed eggs. Eggs are deprived of surplus water, sugar is added, and they are packed in cans and hermetically sealed. When wanted for cooking, a little water is added and the mixture is quickly beaten. Personally, I know nothing of their merits.

**Z. M. W.**—As you did not state what the article to be cleaned was, I hardly know how to answer you. Care must be taken in using the following recipes, and none of them may be satisfactory. Carefully scrape the axle-grease off the silk, and sponge the spot with gasoline, benzine, ether, or spirits of wine, beginning at the outer edge of the spot and working toward the middle in order not to spread the stain, renewing the cloth or sponge often to prevent soiling. If the article will bear washing, it is recommended to rub clean lard into the spot, let stand a few hours and wash in a suds made with pure soap; or, rub the lard well into the grease and sponge as above with benzine, ether, spirits of wine or gasoline.

**Buckwheat Cakes**

1.—To one quart of lukewarm water, add one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, a half cup of hop yeast and flour enough to make a thin batter. Mix the batter in the evening and leave it in a warm place over night. In the morning dissolve a half-teaspoonful of soda in hot water and stir into the batter and bake by spoonfuls on a well-greased griddle and serve immediately. Some like to mix three parts buckwheat flour with one part white flour. Leave a cupful of the batter in the crock, fully covered, to use in place of the yeast in the next batch.

2.—Take one pint of cold sweet milk and pour into it one pint of boiling water; put half this mixture into a stone crock or jar, and add five teacupfuls of buckwheat flour; beat until perfectly free from lumps, add the rest of the milk and water, a teaspoonful of salt, and last, a teacupful of good, home-made hop yeast, or a yeast cake dissolved in a little of the water. Mix well and let stand overnight. In the morning, bake on well-greased griddle and serve at once with nice butter, good molasses or maple syrup. If the cakes are wanted nice and brown, add to the batter at night a tablespoonful of molasses or brown sugar.

Some cooks object to stirring the buckwheat batter after it has risen, but dip it out with a large spoon, plac-

ing the spoon when emptied on a saucer instead of putting it back into the batter to stand until the next relay of cakes are to be cooked.

The hanging wardrobe is an excellent idea. It consists of a wooden top to which a row of hooks and a curtain rod are attached; the top is fastened to the wall—preferably in a recess, and curtains of art muslin or cretonne are suspended around it from the rod. It costs but a trifle, is easily made and put up, and never has that stuffy odor so common in a closet filled with worn clothes.

Furs may be freshened up and improved by cleaning them with bran. Heat the bran in an oven, and when quite hot rub it well into the fur with a piece of flannel. Let it remain in the fur for an hour, then shake well and brush.

**How Salt is Obtained**

The salt of commerce is obtained in three ways: By evaporating the waters of the ocean and inland lakes; by evaporating the waters of natural salt springs or deep wells; and by mining salt out of solid material, or rock salt. Sea-water is still evaporated in China, Spain, Italy—and the southern part of France; but by far the greater part of the salt of commerce is obtained from brine-springs, natural or bored. Powerful engines pump out the brine into large open tanks, where it is evaporated either by artificial heat or the heat of the sun. The evaporation is carried on until the proportion of water is too small to hold the mineral in solution, when it solidifies in the form of crystals. These crystals are allowed to accumulate until the solid matter in the pan is equal to about three-fourths of its contents. In making table salt, the crystals are removed from the pans, permitted to consolidate, and then dried in a stove. Very coarse salts are simply drained and then completely dried by heat. In making two tons of common salt it is necessary to burn about one ton of coal.

Rock-salt is mined very like coal, but the salt-mine is in no way like the coal-mine as to color or comfort. The air is dry, sweet and cool. The mine walls and the pillars of salt by which they are upheld display a thousand iridescent hues, so that they appear to be literally studded with beautiful, sparkling gems. To one with an imaginative turn of mind, the sight of one recalls the fabled splendors of the magical palaces of Aladdin.—Selected.

**Care of Rugs**

Do not use a carpet-sweeper on a rug, and do not beat it on the back, which breaks the threads. Orientals never beat their rugs as we do in this country. They never step upon them with the shoes worn in the street. When they become much soiled they wash them and spread them in the sun to dry. The best way to clean a rug in your own home, if small and dyed with vegetable colors, is to put it in lukewarm water in a tub, soap it well and brush with a clean brush. In the summer, rugs may be hung on a line or railing and the hose turned on them. For the daily or weekly care of rugs, keep a clean broom, not too hard, for their especial use. Sweep the rug with the pile with the dry broom, then sweep gently against the pile; lastly, dampen the broom in salt water or ammonia water and sweep with the pile. In the winter, the sweeping is best done out of doors. After shaking the rug, or beating on the right side (a piece of rubber hose is an excellent thing to beat with), spread on the snow and brush off with snow. The reason for the luster in

**Deaf People Now Hear Whispers**

**Listening Machines Invented by a Kentuckian.**

**Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eye-Glasses.**

Ever see a pair of Listening Machines? They make the Deaf hear distinctly. They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them. And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight. Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers. They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off. And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also protect any raw inner parts of the ear from wind, or cold, dust, or sudden and piercing sounds.

These little telephones make it as easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sounds as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And, the longer one wears them the better his hearing grows, because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from straining is like resting a strained wrist from working.

Wilson's Ear Drums rest the Ear Nerves by making the sounds louder, so it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make Deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such people can talk with their friends without the friends having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person.

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of preading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum that carries sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to understand.

This is why people who had not in years heard a clock strike can now hear that same clock tick anywhere in the room, while wearing Wilson's Ear Drums.

Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured (even after Ear Doctors have given up the case), by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound-magnifiers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book. They tell how their hearing was brought back to them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof.

This book has been the means of making 326,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Don't put off getting back your hearing. Write now, while you think of it. Get the free book of proof.

Write for it today to the Wilson Ear Drum Co., 549 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.

antique rugs is that the constant brushing and cleansing make the face even and gradually bring out the inimitable gloss which is inherent in the wool of the animal.

A rug in daily use is not troubled with moths, but rugs used for hangings are apt to invite colonization. An occasional brushing or exposure to the air, especially in winter, is usually sufficient to keep them all right; but if the dreaded enemy of the housewife should get in, shake out all the dust and dampen the rug and press the back with a hot iron.—Twentieth Century Home.

