

perfectly smooth and free from lumps; then stir in a tablespoonful of alum and two quarts of boiling water; set on the stove and let the paste cook well, stirring so it will not burn. Squeeze out the paper and add it to the paste, mixing thoroughly. Let boil, if not thick enough, until it is of the consistency of putty, and press it into the cracks with a knife blade, smoothing it over. It will soon harden and make the floor smooth.

Library Paste

Take a piece of common glue two inches square and pulverized alum as much in weight as the glue; soak the glue and dissolve it in water, adding the powdered alum. Mix half a teaspoonful of flour in a little water until smooth, stir in the glue and alum and heat to a boil. When nearly cool, stir in two teaspoonfuls of oil of lavender. This should make nearly a pint of paste, and will keep a long time, if kept tightly covered when not in use.

Another: A solution of two and one-half ounces of gum arabic in two quarts of warm water; thicken with wheat flour to a paste; to this add a solution of alum and sugar of lead, ounce and a half each, in water; heat the mixture and stir until at boiling point, when it is to be cooled. If too thick, thin it with a little gum solution in proportion as above.

Kid Gloves

In buying gloves, examine the fingers closely for broken stitches, if, when the fingers are stretched, the threads pull away from the kid, leaving a white spot, it shows that the skin is tender, and the gloves will not wear well. When the kid stretches easily, and seems elastic, the glove is likely to be of good quality; but a stiff, unyielding glove will neither fit well nor last well.

SUPERIOR MERIT.

Remarkable Curative Properties of a Remedy For Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure-all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, every one of which act effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach; rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you can not rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or assist in the digestion of food.

That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do, one grain of the digestive principle contained in them will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or similar wholesome foods, they will digest the food whether the stomach is in working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time, and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and appetite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh-forming food which the weak stomach can not do, they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour watery risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

Do not make the mistake of selecting a glove that is too small, as the stretcher weakens the stitching and deprives the skin of its elasticity; besides, the hand loses its grace of shape and motion when cramped in a tight glove. Short fingered gloves are also disfiguring, and are certain to break between the fingers before they are half worn out.

Caring for Kid Gloves

The life of a kid glove depends largely upon the manner in which it is first drawn on. The hand should be dry and cool, and if there is any perspiration, the fingers should be well powdered. The fingers should first be well worked on, the thumb being left until the fingers are fully in place; then, having inserted the thumb, place the elbow on the knee and work the glove down smoothly. Button the second button first, and then the others, leaving the first button until the last. This method of buttoning will greatly improve the appearance and fit of the glove and increase its durability. The greatest strain is obviously upon the first button, but when this is partially relieved by fastening the others, the danger of drawing the seams, tearing the kid or enlarging the button holes is considerably lessened. In removing the glove, never begin at the tips of the fingers to pull them off, but turn back the wrists and draw the gloves off wrong side out. Before putting them away, turn right side out and smooth them lengthwise. Rolling them up into a wad or drawing one inside of the other will ruin the best of gloves, as they lose their shape, and the moisture absorbed from the hand will dry slowly, making the leather stiff and hard. Strips of canton flannel laid between gloves are beneficial.

Soiled Gloves

If gloves are badly soiled, it is best to send them to a professional scourer, if they are worth it; if but slightly soiled, rubbing in dry corn meal will clean them. Washing in gasoline is recommended, but this is apt to take the finish or dressing off, and the gloves soil much quicker afterwards. When black kid gloves become rusty about the fingers, they may be partially restored by adding a few drops of black ink to a teaspoonful of olive oil and applying with a feather or camel's hair brush. Or good liquid blacking may be tried. For mending kid gloves, gum tissue is good; apply a piece of the tissue to the inside of the glove where a strain is apparent, and it will strengthen the skin and prevent an actual break.

Window-Box Gardening

Great is the capacity of a wooden box in the way of furnishing spring relishes. Fill a shallow box—four or five inches will do—with a rich leaf-mold rendered loose and pliable by having sand worked into it, and in this plant lettuce seeds; in another like it, radish seeds; in still another, tomato and egg-plant seeds. Give the soil a good wetting, and, unless the room is very dry, they will need but little more water until the little plants appear. Set them in a sunny window, and lay a piece of flannel, dipped in water, over them. This flannel may be sprinkled every morning, to keep it wet. When the plants begin to appear, the flannel must be removed, and the soil in the boxes kept moist by use of the sprinkling can. Have other similar boxes ready, and mix with the leaf-mold less sand and more good garden soil, having the boxes deeper, also. When the plants are large enough to transplant, set them in the larger boxes about two inches apart, watering them

well and shading them from the sun until they straighten up, then give them plenty of water and sunshine, and they will do fine. The surplus plants may be left in the first boxes and, as they get large enough, used for the table, thus thinning them out and giving them a chance to grow, also. The soil must be quite rich, to insure the best results.

If care is taken to keep the soil moist and warm and in good light, one can have quite nice little messes of green things long before the ground outside will grow anything. When the garden patch can be worked, the ground should be well enriched with old manure, and the soil spaded deeply and pulverized, and the tomato, egg-plant and lettuce plants should be strong and thrifty, and may be transplanted without the least stunting or dwarfing. The large plants of lettuce will grow and make fine heads after cutting off the large leaves and planting the root and crown. The lettuce plants may be set two or three inches apart, and thinned as they cover the ground.

A Nice Way to Darn

To fill in the worn places in the knees of children's stockings, trim the worn place out square, as if to set in a patch; take a long yarn in your darning needle and, commencing back from the edge, run across the opening, back and forth, until done crosswise, then, with another strand of yarn, take up the first lengthwise, beginning back from the edge, and work a chain of button hole stitches to the other side, taking in one thread of the crosswise warp each time. Be sure to take up the original stitches at each end of the hole. This is a neat way to fill in worn out finger tips in gloves, and thumbs in mittens.

Contributed Recipes

Celery Tops.—An excellent way to utilize the green portions and delicate leaves of celery, when one has not soup or salad in which to use it, is to wash it thoroughly, cut it in pieces about three-fourths of an inch long and put it in a saucepan with a little water to boil, letting it simmer for an hour and a half or two hours, adding a pinch of salt; let the water boil nearly out, then add a little cream, a small piece of butter and a little flour or corn starch wet with water. The corn starch is much more delicate, though some prefer flour. When done, this should be like a thick batter; slices of toast may be prepared and the hot celery put upon them, a large spoonful to a slice. A tiny bit of butter and the least possible dash of pepper may be added; then send to the table to be served immediately.

Spinach and Horse-radish Soup.—Wash the spinach and horseradish leaves carefully, place the picked leaves of the spinach and the minced horse-radish leaves in a vessel on the stove in boiling water and cook ten minutes. When tender, drain, remove from stove and chop fine. Be sure to save the water and replace all in it, adding one tablespoonful of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste; mix two tablespoonfuls of flour into a little cold milk till creamy, then add this to one quart of milk; place this in a kettle with the greens and let it come to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Add tablespoonful of butter just before removing from the stove; serve with saltines.

Furniture Polish

For "Subscriber" and others: To polish the piano and remove the bluish color caused by the action of the damp air, apply a drop or two of sweet oil, and rub the surface thoroughly with

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 cases), 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 325,000 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., 146 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.



a bit of clean, soft chamois skin. A good furniture polish is made of one scant ounce of linseed oil, a full ounce of turpentine and three-fourths ounce of cider vinegar. Shake until thoroughly mixed. Rub a little on the furniture and allow it to stand several minutes, then polish well with a soft, dry cloth. In using any polish, there must be thorough, hard rubbing, in order to bring out the polish. All greasy feeling should be rubbed into the wood, else, the oil will only be a dust-gatherer, and the last state will be worse than the first.