

ers used, as she lives many miles from a market, and has plenty of everything but money.

Flora S.—To get the soot out of the garment, try soaking over night in coal oil, then wash with cold water and soap.

Effie S.—"Philadelphia ice cream" is an ice made of thin cream, sweetened, flavored and frozen. New York, or Neapolitan ice cream is made of cream, or rich milk, eggs, sugar and flavoring made into a custard before freezing.

Mrs. Fannie M.—Soak the velvet waist in gasoline over night, souse it around in the fluid the next morning until it is clean; do not rub; do not squeeze; then take out, rinse in clean gasoline in the same way, by souzing it about, and hang to dry out of doors. Do not use the gasoline near any fire or flame; do the work in the open air.

Mrs. D.—The rule is to allow one pound of dough to each loaf, and the best sized pans are "Russia" iron, four and one-half inches deep, the same in width, and nine inches long. If too much dough is put in the pan, it is apt to split at the side, or "run" over, making an ugly loaf. Dough should have room to double in size, for best results.

H. H.—To keep the juice from running out of the pie, take a strip of clean white cloth about an inch wide and long enough to lap a few inches at the ends; wring out of hot water, and put around the edge of the pie, like a binding, pinning it, after doubling over the edge, lapping the ends. When the pie is done, it can be removed.

Softening Hard Water

E. R. H. wishes to know how to soften hard water. There are two kinds of "hard" water—one, in which the "hardness" is temporary, being due to the presence of carbonic acid gas in the water, which holds the salts of lime in solution, and this may be remedied by boiling the water, thus expelling the gas, when the salts will settle to the bottom, and

the water may then be poured off carefully, leaving the sediments. Another way, which is easily tried, is to boil a small bottle in a kettle of water, when the freed lime salts will leave the water and cling to the bottle. Sal soda, a tablespoonful to a boilerful of water, will soften water, and the scum that is thrown up on the surface must be taken off and thrown away. Powdered borax, half a pound to ten gallons of water, is excellent. Borax will cost about twelve cents a pound. There are many good washing fluids which will not injure the hands, and will soften the water for washing.

The second kind of "hardness" is permanent, and can only be removed by distillation.

Here is an excellent washing fluid, and it is very inexpensive: Sal soda, two pounds, one-half pound of unslacked lime, and two gallons of soft water. (This can be caught from the eaves when it rains.) Put these over heat and let it boil up, pour off the clear liquid, and set away in a covered jar. About one pint of this, used in the wash water will do the work of a family of ten. An excellent soap jelly is made and used thus: Pour two quarts of boiling water over half a pound of sal soda, in an earthen jar; shred into a sauce pan containing two quarts of cold water, one-half pound of good laundry soap, and stand over the fire until it boils; when the soap is fully dissolved and boiling, pour it into the dissolved soda, mix well, and let it cool, when it will be like jelly. After soaking the clothes over night, add to your kettle of water one pint of the jelly, and when lukewarm, put in the white clothes and bring to a boil, letting boil for twenty minutes, then take out into a tub of cold water, wash lightly, rinse well in clear water, as usual. This is an excellent recipe.

For the Sewing Room

A good quality of denims—not too stiff, or too thick—makes excellent skirts for work dresses, outings in the woods, and such wear. It may be made to look very nice, if pains are taken in the fitting and finishing. These skirts last a long time and launder well, and they are inexpensive. At the first wetting, however, they will shrink, and this should be provided for by a deep hem, to be let down, or by tucks that can be let down. The goods might be shrunken before making up, but the garment will not look so well, or keep clean so long. Brown linen is also an excellent fabric for such use, but is more expensive.

Many women dislike to undertake anything with buttonholes, as, if poorly made, they are very unsightly; and not all women can make nice buttonholes. But in many garments, it is not necessary for the buttonholes to show; the holes can be made in a strip, and the strip sewn on the garment under the hem or fold, catching the edge in with the stitching. Hooks and eyes, hiding the shanks of the eyes within the seam or material are preferred fastenings with some. But whatever method of fastening is used, do let it be kept in place, or when loosened or lost, attend to it promptly, as few things look more untidy than gapings from imperfect or missing fastenings.

Nothing is better for the little folks than the rompers made of goods "warranted to wear," and both the mother and the child will have a much better time if the child is clothed in comfortable garments that will stand rough usage and take kindly to the tubbing. These little garments are easy to make, and easy to wear. To go with them, and inculcate habits of neatness, make plenty of little handkerchiefs to stow in the little pockets which every child loves to have in its garments.

Untidy Habits

Many women, otherwise scrupulously neat and cleanly, will come in from a long, hot, dusty trip, remove a warm, perspiration-soaked dress or coat, and hang it at once in a close, dark closet; or, they will take off a skirt that has been gathering the filthy sweepings of the streets, street car and store floors, and hang it in the crowded wardrobe. Then they wonder that the closet or wardrobe gives out such a disagreeable smell when the door is opened. If, instead, the garment be hung in a current of air, when first taken from the body, this would not be so apt to happen. Dress shields, the linings of dress collars, and the bindings of skirts, should be often changed. Skirts, even though not allowed to

sweep the pavements, can not fail to gather more or less of the dust mixed with disease-causing germs, and this is true of buttons, folds, and gathers, where dust can settle—not alone on women's clothing, but on men's, as well. The garments should be well and often brushed, in every fold and wrinkle, around every button, buckle, or place where lint can gather, and the brushing should be done as we do our carpets—out of the house—the further out the better. There are many such habits indulged in by persons who would be greatly offended, should you intimate that they were not personally neat, but look at yourself—among your friends, and tell me if it is not so.

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2408—Ladies' Ten-Gored Skirt. Thin serge or any of the washable materials will develop well in this style. Eight sizes—22 to 36.



2176—Girls' Dress, with Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. The model here illustrated was developed in cross-barred lawn although it is an excellent model for any of the washable materials. Four sizes—6 to 12 years.

1563—Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover, with or without Peplum. A dainty little garment is here portrayed developed in sheer nainsook. Six sizes—32 to 42.

2374—Child's Dress. White batiste combined with embroidery and lace insertion makes this a very pretty model. Five sizes—½ to 4 years.

2205—Ladies' Fifteen-Gored Double Box-Plaited Skirt. An excellent model for thin serge, mohair, or linen. Six sizes—22 to 32.

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"I don't care what they call me so long as I can help others to see what they lose by sticking to coffee, and can show them the way to steady nerves, clear brain and general good health by using Postum."

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