

side does not get enough. An excellent way to overcome this is to steam the loaf until done through, then, if desired, set the pan or can in the oven and brown a little. The old fashioned steamer, set over a pot of boiling water and covered closely during the cooking, keeping the water in the pot boiling briskly all the time, is as good a way as any. The steam cooker is another solution of the problem, and the ten cent stores are full of neat little pans that will hold just one loaf, and are thin enough to allow the bread to cook on all sides rapidly as necessary, while the steaming prevents the crust from getting flinty.

Query Box

W. W.—The Cyrus mentioned was Cyrus, king of Persians.

M. S.—The Amalekites were descendants of Esau, to the south of Palestine.

"Reader"—Darwin was born in 1809 and died in 1882. Thackeray was born in 1811 and died in 1863.

Ella S.—It is said that apple and pear stains may be removed by soaking in paraffine oil for a few hours before washing the goods.

X. A.—It is claimed that a piece of gum camphor about as large as a large hickorynut, evaporated by putting in a vessel and holding over heat, being careful not to let it get afire, will expel mosquitoes, and they will not return, even though the win-

WIFE WON

Husband Finally Convinced

Some men are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience.

A very "conservative" Illinois man, however, let his good wife find out for herself what a blessing Postum is to those who are distressed in many ways, by drinking coffee. The wife writes:

"No slave in chains, it seemed to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.

"Common sense, reason, and my better judgment told me that coffee drinking was the trouble. At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.'

"He knew he was right and he knew I knew it, too. I capitulated. Prior to this our family had tried Postum but disliked it, because, as we learned later, it was not made right.

"Determined this time to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the package—that is, boiled it fifteen minutes after boiling commenced, obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavor similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.

"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when, to my surprise, my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

dows are left open. It is easy to try.

R. S.—Rub into the spots of wagon grease or tar a quantity of lard, let stand a little while, then rub in soap, after which let it dry; then wash in good soap suds.

G. L.—Benzoin is not benzine. Benzoin is a resinous substance used in making perfumes, while benzine is a very inflammable fluid made from petroleum, and is of the same nature as gasoline, naphtha, etc. It is used as a solvent, and for cleaning fabrics.

E. R. M.—It is impossible to prescribe a diet for another, as nearly all persons have what is called "idiosyncracies," either physical or mental, or both, and "what is one man's meat," you know is another's poison. Then, too, what you may eat with real benefit today, would possibly work much harm tomorrow.

For soldering fluid, to two ounces of muriatic acid (about four table-spoonfuls) add bits of zinc as long as bubbles rise in the acid, then when the acid does not eat any more zinc, add half a teaspoonful of salts of ammonia, mix well and cork in a wide mouthed bottle for use.

Some Helpful Ideas

An exchange says: A white plume may be successfully cleaned at home by using gasoline and flour. Make a paste of the flour and gasoline in a dish and wash the plume in the mixture; then rinse in clean paste and hang up to dry. When perfectly dry, the flour will all shake off, and the plume will be fluffy and white, and is then ready to be curled. White trimmings may be cleaned by rubbing with salt and flour. Both flour and corn meal are used for dry cleaning with success.

For cleaning a white mohair or serge skirt or waist, corn meal is claimed to be excellent.

It is always best to try cleaning methods on something of little value before using them where they may work harm.

It is claimed that Fuller's earth, if thickly sprinkled over grease marks on delicate silk will remove the grease mark without fail; the earth should be allowed to remain on the goods for several hours.

To clean a net or lace waist, it should be put into a heavy pillow case and sprinkled lavishly with equal parts of flour and corn meal, the bag should be taken into the yard and shaken vigorously, lightly rubbing it between the hands, but being careful not to injure the garment. Leave in the bag for several days, then take out and shake free from the soiled flour mixture. It is claimed that this process will leave the garment clean and light.

If a wash garment gets stained with varnish, wet the spots well in alcohol, then go over the spots with lemon juice, rinse and hang to dry.

For rust spots, have a teakettle full of boiling water on the stove; take the garment while dry, and squeeze the juice from half a lemon on the spots, holding it over the steaming spout of the kettle. If not successful the first time, use the other half of the lemon on the spots, steaming as before.

Some Good Ice Creams

Philadelphia Ice Cream.—One quart of cream, one scant cupful of sugar and flavor to taste. Heat half the cream in a double boiler until scalding, but not boiling, hot; add the sugar and stir until it is dissolved, remove from the fire, add the remaining half of the cream, and when cold add any desired flavor and freeze. This is usually used as a body for a fruit cream, and when so used, scald all the cream, add the sugar and stir until dissolved, then let get cold. This gives a fine flavor and body to the cream and prevents souring when the fruit is added.

Thin cream may be used, but milk is not thick enough.

Neapolitan Ice Cream.—One quart of cream, four eggs, half pint of sugar and desired flavoring. Scald the cream in a double boiler; beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar until light and frothy; beat the whites to a stiff froth, add them to the yolks and sugar, and beat them well together. Stir this mixture rapidly into the scalding hot cream, and stir constantly until it begins to thicken, then remove from the fire, strain, and let get cold. When cold, add the flavoring and freeze.

Plain Ice Cream.—One quart of new milk, three pints of sweet cream, one pint of sugar, whites of two eggs, flavoring desired. Scald the milk, stir in the sugar, remove from the fire; stir in the cream, and set aside to get cold. Add the whites of the eggs previously beaten to a stiff froth, and then the flavoring and freeze.

In freezing, ice creams, barrel salt may be used, but it is not so satisfactory as rock salt, which is quite coarse; one part of salt to three of crushed ice is the proper measurement. The ice must be fine and mushy. If no crusher is at hand, the ice may be put into a coarse bag and pounded fine. Three inches of ice is first put in the tub around the can, then one measure of salt, alternating, until the tub is nearly full—covering the can about three inches. Each layer must be packed with a wooden stick—a piece of broom handle will do. With nearly all freezers there is a book of instructions as to methods of freezing.

The one-piece costume is gaining in favor, and the semi-princess tub dress is a real necessity of the hot-weather wardrobe. The jumper dress is still a leading favorite, with its guimpe made of some sheer washable fabric.

Latest Fashions for Readers of The Commoner



2203—Ladies' Tucked Shirt-Waist. An excellent model for heavy linen or taffetas silk. Six sizes—32 to 42.

2207—Misses' Seven-Gored Ripple Skirt. This model is particularly adaptable to linen, duck or khaki cloth, and will also develop well in serge, flannel or Venetian cloth. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.

2316—Girls' and Child's Dress, with High or Dutch Neck. Nothing is more serviceable, or prettier for the growing girl, than a frock of this design developed in chambray, linen, lawn, or batiste. Six sizes—2 to 12 years.

2424—Ladies' Kimono Wrapper and Sack, with Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. Any desired material with the trimming bands of a contrasting color make up charmingly in this model. Four sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44.

2017—Misses' Shirt-Waist, Tucked in Box-Plait Effect. This is a tailor model much liked by the young girl for the development of her linen, madras, or Indian-head cotton shirt-waists. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.

2123—Ladies' Eleven-Gored Ripple Skirt, with Plaits at Front and Back. Suitable for the separate skirt in serge or flannel as well as part of an entire suit. Seven sizes—22 to 34.

2417—Girls' Russian Dress. A very good model for linen, pique, duck or chambray. Four sizes—6 to 12 years.

2444—Ladies' Semi-Princess Bathing Suit, with Blouse, Bloomers and Skirt Joined Together. Mohair or flannel are the ordinary materials used for one of these garments, but this season pongee and satin are also made up into bathing suits. Seven sizes—32 to 44.



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