

into the apple and remove the core, cut out the stem, and the blossom end. Do not peel. Set these in a baking pan, and fill the place where the core was with nice brown sugar, laying a lump of butter over the sugar. Pour into the pan about an inch of boiling water, and set in the oven to bake. Do not let the water all boil away, but replenish as it evaporates in baking, basting the apples.

**To Get Rid of Roaches**

To rid one's place of roaches, no carelessness should be allowed. No food or damp cloths should be allowed in the infested room. It is claimed that even the slightest crumb is a good meal for one roach, and damp cloths and corners furnish an ideal propagating place. Hence, cleanliness is imperative. Wash the wood finishing of the room with a mixture of a tablespoonful of carbolic acid to a quart of water; put on with a brush. An infallible exterminator is an alum solution made of two ounces of the alum and one pint of boiling water, pouring it down into any possible hiding place of the insect. It must be applied hot with a brush to all wood work where they run, and will destroy varnish; but it will destroy the bugs also.

The bedbug is full cousin to the roach, and here is an infallible "destructive" for that, also: One pint each of wood alcohol and turpentine, with one ounce each of corrosive sublimate and gum camphor. Have this in a large bottle, shake constantly until the gum and the sublimate are dissolved. This is one of the deadliest poisons, and should be labeled and put out of reach of careless hands. Pour a little in a cup and apply to all rough places where the bug could hide, and with a long-nosed oil can to all cracks and crevices and ill-fitting joints. It will not stain. To get rid of house pests, the war must be one of extermination; there must be no letting up, or armistice; the fight must be to a finish. Watch for them, as well as work, and do not let one escape the deaf. Do this every day, so long as the sign of their presence is manifest.

For Making Hard Soap Without Lye or Potash—Pour twelve quarts

**NO GUSHER**

But Tells Facts About Postum

"We have used Postum for the past eight years," writes a Wisconsin lady, "and drink it three times a day. We never tire of it.

"For several years I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast for nearly a year.

"I had quit coffee, the cause of my trouble, and was using hot water, but this was not nourishing.

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it and my ailments disappeared, and now I can eat anything I want without trouble.

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating, while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache.

"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

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.

of soft, boiling water over two and one-half pounds of unslacked lime; in another vessel dissolve five pounds of sal soda in twelve quarts of soft, boiling-hot water; then mix, and let stand for twelve to twenty-four hours. Pour off the clear fluid, being very careful not to allow any sediments to run with the fluid. Boil in the clear liquid three and one-half pounds of clean grease and three or four ounces of resin, until the grease has disappeared; then pour into a moulding vessel (a shallow pan will do), and let stand a day or two; then cut into bars.—B. T.

To Keep Catsup from Moulding on the Top—Have new corks, and soak them in boiling water when nearly ready to cork the bottles. When the bottles are filled, insert the corks and force down well into the neck of the bottle, leaving about one-half inch space on top; have ready some melted paraffin wax and pour in on top of the cork. Stand the bottle level until the wax is cold. Paraffin wax can be bought of the grocer in pound cakes, for about fifteen cents per pound, and it can be used over and over again, by washing clean when removed from use and keeping in a clean place.—B. T.

Testing Home-Made Soap—When you think the soap has boiled long enough, take a teaspoonful from the kettle and stir into it one teaspoonful of soft water; if it stirs up quite thick, the soap is good and will keep; but if it "thins," it is not good, and this is caused by one of three things: The lye was too weak, or there is dirt in it, or the lye was too strong. Boil for a few hours, and if it is right, the soap will run from the stirring stick like thick maulasses; but if it remains thin and watery, remove from the fire and let cool over night, then drain it very carefully into another kettle or vessel, being very careful to let no settlings go out with the clear soap. Wash out the kettle, throwing out any settlings, return the soap to the kettle and bring to a brisk boil. If the presence of dirt was the trouble, it will now be thick and done. If it still remains thin, the lye is probably too strong, and rain water should be gradually added, a little at a time, until the soap thickens. If the lye is too weak, add a little lye at a time, gradually. Experience is always one of the best teachers, and one must use judgment and common sense in locating the trouble.—Alice T.

In making coats or jackets, the "padding stitch" is designed to keep canvass and cloth together in lapels and collars, by means of many small stitches about half an inch long, and in rows covering the whole surface of the canvas lining. Hold the canvas uppermost, and both cloth and canvas over the first finger of the left hand. The stitches must barely catch through the cloth, so as not to be visible on the right side. Start at a line or fold of the lapel or collar, and sew successive rows to the edge. In order to know just how to do the work, rip up an old coat collar, and you can readily see just how it is done.

In making coats or jackets, from either new, or old, material, a well-fitting coat should keep to the figure at the bust, even when not buttoned. If it is inclined to flare at this point and not lie close to the form, take one or two tiny dart-like tucks in the canvas lining about one-fourth of an inch at front edge, running out to nothing about two inches back. Mark them and slash the canvas lapping over the space made by the tucks, and draw these together and cover with a strip of lining cambric. The cloth will have a slight fullness where it has been taken out of the canvas by tucks, and this must be gathered on a thread and shrunken

by means of a wet cloth and hot iron, pressing until it smooths down with the canvas lining.

To give a coat a rounded, well-shaped look over the bust, and to prevent its losing shape, take a piece of well-shrunken hair-cloth, cut to the shape of the front, but about two inches smaller at the front, neck, shoulders and armholes. Finish in a point three inches above the waist line. Cut a V-shaped piece out at this point and draw the edges together to make it fit, instead of a dart. Over this seam and around the hair-cloth edges baste strips of ordinary lining cambric; this serves to cover raw edges and gives something by which to sew it to the canvas lining. Attach the hair-cloth piece to the canvas by padding stitches and hem it all around at the bound edges. Baste a piece of canvas about three inches wide, cut to shape and carefully fitted, around neck at back and armholes to meet canvas lining in front.—Fashion Magazine.

**Grip Pains**

It would be utterly impossible to imagine anything more distressing than La Grippe pains. They are simply indescribable, and seem to be composed of all the misery sensations known. Yet they can be relieved, and in a very short time by taking

**Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills**

the greatest remedy on earth for pains of any kind. Their soothing influence upon the nerves is felt throughout the entire system.

"I had La Grippe pains all over me, and I was in such distress I thought I could not endure it. I thought of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and after taking three doses the pain disappeared, and I slept peacefully. My brother has a swelling on his neck, and uses them, as they ease the pain and leave no bad effects like quieting powders."

—ADELIA LANE, Portage, Mich.  
If they fail to bring your druggist will refund your money on first package.  
25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

**Latest Fashions for Readers of The Commoner**



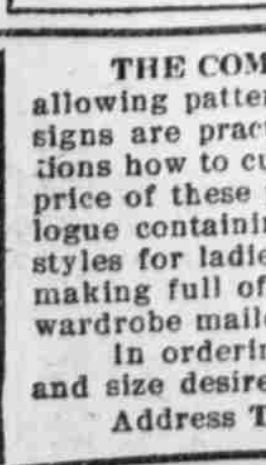
2140—Ladies' Tucked Shirt-Waist. A good model for any of the season's shirtings. Six sizes—32 to 42.



1639—Misses' Three-Piece Tucked Skirt. A very neat model for serge or voile. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.



2576—Childs' Underwear Set, Consisting of Underwaist, Drawers and Petticoat. Any of the sheer white goods are adaptable to this little set. Three sizes—1 to 3 years.



1556—Girl's Dress, with or without Body Lining. Shepherd's plaid or any of the new worsted materials develop in this little frock. Three sizes—1 to 3 years.



1930—Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with or without Back Yoke Facing. Heavy linen was used for the development of this waist. Eight sizes—32 to 46.



2579—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, Closing at Left Side and Having Habit Back. Broadcloth, chevot, tweed or serge are all adaptable to this style. Seven sizes—22 to 34.



2560—Boys' Sailor Suit, Consisting of a Blouse Slipped over the Head, Having Long Seamless Shoulders in Regulation Naval Style, and a Removable Shield and Knickerbockers. Serge is one of the best mediums for suits of this description. Five sizes—4 to 12 years.

THE COMMONER will supply its readers with perfect fitting, seam allowing patterns from the latest Paris and New York styles. The designs are practical and adapted to the home dressmaker. Full directions how to cut and how to make the garments with each pattern. The price of these patterns 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Our large catalogue containing the illustrations and descriptions of 1,000 seasonable styles for ladies, misses and children, as well as lessons in home dress-making full of helpful and practical suggestions in the making of your wardrobe mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents. In ordering patterns give us your name, address, pattern number and size desired. Address THE COMMONER, Pattern Dept., Lincoln, Neb.