

canned corn is used, the beans must be cooked until tender, and the corn added to it and let cook about half an hour. For seasoning, many prefer to use a tablespoonful of butter, or a cupful of cream, rather than the pork. If butter or cream is used, it should be added just before serving, and not allowed to cook.

**Cleaning Marble**

When marble basins and other marble lined articles are neglected until yellow stains have been allowed to appear on them, muriatic acid has to be resorted to in order to remove the stains. Shut the water off from the basin and dry the marble well; tie a rag to the end of a small stick, dip it into the acid and with it touch the stain and immediately the stain will disappear. Put water into the basin at once upon the disappearance of the stain, and then scrub the basin with soap and water. When applying the acid be careful not to get it on the metal about the basin, as it will destroy the plating. Do not get it on the hands, nor drop it on your shoes, nor get it on your clothing, as it will destroy them.—Manufacturer's Guide.

**Cleaning Oil Paintings**

During the winter season, paintings accumulate smoke, grime and like stains which are hard to remove. It is said that this can be done, however, without injury to the painting. Do not use soap and water, as the soap will do much damage. Wash the painting gently with clear water, using a soft cloth, and as little water as necessary; let dry, then rub with a clean cloth moistened with fresh olive oil, being careful not to use too much. The oil will remove accumulations which the water has softened, and will not fade the colors. See that the oil is entirely removed, so the picture will not be

**"COFFEE DOESN'T HURT ME"**

**Tales That Are Told**

"I was one of the kind who wouldn't believe that coffee was hurting me," says a New York woman. "You just couldn't convince me its use was connected with the heart and stomach trouble I suffered from most of the time.

"My trouble finally got so bad I had to live on milk and toast almost entirely for three or four years. Still I loved the coffee and wouldn't believe it could do such damage.

"What I needed was to quit coffee and take nourishment in such form as my stomach could digest.

"I had read much about Postum, but never thought it would fit my case until one day I decided to quit coffee and give it a trial and make sure about it. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions.

"Soon I began to get better and was able to eat carefully selected foods without the aid of pepsin or other digestants and it was not long before I was really a new woman physically.

"Now I am healthy and sound, can eat anything and everything that comes along, and I know this wonderful change is all due to my having quit coffee and got the nourishment I needed through this delicious Postum.

"My wonder is why everyone don't give up the old coffee and the troubles that go with it and build themselves up as I have done, with Postum."

Easy to prove by 10 days trial of Postum in place of coffee. The reward is big.

"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.

"smeary," and catch unnecessary dust.

**Uses of Sour Milk**

**Dutch Cheese**—In using clabbered milk, as soon as the milk is sufficiently solid, set the pan on the stove to warm gently, stirring occasionally; do not heat too hot, or the cheese will be tough. As soon as the curd will separate from the whey, strain through a cheese-cloth bag and hang to drain. If the milk was very sour, the bag will have to be squeezed a little occasionally, but do not squeeze too much, as this will make the cheese hard and dry. When well drained, take out the curd and stir up in a bowl with a little sour cream, pepper and salt. If the milk was not allowed to get too hot before straining off the whey, it should be soft and creamy.

**Dutch Cheese from Buttermilk**—The buttermilk must be fresh—not sour and bitter. Set the buttermilk on the stove to warm gradually, stirring occasionally until the curd settles to the bottom with the whey on top, then strain and proceed as with the clabbered milk. If the whey is saved, it makes a nice wash for the hair, but must be well rinsed out.

**Coloring for Kitchen Walls**

A very pretty pink color for kitchen or pantry walls may be made by dissolving whiting or lime in cold water and adding to it enough permanganate of potash to give it the desired color. Add a little liquid glue and apply as you would whitewash. A pale yellow shade may be made by substituting a very little yellow ochre for the permanganate, and the ordinary blue bag will supply the blue shade. The coloring must be well blended, or the work will be clouded or streaked.

**Feeding Mice**

A reader says: "Mice are not always exterminated by feeding them meal mixed with plaster of paris. I know of houses where mice have fattened and increased wonderfully on this diet. Traps do not always catch mice; the little animals get so wise and so wary that they play hide-and-seek among the springs and wires of half a dozen mouse traps while playfully consuming the bait. Do, some one, tell us of an 'infallible exterminator that is not a joke.' Has any one had experience?"

**Washing Black Goods or Delicate Colors**

If you do not like your black goods to look "smeary," do not starch them. Make your flour starch, just as you would for any starching, and have it smooth and thick. Then, to each gallon of water (for the first "suds") add one quart of the thick, smooth starch, and in these proportions have enough starchy water in the tub to wash the garment. Use no soap, but wash the black goods in this starchy water just as though it were the ordinary soap suds; when through the first water, add to the second tubful one pint of starch to one gallon of water, washing as usual. When the clothes are clean, rinse in clear water and hang to dry wrong side out; dry in the shade and iron on the wrong side. For delicate colors, do the same; but do not use the water in which black goods are washed for washing the colored goods. Garments washed in starch water will not fade or "run," if carefully attended to. Delicate colors should not be kept wet any longer than can be avoided.

When the weather gets warm, soak the clothes over night, and in the morning drain off the water, and add fresh, washing with soap, as usual,

but do not heat the water. After boiling, use the boil water to wash the clothes through the "last water," then rinse as usual. This will do away with the early fire to heat the first wash water, and make the task more comfortable to the laundress.

**"Emergency Helps"**

Accidents frequently happen where there are men and boys, and it is well to have rolled bandages of clean white cloth and good, reliable salves or ointments. Iodofoam gauze is fine for cuts; carbolic acid should be in a handy place, and for bathing sores or cuts, six drops to a quart of water is cleansing. A bottle of peroxide of hydrogen should be in every house; its uses are legion, and it is good for many things. It is cheap. Sweet oil and laudanum, mixed by the druggist is excellent for earache in children. A five-cent bottle will

last a long time, as but a few drops, warmed, are necessary at a time. Wet a cloth in cold solution of salt and bind it round a sore throat, covering with flannel. Use a gargle of one teaspoonful of salt to a half pint of water.

**Cotton Crepe**

Fashion magazines say the better grades of cotton crepes are used for making lingerie frocks and shirt waists; the better grades are filmy and more transparent than the coarser, cheaper kinds, and the goods lends itself beautifully to all kinds of embroidery and lace trimming. Cotton crepe can be laundered and merely hung up to dry, needing no ironing, and will thus serve the purpose of the busy housewife or business girl, as she can always have clean, fresh-looking garments without the work of ironing.

*Latest Fashions for Readers of The Commoner*

2827—Misses' Tucked Shirt Waist, with Yoke. Dotted foulard, lawn, linen, chambray or in fact any desired material, may be developed to advantage in this model, which has a yoke of all-over lace. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.

2833—Misses' Empire Coat in Seven-Eighths Length. This model may be developed to advantage in broadcloth, Venetian cloth, serge, flannel or even linen or racquet cloth. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.

2832—Ladies' One-Piece Work Apron. This useful garment may be developed to advantage in dotted linen, gingham in either plain, figured or striped design or any material that suits the wearer's fancy. Three sizes—small, medium and large.

2808—Ladies' Shirt Waist, with One-Piece Plain Sleeves or Regulation Shirt Sleeves. This model, which is developed for the more plain tailored styles, stitched with white or colored cotton, should be made up in madras, linen, pique or Indian-head cotton, though Victoria lawn is being much used for waists this season. Seven sizes—32 to 44.

2797—Boys' Russian Suit, consisting of a Blouse with Neckband or Dutch Neck and Sleeves Plaited at Bottom or Finished with Wristbands, and Knickerbockers. An excellent model for the suit of linen, chambray, Victoria lawn or gingham, with the edge heavily buttonholed. Four sizes—2 to 5 years.

2829—Child's One-Piece Dress, with Dutch Neck and Short Sleeves. A simple little model, which reaches its best development in linen, Indian-head cotton, nainsooks, Victoria lawn or gingham. Four sizes—1 to 7 years.

2816—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt. Closing at Left Side and Having Habit Back. This is a simple and appropriate model for the skirt of serge, mohair, tweed or in fact any material. Six sizes—22 to 32.

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.

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