

leaves with mayonnaise dressing.—M. C. B., Indiana.

**Increasing the Honey Supply**—Get a can of the clear white syrup sold for ten to fifteen cents each; into the syrup, beat one-half of a frame of comb honey, and you will find it as good as any strained honey you can buy. Be sure to get the refined, crystal white syrup. The comb honey comes in frames at a usual cost of 20 cents a frame.

#### Fly Time

Here is a set of rules which, if strictly observed, will add greatly to the comfort, to say nothing else, of the family and neighborhood:

Do not allow flies in your house; if a fly gets inside, do not "shoo" it out, but use the swatter vigorously and finish his career. Don't permit them near your food, especially the milk. Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are at liberty to crawl over them, and don't allow flies to have access to the dining room. Do not patronize grocery stores, markets, restaurants that harbor and feed flies. Insist on having screens. Don't buy, or allow your children to buy, the kind of foods or fruit that are served from sidewalk stands where they are exposed to street dust and flies.

Have screens to all doors and other openings to keep out the flies, and teach your children to know what they are for. It is not what they will take away, but what they will bring in, that you are to fear. Not every fly that comes in may be carrying filth and disease germs, but the majority of them are, and the rest are open to suspicion. You cannot distinguish between the guilty or the innocent and you should take no chances. Swat every one of them. Don't let the flies get into the pantry, or into any other room where food or supplies are kept. Keep all foods covered, whether you harbor flies or not, for the air is always full of dust and germs. It is easier to be "safe than sorry." Swat the fly.

#### To Get Rid of Roaches

If your house is infested with roaches, use vigorous means to get rid of them. You may not see them, as they are always hidden during the day time; but if you should happen around in the night, the flash of a match will show them to you. Mix common powdered borax and sugar—two parts of borax to one of sugar, and set it about in tin lids, or other dishes, putting everything else eatable away so the roaches can not reach it, and see how quickly they will thin out.

#### Fruit Syrups

Fruit syrups fill so important a place in the making of dishes, creams, and drinks, that one should have a supply of them on hand. These syrups can be, and generally are, made from fruits which are richest both in flavor and juiciness, and which are ripe and sound, but too soft for preserves and over-ripe for jellies, but with no touch of staleness or decay. Oranges, lemons, pineapples, wineberries, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, currants, blackberries, peaches, and other soft fruits, form our most popular flavors, and prove a delicious addition to cooling drinks, water ices, ice creams, gelatine creams, and innumerable fancy dishes as well as many substantial ones.

This may be carried on in connection with canning, and preserving. In making jams, if the fruit is crushed, then drain without squeezing, two-thirds of the juice may be used for syrups, and delicious jams made from the pulps and the rest of the juice. Granulated sugar must be used, and plenty of it, to prevent



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2, 4 and 6 years. An ideal suit for summer wear, this model has small trousers made with the open edge at the knee. The blouse is quite long, with or without the wide sailor collar and with the sleeves made either long or short. These suits are made sometimes of one color and sometimes of two combined.

**7239—Ladies' Dressing Sacque**—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This is a one-piece garment, but in any fabric less than fifty-four inches wide, it will require a seam down the center of the back. The waistline is indicated by the belt, which may be placed high or low. The cap is in one piece also.

**7263—Ladies' Dress**—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Linen or serge can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in three gores and can be made with high or regulation waistline.

**7269—Ladies' Dress**—Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Any of the pretty wash materials can be used for this dress. The dress closes at the front and has a three-gored skirt. The skirt can be made with or without the band facings.

**7252—Ladies' Empire Negligee**—This gown has a very short waist made in the regular manner, with square neck and short sleeves. The skirt sections are plain and slightly circular in cut. The entire gown closes in the center of the front.

**7237—Ladies' Shirt Waist**—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The special feature of this waist is that it

has no shoulder seam and a slightly enlarged armhole. The sleeve is cut to fit the widened opening and is loose to the edge which comes below the elbow. The surplice closing is employed with a wide, flat collar. The cuffs correspond in style. This model is excellent for voile, lawn, crepe, etc.

**7241—Child's Dress**—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This pretty frock is made with a yoke which trims the back of the blouse at the top while the lower portion is gathered in both front and back. The neck is a little open with flat collar, which may be omitted, and the closing may have a band or be left plain.

**7270—Ladies' Gathered Skirt**—Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt is made in two sections, one corresponding to a yoke, and the lower portion to a deep flounce. It is gathered at the top with either raised or regulation waistline, and the lower section is also separately gathered.

**7258—Child's Rompers**—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. In these simple rompers there is no division at the waistline in front as half the body and half the leg sections are cut in one piece. The closing is in the center of the front. In the back the body section is seamless, but there is the usual opening across the waistline, separating the leg from the waist section. The sleeves are short.

**7271—Misses' Middy Blouse**—Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This blouse is quite regulation. It has only a small opening at the neck and is slipped on over the head. The wide sailor collar leaves the neck exposed. The lower ends of the side seams are left open and are held together by a lacing,

jellying. The syrup should be thoroughly boiled, to the "threading" stage before the juice is added, as long boiling ruins the color and flavor of the juices. Only porcelain-lined, or enameled or agate, or aluminum ware should be used for the cooking; also, a wooden spoon for any stirring.

For currants, to each quart of measured juice allow three pounds of granulated sugar; put the sugar with a pint of boiling water, stir until dissolved, then boil until it spins a thread, or snaps when taken between thumb and finger, then add the juice, boil, skim well, boil one minute longer, then bottle at once and seal. Cherry is made with the same proportions. Lemon, to every pint of juice, use two pounds of sugar boiled with one pint of water, as above; boil the lemon juice after adding the syrup, three minutes. Usually one pint of juice may be had from one quart of small fruit. For apricots, six pints of juice to four of syrup, as the fruit is very sweet. For blackberries, half pint of syrup to one pint of juice. Peaches make a fine syrup. Juicy apples or pears may also be used; but care must be taken to prevent the apples jellying. Grapes make fine syrups.

#### THE FIRST TUESDAY AFTER

Nearly all the American world knows that the national election and nearly all of the state elections occur on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, but probably not one in all the millions of voters and nonvoters can tell "why" that date was selected for the choice of electors.

Years ago the writer inquired of many of the most learned congressmen in Washington as to the "why" of the mystery. Not one could answer except to say: "Bless me, I don't know." Harry Smith, who for long years was journal clerk of the house of representatives, was almost a magician in dragging to light those little mysteries associated with the history of the country. He sought high and low as to the "why" actually for months, and then gave it up.

It is really one of the curiosities of our national legislation. H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the congressional library, says:

"As to why the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, instead of the first Tuesday in November, was fixed for the date of presidential elections, we have to report that no satisfactory answer can be given."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

#### A Quick Come-Back

"Always be yourself, my dear. Never pretend to be something that you are not. Now, how about dinner? Have you gotten it?"

"Why, no, hubby. I am a society girl. I don't pretend to be a cook."—Kansas City Journal.

and the plain, long sleeves are inserted with a slightly widened armhole. They may be shortened if desired.

**7257—Ladies' Apron**—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This novel design shows an apron without shoulder seam and with the entire front of the bodice covered and having small sleeves and back yoke in one piece with front. The skirt portion is gathered at the sides and plain in front and does not quite reach the center of the back.

**7238—Ladies' Four-Gore Skirt**—Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. This handsome skirt has a double box pleat panel both front and back. It is made with either raised or regulation waistline and the suspender straps may be used or omitted. The width of the lower edge in the medium size is 2½ yards.

**7265—Ladies' Dress**—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This practical frock shows one of the new straight skirts. This is made with four gores, gathered at the top and attached to the blouse with either high or normal waist. The blouse has a plain back, but the fronts are gathered along the shoulder seam.