

the world with its sweetening. It is anticipated that the problems of the present food supply may bring about the use of many vegetables not now in use for foods, and as there are said to be about 500,000 species of plants, with only a few thousands now used as foods, many things will be put upon the food list because of a scarcity, or shortage through circumstances of the food plants now supplying the want.

In Making Flour

Somebody wants to know how many bushels of wheat it takes to make a barrel of flour. From the eight-year milling test conducted at the North Dakota Experiment station we have the following: It takes four bushels and forty-one and one-half pounds of Fife wheat to make a barrel of flour; four bushels and forty-four and one-half pounds of Blue Stem wheat; four bushels and fifty pounds of Velvet Chaff, and four bushels and forty-four pounds of Durum wheat.

God's Wisdom

Thousands of people pray for things with which they could no more be safely trusted than the average small boy with a pistol, for they would be pretty certain to hurt themselves or others if they got what they ask for. If God were not wiser in withholding than we are in asking, there would be infinitely greater misery and dis-



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cord in the world than we now see; and which always subsists in families where the parents, though mistaken and unwise, think to gratify every expressed desire of their children.

7668—Ladies' Blouse—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. In this all-covering apron, the entire body is in one piece, the front almost a waist, the back a trifle less so. The skirt has a plain front panel and sides which are gathered to the band.

7009—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. In this all-covering apron, the entire body is in one piece, the front almost a waist, the back a trifle less so. The skirt has a plain front panel and sides which are gathered to the band.

7662—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A most attractive little frock to be made with plaited or gathered skirt. The waist has visible closing at centre front; shoulder plait at either side loses its line below yoke depth to give fullness.

7636—Ladies' House Dress and Cap—Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. An appropriate garb for the particular housekeeper who wants to be comfortable while in the routine of home duties and at the same time, presentable. High or regulation waistline may be used and the skirt is cut in three gores.

7668—Ladies' Waist—Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. A perfectly plain waist and yet there are interesting touches of detail that will set off the garment, when made up. The full blouse has front closing and so deftly does the insertion outline this closing that we see an inset vest suggested.

7671—Children's Apron Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A pretty style, not too practical in appearance to serve as a dress. Made with long or short sleeves—a noticeable detail is the pocket at either side in fancy cut and finished with edging.

7263—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The plainness of the blouse of this dress is relieved by a Puritan collar in either of two sizes, leaving the neck just a trifle exposed. The sleeves may be long or short. The three gore skirt may have either raised or regulation waistline.

7686—Girl's Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This dress shows a garment that is really very stylish and up to date. It has a separate gullepe and admits of being made with long or short sleeves. The waist is gathered above a belt in a way that suggests the Russian style.

6937—Ladies' Waist—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This natty shirt waist has back and shoulder yoke in one, while the fronts are gathered at the top and open in the center, displaying a plain vest cut in one with the collar. Plain sleeves end at the wrist in a fancy cuff.

7654—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. This design is one of chic simplicity. The full blouse is slightly gathered at the waist line under an embroidered belt of the material. Attached to a body lining is the four-gored skirt which, with inverted plaits at the sides of back with plaits at front sides also, lends itself to panel front and back.

7661—Ladies' Skirt—Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. A smart, stylish model this is, having a slightly raised waistline; to give it the roomy character necessary for convenience, the inserted side sections are a feature.

7296—Ladies' Skirt—Cut in sizes 22 to 36 inches waist measure. Specially suited to the needs of stout women this plain walking skirt is made with either raised or regulation waistline and with side front closing. The material is plain about the body and flares at the lower edge.

7663—Ladies' Chemise—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This is a perfectly cut garment, made in regulation or envelope style and with round or square neck. The picture shows the graceful lines to conform to the figure. Scalloping or embroidering may be used to trim.

cord in the world than we now see; and which always subsists in families where the parents, though mistaken and unwise, think to gratify every expressed desire of their children.

Odd Bits

Plant some chervil in the garden in April; it is an old-fashioned garnish, and looks like maiden-hair fern. A short row will furnish enough of the lacy garnish for a whole summer; it can be potted for winter use, just as you do parsley. The color is a delicate green, and it is sometimes used in soups to give a delicious flavor.

Try the Swiss Chard for summer greens. It will make delicious salads so long as the leaves are tender, and when they grow old, the leaf stalks should be stripped off the green leaf and cooked as asparagus. Cut only the leaves, and they will grow out again.

If your wall paper needs cleaning, take cheese cloth bags, fill with bran, and use as you would a scrub brush; bran is excellent for cleaning the bath tub, and for many other purposes, used in little bags of cheese cloth. The cleansing qualities of flour and bran are many.

For cleaning the linoleum, go over it once a week with a cloth dipped in equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil; then, when it is clean, rub briskly until polished with a clean, dry cloth. It will look like new, and wear much longer.

If you must use hard water for the laundry, and are obliged to rinse and blue your garments in the same, it is said that a cupful of sweet milk added to the water before putting in the bluing, will keep it from streaking. Another way is to soften the water with a little powdered borax, or even a little potash, and the bluing will be all right.

It is said that brown or tan shoes that have become darkened or discolored may be renovated by applying to them a mixture of equal proportions of liquid ammonia, milk, and water with a soft cloth. Let get perfectly dry, then polish with a pad until the surface shines.

When moving into a new house, the paint should be sponged with water containing a little ammonia, and when the dirt and dust of previous tenants have been removed, the entire woodwork should be wiped carefully with a cloth moistened with crude oil. Once or twice a year go over the woodwork with an oiled rag, and it will retain its finish and remain clean without any hard labor. Such places as handles of doors, etc., where dirt is apt to gather, should be sponged occasionally throughout the year or whenever the house is cleaned, and the hard work of scrubbing will not be necessary.

When ink stains are to be removed from wash goods that are fast-colored or white, try soaking for half an hour in a weak solution of cider vinegar; wring out and drop into a basin of water containing a tablespoonful of any good washing powder, set the vessel on the back of the stove and bring slowly to the boiling point, but do not let boil. Then wring out and wash in the usual manner, and you will find the stain removed, and the white goods beautifully bleached.

Here is the new way of polishing silverware—Mix one tablespoonful of salt, using level measure, one level tablespoonful of powdered alum, one level teaspoonful of cream tartar, and two quarts of rain-water. Stir until dissolved, then put in a bottle and cork. Shake well before using. Lay silverware in a small vessel, and partly cover with the liquid, turning until every part is wet, then take out and let dry about ten minutes. When dry, polish with a piece of chamois, or a soft woolen cloth.

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