

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Thomas E. Taylor, secretary of the colored men's branch of the Young Men's Christian association, whose resignation was tendered some time ago, will become secretary of the New York branch, and left August 20 to take up his work there. F. E. DeFrantz, who has been physical director of the colored branch for the last three years, has been appointed acting secretary until the position can be filled permanently, reports the Indianapolis News.

The branch in New York is in Fifty-third street and the property is valued at \$75,000. The board of management recently bought a lot in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, and work on a \$110,000 building will be begun in November.

Mr. Taylor's resignation has been deeply regretted by those interested in the success of the Y. M. C. A. branch here. He came here in 1905 when the association had its headquarters in rented property in North California street, and there were only 17 members. Doctor Hummons was president of the board of management when Mr. Taylor came here. During the 11 years Mr. Taylor has been secretary the membership reached 1,000. Mr. Taylor said he attributes much of the success of the association to the interest of George L. Knox, now president of the board of management. In speaking of the association here three years ago when the new building was dedicated, Booker T. Washington said its work was not surpassed by that of any like organization he knew of, and that it was doing one of the greatest needs in the community life of the city.

Mr. Taylor said the relations of the Central Y. M. C. A. and the colored men's branch always have been friendly, and that too much cannot be said of the interest of A. H. Godard, secretary, whose advice has always been available and whose influence has been exerted in the interest of the colored work whenever it was needed.

Mr. Taylor was born and reared in London, Canada, and for six years before coming to this city was a letter carrier there. He attended the first meeting called for boys by the Central association in London, and held many responsible positions in the boys' department, later becoming a member of the board of directors.

The world's fastest runner will never race again, if physicians who are attending him are correct.

Howard P. Drew, the colored athlete, who holds the world's record of 9.3 seconds for 100 yards and has equaled the mark of 21.1-5 seconds for 220 yards, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis at Los Angeles. His left side is affected and it was announced that he may recover partially, but that the affliction is certain to bar him from fast competition for the rest of his life.

Drew is a Springfield, Mass., boy and it was as a member of the high school track team of that city that he first gained fame. He was on the American team at the Stockholm Olympic contests and has retained the national championship for years.

Drew completed in the Lake Front Olympic games at Chicago, and defeated the best of the athletes in that city.

For the past two years he has made his home on the coast, competing for a California school. He is married and has a family.

Attention has been called before to the wide employment of electric pocket lamps by the fighting men of Europe. According to a recent statement in the Daily Mail, it is learned that two London firms have produced between them no less than 2,000,000 batteries during the last year. Prior to the war only about 50,000 such batteries were made in the entire United Kingdom.

The annual encyclopedia of Negro progress issued at Tuskegee contains a list of towns and settlements in the United States populated and governed almost entirely by negroes. Most of these towns are small. Buxton, Ia., with 5,000 population, 1,000 of whom are whites, being the largest, and Boley, Okla., the next. It will be interesting to witness the results of this experiment.

California has several fine sea-level highways. They skirt the shore of the Pacific and are built of concrete.

Apparatus to sterilize air and medicate it for the use of invalids has been invented by a Pittsburgh man.

A large industry in Christiania, Norway, has leased its idle land at a cheap rate to its employees, who will erect thereon individual suburban homes of their own.

A new trap to be attached to a refrigerator drain pipe permits waste water to flow out, but prevents the entrance of warm air or vermin.

Mrs. Eliza Ward of Asbury, Md., has three sons and seven grandsons in Company L, the colored unit of the First Maryland regiment.

A Detroit woman invented a syringe for applying scalp lotions that is so shaped as to fit closely to the head and deliver its contents in a narrow stream.

New York requires 400,000,000 pounds of sugar yearly; 45,000,000 pounds of coffee, at a cost of \$11,000,000, and 3,000,000 pounds of tea.

Six per cent of the line of a full-blooded bull in Switzerland will be worth \$100,000 and 15.5 per cent

The public farewell tendered by the committee of management of the colored Y. M. C. A., in the association rooms, in honor of Thomas E. Taylor, secretary who left for New York, where he is to become head of the New York branch, was evidence of the high regard in which Taylor is held by the colored citizens. The occasion was also a welcome to F. E. DeFrantz, former physical director, who is becoming acting secretary of the work there. Dr. J. H. Ward, for many years chairman of the membership committee, was master of ceremonies.

A number of white and colored citizens participated in the program, all of whom praised Taylor for his self-sacrificing spirit, his courage, faith and optimism. The belief was expressed that few men could have accomplished what Taylor had in the 11 years he has been connected with the colored branch. E. E. Stacy, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., the first speaker on the program, spoke in the highest terms of what Taylor had accomplished in the state, referring to him as a pioneer in the Y. M. C. A. movement among the colored people of Indiana. He spoke of the genuine friendship existing between Taylor and all the Y. M. C. A. workers, how his enthusiasm and faith in the future of the colored branch had inspired workers of the central association and the field of workers to a larger interest in the success of the colored work.—Indianapolis News.

The 1916-1917 "Negro Year-Book" estimates that the colored race is now raising \$1,500,000 yearly in this country for the support of schools—most of this probably going to denominational colleges and academies, but much being expended in rural districts upon primary schools. The Rosenwald fund for building country schoolhouses, for example, offers contributions only to communities which have themselves raised an equal amount. For private and other schools for the Negro in 1914-15, the United States, the whites and the colored spent \$703,350. For colored public schools the 16 former slave states, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma spent \$10,695,000, which is a little more than one-ninth the amount expended for white public schools. Making all schools and the country as a whole, to Negro education was given less than \$15,000,000—as against nearly \$20,000,000 spent for education of the whites. The combined budget of four or five of our largest universities would equal the amount spent on the separate education of our Negro population! The spectacle of a none too prosperous Negro population giving (for it) large sums ought to inspire more generosity among the whites.—New York Post.

Trammen put off two young men who had boarded a boxcar at Weatherly, Mo. Between that place and Maysville the train had a wreck and that particular car was badly smashed. When the boys later walked into Maysville they hunted up the brakemen and thanked them for saving their lives.

The harbor of Hamburg has been equipped with floating docks of two types, which permit them to raise from the water vessels longer than the docks themselves.

Two blind men have started a basket-making business near Worcester, Mass. They are Axel Carlson and August Kellstrom, each of whom lost his sight two years ago. They are raising their own willows and have half an acre now about two feet tall, in the rear of their little workshop.

An automobile built for the czar can be converted into a motor sleigh by replacing the front wheels with runners and placing chains on the rear ones.

The seven principal engineering societies of Germany have combined into a new association called the Deutscher Vereine. (German Association of Technical Scientific societies).

All the steam railways in New Zealand are owned and operated by the government. There are about 3,000 miles of road in operation, and new lines are under construction.

An opening extends through a new rubber hot-water bottle into which a glass bottle can be inserted to keep the contents of the latter warm.

Three of the most enthusiastic motion picture fans in Atlanta, Ga., are sixty-five years of age and go to the movies in roller chairs. One of this trio is a woman.

Pure food advocates in Japan recently discovered that much rice was adulterated with quartz sand to increase its weight.

Tuberculosis among the miners in the South African gold fields has been reduced by the use of electricity for light.

Japan obtains more than 2,000,000 horse power from its streams by nearly 400 hydroelectric plants.

Experiments have indicated to Honduras that it may become an important cotton-raising nation.

The desk clock and electric light have been combined in a new space-saving office convenience.

A humming bird, when stripped of its feathers, is no larger than a human

INTERNED CREWS OF GERMAN SHIPS BUILD A VILLAGE

Scarcely Six Months in the Making It Attracts Wide Attention.

LITTLE GERMANY IN ITSELF

Three Hundred Little Model Houses and Other Structures That Go to Make Up a Village Are Constructed From Scraps.

Norfolk, Va.—At the Portsmouth navy yard, near Norfolk, Va., there is a village of almost a thousand persons that has been scarcely six months in the making, which is attracting attention throughout the country. Visitors to the yard vie with one another for the precious and somewhat rare passes which will admit one to the peculiar place, and thousands of post cards showing scenes within its limits are sold daily.

The village is unincorporated and without legalized form of government. Its residents, though filled with civic pride rare in its intensity, are absolutely opposed to increasing the population. They toll and spit in the village only as it pleases them, yet they eat regularly, sleep regularly and are assured of a comfortable existence, at least, until the end of the great European war.

And, now that war has been mentioned, you have the key to the identity of this strange municipality in the making. It is the village built by the interned crews of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German war vessels, which ran into the Virginia capes within 30 days of each other for safety, about a year ago, and since have been interned by the United States government for the duration of the war.

Build Wonder Village. Cast into the waters of a neutral country and realizing that their stay probably would be long, these sturdy, blond Teuton sons did not sit on the docks and mourn their fate. Instead, they sprang upon the land, grabbed every scrap of wood and metal and cloth and leather and every drop of paint that came their way and began the construction of their wonder village.

From scraps gathered from hither and yon in the navy yard and out of it, more than 300 little model houses, a windmill, a chapel and other structures that go to make up the village have been constructed. They line pretty streets.

Their front yards bloom with flowers and their back yards are filled with garden truck. Nor is the end yet. Today you see a load of old boxes or discarded ends of boards going into the village and tomorrow a new house, of which they will be a part, will be under construction. Building operations always are under way.

The start of the village came with the granting of the use of the east end of the yard, near where the great interned ships lie, by the commandant to the interned men. It is composed of several acres cut off from the remainder of the yard so completely that it seems a little Germany within itself. On one side is the Potomac river and the two ships. Another side is bounded now by the immense United States collier O'Ryan, in the making. Green grass, a wood and some water form the other two sides.

Must Have Pass. The village must be approached through guards from the O'Ryan collier side; so, unless you have a pass, there is little chance of seeing it. The executive officers of the interned ships issue the passes, regular navy yard officers having nothing to do with them.

As the village grew it became obvious that it was planned with infinite skill. Not only were there streets and yards laid out, but even streets and parks were added. The owner of each piece of property was made to realize that he would be held strictly responsible for his place being kept neat and clean.

When word of the building progress that was being made reached the outside world German sympathizers began to lend a hand. Contributions of various kinds poured in, and when, a few weeks ago, the first formal opening was held, visiting crowds marveled at the wonders the interned crews had worked with their poor material and few outside contributions.

That opening day was a proud one for the residents. The band from the ship—and it is a good one—played; the men marched and showed visitors about the village, and a regular carnival was staged. With all of the business acumen of Yankee horse traders, the Germans arrested persons for alleged violations of their village laws and fined them before magistrates.

All paid their fines willingly, for the money went to the German Red Cross fund for the benefit of blinded soldiers. Every prisoner was permitted to assess his own fine. Where fines were too low or the prisoner was good natured, he was arrested again.

All of the usual attractions of an amateur carnival were at hand. There were cold drinks, hot dogs and museums to soothe the palate and ease the eye. Frequently the mayor, or Dorachuz, would put a new bulletin on his bulletin board, and immediately

MISSING MAN COMES BACK

Kentuckian Finds That His Wife Has Divorced Him and Daughters Are Married.

Frankfort, Ky.—Lister Grossfeld walked out of his home in Louisville 15 years ago and never returned. His wife ultimately thought he was dead and taught his daughters, four and nine years old, to believe he was. On Thursday he entered the grocery of his brother, Wood Grossfeld, here

COUNT AND COUNTESS VON BERNSTORFF



Count and Countess von Bernstorff, photographed at the time of the arrival of the countess in New York, after a stay of two years in Germany. Lines of care have been drawn in the face of the German ambassador since the outbreak of the war.

the crowds would flock toward it and read with as much interest as if it had been the work of a regular mayor. The houses are occupied only in the daytime. When sundown comes the men board their ships for the night. During the daytime they enjoy themselves on land at will, drinking coffee, playing cards or reading within the houses.

Besides killing time by improving the village, the men have a great number of pets, and they also indulge in athletic games. They have dogs, chickens, birds and cats which they treasure as children would. On the athletic field they hold tournaments, boxing matches and athletic games, as well as swing Indian clubs and play medley ball and football. All of the men are in splendid physical condition as a result of their outdoor play. If called upon to return to the sea tomorrow they would be none the worse off for their enforced vacation.

Their Chief Interest. War news, of course, forms the greater part of their interest. They follow every detail closely, and whenever anything of great moment happens, or is reported to have happened, the folk of the tidewater country anxiously inquire for the German village view of it. And for persons interned as they are they have wonderful insight on coming events. Much gossip which one hears around the capes about things that are likely to

HANDY MAN FALLS HEIR TO LEGACY

Quaint Character in New York Village Gets \$60,000 Legacy.

IS STAGGERED BY THE NEWS

Helped Perfect Invention Made Owner Wealthy and Latter Remembers Him in His Will—His Plans.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—The greatest of all miracles has occurred right in this village. "Lew" Keith is worth a fortune. It is hard for people to believe it, but it's an actual fact. So far as he can recall, "Lew" never had more than five dollars at one time in his life, and now he is worth \$60,000.

"Lew" is the modern Rip Van Winkle. He is about sixty-five years of age. He was born here, but moved away soon after the war, with his folks, and passed a few years in Missouri, returning again to remain the rest of his life. A good many towns have characters like "Lew." He can recite Shakespeare by the week. He is a philosopher with a quaintness of expression which makes him highly entertaining. He has always made his living "tinkering." He can make a motor boat, a violin, a camera, a threshing machine—in fact, he can make anything or mend anything that anyone ever dreamed of. But he never tried to make any money. He never wanted any.

But listen to what has befallen him: A few weeks ago John R. Webster, village president, got a letter from Sedalia, Mo., asking if "Lew" Keith were alive, and if so to furnish proofs of his identity.

"Tell 'em I'm alive, all right," was "Lew's" nonchalant comment.

Mr. Webster did. Back came a letter from the vice president of a trust company in St. Louis. This is, in substance, what it said:

In 1878 a man named Carter, living in Sedalia, was at work on a machine to separate zinc from ore. He was unable to perfect his device. "Lew" Keith, a young man, happened in and tinkered around till the machine was complete. "Lew" moved away. Mr. Carter patented the machine and made a fortune out of it. Many times during his life he started to hunt up "Lew" Keith, but never followed out the notion. When he died, Mr. Carter, a very

wealthy man, provided in his will that \$60,000 should be set aside to provide an income for life for "Lew" Keith, in case he could be found.

The receipt of this information caused some comment and surprise in Silver Creek. It didn't bother "Lew" much. One day he was observed wending a somewhat unsteady course from one hotel to another, and he was asked wherefore.

"Nothin', only I've been somewhat staggered by the news," he said.

It's all true. Lew says he was in Sedalia in 1878. He says he worked for Mr. Carter and helped him with the machine.

"It wasn't anything to worry over, though," he says. "All Carter needed was a suggestion or two, and I had the suggestions—that's all there was to it."

A few days ago a check came from the St. Louis trust company, and with it a letter asking that "Lew" journey to Sedalia to establish himself permanently in his new income. "Lew" has gone. Word has come back that "everything is all right."

The trust fund provides an income of \$60,000 per cent or \$3,000 a year. This is roughly \$68 a week. Considering that "Lew" has never earned more than ten or fifteen—although he might easily have earned many times that if he had applied his ingenuity, this weekly provision is worth mentioning.

"I shall build a bungalow myself," said "Lew" the other day. "I shall have it lined with shelves. One shelf will contain a demijohn so visitors shall not depart unrefreshed. The others will contain books, and I'll spend my time reading. I'll read my head off. There is one observation I would like to make: One never knows how many friends he has till he has a fortune left to him. I have received ten invitations to dinner already from people who hadn't spoken to me in thirty years. It all proves that virtue is its own reward."

SUNFLOWER ON DEAD LIMB

Plant Thrives While Vegetation on Earth Perishes for Lack of Moisture.

Petersburg, Ind.—J. W. Wilson, an attorney of this town, has a dead South Carolina poplar tree in the back of his law office. Several months ago he noticed a sprig of green sprouting from one of the limbs. He knew the tree was dead and watched the sprout until now it has grown into a large sunflower bush that will be ready to bloom in a few days. There is no way to get moisture to the sunflower, and the limb is less than two inches in diameter, yet it has withstood the drought while vegetation on the earth has perished.

Bluebird Steals Letters.

Nashville, Ind.—John Sweers, living near Elkinsville, Brown county, is a patron of a rural route and has a mail box for the reception of mail. A few weeks ago he deposited a letter in the box, but the carrier failed to find it. The second time he mailed a letter and again it was missing. Again he deposited a letter, and this time he kept watch. To his amazement he saw a bluebird light on the mail box, hop inside, come out with the letter in its bill and fly away.

The KITCHEN CABINET

We are all imperfect and the two things that make it possible for the perfect people to live together in peace and joy are forgiving and forgetting.

FOR DAINTY APPETITES.

Cut an unpeeled eggplant in one-fourth-inch slices, salt each; put them together again and press under a heavy weight an hour or more. Cut them into equal lengths a fourth of an inch wide, rejecting the skin, dry them and roll them in flour and cornmeal mixed; season with salt, pepper, and a dash of nutmeg. Drop a few at a time into hot olive oil and fry until a delicate brown. Drain on soft paper and serve at once.

Macaroni Savory.—Take a quart of cooked macaroni, two green peppers, two onions, chop the vegetables and fry 15 minutes in olive oil, tossing them constantly; add one cupful of tomatoes and a half cupful of grated cheese.

Masked Sweetbreads.—Remove the pipes and skin from a pound of blanched sweetbreads, then put through the meat grinder with two slices of salt pork. Form into cutlets and roll them in cheese-stuff to keep their shape. Place on ice to become firm. After an hour or two saute them on one side, only using butter; then place them in a buttered baking sheet, baked side up. Cover them with the following mixture: Scald a small onion in water five minutes, drain and slice it and cook in a tablespoonful of butter until it is slightly brown; add one cupful of stock and cook until tender; press through a sieve with the stock. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter; add a third of a cupful of flour; half a teaspoonful of salt, and a little paprika. Add enough cream to the onion and stock mixture to make one and a third cupfuls; add this to the mixture in the pan; when boiling, add one large egg, cook for a moment, then add a dash of cayenne and nutmeg. Cover the sweetbreads about a fourth of an inch with this. Cool, then cover with bread crumbs, mixed in melted butter. Place a whole mushroom, cooked in butter, on each cutlet, and garnish with strips of truffle or red and green peppers. Bake ten minutes. Serve with a brown mushroom sauce around the edge of the plate with a mound of fried eggplant straws in the center.

Chestnut Soup.—Boil four dozen large chestnuts for 15 minutes; let cool and peel them. Cook the chestnuts in three tablespoonfuls of melted butter for a few minutes, not letting them brown. Add to this three pints of chicken stock that has been well seasoned and let cook slowly until the chestnuts are soft. Pat nuts through a sieve and return to the stock. Serve with croutons.

Who bides his time and day by day Faces defeat full patiently; However poor his fortunes be, He will not fall in any quail. Of poverty the petty slave, It will grow golden in his palm. Who bides his time. —James W. Riley.

CHOICE, COOL DISHES.

Digestive troubles are not caused from any one food usually, but from too great an amount and too great a variety.

Salmon Mayonnaise.—Set a can of the best salmon into a saucepan of boiling water and cook for 15 minutes. Open and turn it out on the platter without breaking the mold. The finest salmon contains nothing that need be removed. Pour over it a half pint of mayonnaise dressing, containing a tablespoonful of horseradish. Garnish with dices of hard-boiled egg and serve with Saratoga potatoes.

Boiled Cucumbers.—Pare and cut the cucumbers in halves, lengthwise, and boil in salted water until tender, but still firm, then drain. Make a sauce of one tablespoonful each of butter and flour and one cupful of the water in which the cucumbers were cooked; add salt, pepper and the juice of half a lemon; when thick and smooth, add one half a pimento, shredded, and one tablespoonful of cooked peas. Lay the cucumber on strips of toast and pour the sauce over them.

Green Peppers in Tomato Sauce.—Cut up two quarts of fresh tomatoes, add one teaspoonful of salt, and boil over a quick fire for half an hour, stirring occasionally; then strain. There should be a pint or more. Put half a cupful of oil in a casserole, and when hot add two cloves of garlic finely minced, fry these until brown. Now add the strained tomatoes, a tablespoonful of minced parsley and three basil or bay leaves. Boil ten minutes. Cut ten green peppers in strips, removing the seeds and stems, add them to the tomato sauce and cook half an hour. Serve hot.

Stuffed Peppers.—Cut off the stem end of four sweet peppers and fill with rice, chicken, celery, onion juice, salt and pepper to taste. Moisten with olive oil and a little tomato. Sprinkle lightly with cheese and bake 40 minutes.

INTERESTING ITEMS

The warfare is spreading against the prairie dog. In Texas alone they annually eat enough grass to feed 1,622,500 cows.

Japan is becoming interested in sheep raising. The imperial stock farm at Hokkaido has bought animals in Australia.

The word "and" occurs 46,827 times in Holy Scriptures, 10,984 times in the Old Testament and 35,843 times in the New Testament.

Paris has opened an exposition of materials and methods of reconstructing damaged buildings, farms, highways, bridges, villages, etc.

Driven by a kerosene motor, a motorcycle has been invented that carries four persons seated ahead of one another and is controlled by the man on the back seat.

There are more than 100,000 acres of alpa palms in the Philippines, and the insular government is endeavoring to produce cheap sugar and alcohol from their sap.

There is no use arguing with the inevitable, the only argument with the east wind is to put on our overcoat.—Lowell.

WAYS TO TREAT FRUIT.

Cantaloupes are delicious when served in any form if they are chilled. One of the pretty ways to serve them is to cut them in quarters and garnish with three candied or mint cherries in each quarter. This method may be used as a dessert or as a beginning to the meal.

Peach Pie (Pennsylvania Dutch).—Line a pie plate with rich crust and fill with sliced peaches, either fresh or canned may be used; sprinkle with sugar and fill the crust with sour cream. Cover with tart strips and bake. Bake very slowly; this is simply delicious.

A pretty way to serve peaches is to peel them, halve them and fill the centers with chopped nuts and cover with whipped cream. On each serving place half a walnut.

Tart apples cooked with onions and a little salt pork fat; season with sugar, salt and pepper if liked. A most tasty dish to serve with meat as a vegetable.

Maple Apples.—Pare, halve and core half a dozen cooking apples and put into a kettle with two cupfuls of water and one cupful of maple sirup. Let simmer until they are tender, gently turning them with a fork when the edges begin to look clear. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Yellow Tomato and Chestnut Salad.—Pare 12 yellow tomatoes after dipping in scalding water, cut in halves and let stand in French dressing for half an hour. Blanch the chestnuts and chill some celery. Take a fourth of a cupful of sliced chestnuts and diced celery, mix with mayonnaise. Form nests of cress and lay the tomatoes in the cress in the shape of a maltose cross; then place a spoonful of the celery and chestnut mixture in the center on each serving. Pour over the dressing that has been drained from the tomatoes and serve with cream-cheese sandwiches.

Apple jelly made from the red Astrachans, using the peeling to give it color, makes a most beautiful jelly. Strawberry juice added to apple juice makes a delicious jelly both to see and taste.

If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if pleasure you must toil for it; if law, pleasure comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work his life is a happy one.—Ruskin.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

To remove fresh tea and coffee stains. Place the stained linen over a large bowl and pour through it boiling water from a teakettle held at a height to insure force. If the stains are obliterated soak with peroxide after they are hung on the line.

Old tea and coffee stains; soak in cold water first, then use boiling water as above. To remove cocoa and chocolate stains use cold, then boiling, water.

Four boiling water on fruit stains, arranging the stained surface over a bowl.

Blood stains, soak in cold water, then wash in hot soapsuds, and bleach in the sun.

Wine stains, cover the stains with salt; let stand a few minutes then, rinse in cold water.

To remove ink spots from gingham.—Wet the spots with milk and cover them with salt. Let stand some hours then rinse in several waters.

To remove ink spots from white fabric.—Put one or two drops of oxalic acid on the spots, rinse in several waters and finally in ammonia.

To remove grass stains.—Allow the spots to remain saturated with alcohol for a little time, then wash in clear water. Another method—rub with molasses, then wash in hot soapsuds, or a little lard, to loosen the grass fiber, is rubbed well into the cloth, and is then washed out in hot suds; is usually effective.

To remove mildew.—Use lemon juice and sunshine, or if deep-seated, soak in a solution of one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four quarts of cold water until the mildew disappears. Rinse several times in clear water.

To remove rust stains.—Lemon Juice and salt or salts of lemon are the most valuable removers. Moisten the salts with water and moisten the spot; let it lie in the sun until the spot disappears. A second application may be needed. When all other means fail, smoke stains over a funnel placed over a bit of burning sulphur, confining the fumes as much as possible to the spot needing treatment, then wash thoroughly as the sulphur rots the thread.

Usually two or three treatments of peroxide in the sunshine will take out stains on table linen.

Heinie Maxwell