

for laces. Used for silks, fine muslins, mull, lace, net, Chiffon veils (as fine lace). If very fine wash in a bottle or if firm wash in a basin of warm soapy water. Rinse and stiffen just a little in gum water. Always pin out, otherwise iron drags it. If crepe leave to dry, lined out only.

### BRAN WATER

Boil 1 cup of bran in 1 qt. water 20 to 30 minutes. Add a second quart of water, cold. Strain through a cheese cloth. Use this with a small quantity of melted soap for washing. Rinse in the doubly diluted bran water. Bran cleanses, keeps the Holland tint and cleanses slightly. It is used for anything Holland colored, with a holland or cream ground in linen or cotton, fancy work or unbleached linen, stenciling, cretines, with cream or Holland grounds. In case of very delicate colors the bran will cleanse sufficiently without soap, thus lessening the chance of fading.

Use 1-2 cup of soap bark to 2 cups of boiling water. Let steep 10 minutes. Strain. It is not necessary to wash it thoroughly from the goods as for soap. For renovating dark woolen skirts—sponge or brush with soap bark. It both brightens and cleans.

### GREASE SOLVENTS

(a) Naptha—very volatile. (b) Benzine—not so odorous as gasoline. (c) Turpentine—odorless, and will leave a ring if not pure. (d) Gasoline—cheapest. If purified the odor does not cling. (e) Chloroform—very volatile and very expensive. (f) Ether—very volatile and expensive. (g) Wood Alcohol—the more volatile the material, the less chance of leaving a ring. The last three used in equal proportions excellent for removing stains from delicate fabric, but expensive.

### METHODS OF USING GASOLINE

1. As in water cleaning, it is best to soak the goods in it,
2. Soap may be used for very dirty parts. It is better especially with a large garment to rub the dirty parts first with soap before