

DRY CLEANING

1. Gasoline or other grease solvents. 2. French cleaning, —term usually applied to methods where warm powders as flour, rice flour, cornstarch, Fullers' earth, French chalk, etc., are rubbed in and left to absorb the dirt. This method is particularly good for greasy dirt spots. 3. Combinations of 1 and 2.

General term dry cleaning is applied because further finishing as in washing with water is not necessary.

ADVANTAGES OF DRY CLEANING

1. Leaves the fibres with original dressing and finish. 2. Is usually less hard on fibres especially in case of kid, etc. 3. Gasoline, etc., disinfects clothes. Even moths seldom molest clothes dry cleaned. 4. Valuable trimming may be left on and is unharmed. 5. As ironing is not usually necessary, garments that are shirred, etc., may be done with much less trouble.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Gasoline leaves a bad odor which is only removed by heat. 2. More expensive than water and soap. 3. Dangerous. 4. Will only remove dirt held by grease or grease vapors, egg, fruit and coffee stains are not removed. 5. Cleans only silk and wool, not cotton to any extent. Light goods may be cleaned with ammonia and water. For spots on very delicate goods use equal part of deodorized benzine, ether and chloroform. Spots should be sponged until dry to avoid rings.

Shiny spots may be removed by rubbing with blue water.

GUM WATER

1-4 cup Gum Arabic, 1 qt. boiling water. Let dissolve in water over steam in a warm place. Strain. Bottle. Keep in a cool place. 2 tablespoons to the cup for silks. 3 tablespoons to the cup of water for muslins. 1 tablespoon to the cup of water