

HELPS FOR THE STORE AND HOME

CLEANING, POLISHING, RENOVATING *and REPAIRING*

Brightening Brass

To clean lacquered brass wash it gently in lukewarm water, rub with cloth dipped in equal parts of vinegar and lemon juice and then polish with dry leather.

To Clean Carpet Sweeper Brush

The brush can be easily removed, and, after combing, a thorough washing in good soap-suds, with a subsequent rinsing and standing on end to dry, will make the brush as good as new. Try it, and the color of the soap-suds will convince you that your fugs were being swept with a dirty article.

Candle Points

Candles hardened by being kept in the refrigerator, or a cool place, will burn longer than others. Keep the wick "snuffed," as did our grandmothers; when you blow a candle out blow up, instead of over the light, and the candle will not gutter, but burn evenly next time. Church or wake candles cost more, but are made of harder material and last longer.

For a candle economy, shape a cork to fit the candlestick, then drive through the center a sharp nail, bringing the pointed end out on top. Place the end of the candle on the point of the nail, and you will be able to burn all candle ends down to the very last.

Loose Castors.

If annoyed by castors dropping out of any article of furniture, try soaking large corks in water to make them pliable, then pounding them into the socket. Make a small hole in center of cork and drive the castor in it. If the cork is large enough to fill the socket you will have no further trouble.

Freshening Leather Chairs

Leather chairs will keep in good condition much longer if they are

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occasionally wiped off with a cloth dipped in a very little sweet oil.

Remove every particle of dust before using oil and see that it is rubbed in until dry, or it acts as a dirt collector.

Embossed leather may be cleaned with turpentine and polished with soft cheesecloth.

Regilding Gold Chairs

It will not be necessary to remove the old gilt before applying the new. Wipe it off with a rag dipped in warm soap suds, then rub dry with a clean rag to leave the surface free from soil or grit when the new coat is put on.

There are a number of gold paints that come for this purpose, some very good, others so poor that the article renovated may be bright gold when finished, and then turn black within a few days.

Cleanliness Essential

Perfect cleanliness will prevent roaches and mice from congregating. If every particle of food is cleared away at the close of the day's work vermin will not be attracted to the place. Fastidious customers will not be offended by observing traces of these repulsive visitors, to say nothing of the comfort of all concerned in the establishment, whether in work or salesroom.

Care of Clocks

Every clock needs regular care and superintendence if it is to keep time accurately. Some one should be made responsible and put in charge of the clock to wind and regulate it.

A clock should be wound, as far as possible, at one stated time, and be regulated at fixed periods; its face and hands should occasionally be delicately dusted. A periodical oiling may also be necessary, and for this purpose employ the purest oil, purified by a quart of limewater to a gallon of oil. Shake this, and allow it to stand for a few days and then carefully pour off the pure oil without disturbing the sediment. The oil should be applied to the works with a fine camel's-hair brush.

When a clock does not run continuously, or stops frequently, the cause is often due to a lack of oil. This may be remedied by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton with kerosene oil and placing it in-

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side the clock, below the pendulum. When the cotton is removed a month or so later it is found to be very dirty. This shows that the fumes of the kerosene oil have not only oiled the clock, but have also cleaned it.

A Portable Closet

If one has not much closet room, or wishes a place to keep clothes for a time out of the dust, an excellent portable closet can be made in the following manner: Take a two-folder clothes rack and put in a corner of the room. Fasten a brass rod across the top in front, from one of the uprights to the other; this is to put the curtain on. Cut out a piece of stiff pasteboard in triangular shape to fit the top and cover with white oil-cloth, binding it around the edges. This can be laid upon the top to keep the dust out and is ready to be moved at any time. Put screw-hooks along the rods in the inside to hang the cloth upon. Enamel all in white. Silkoline or any material can be used for the curtain, and can be suspended by rings to the rod, or a deep casing can be run in the curtain and the rod run through this. This is an excellent way to protect clothes when away on a vacation if there is no closet available.

Hanging Curtains

To make thin sash or casement curtains hang evenly, make the casing for the curtain rod, insert the rod and hang the material from the fixtures. Now draw down the window shade as far as you wish the curtain to come when finished. With bottom of shade as guide the hem may be pinned or basted and the curtain will hang straight. This will be found much better than measuring the stuff and hemming before hanging.

When hanging curtains that are longer than the usual sill length, measure half the width of the window, lay your curtains out on the floor, put a pleat the full length of the curtain, near the back edge. Now put your curtain up over the pole and pin it to get the right length; take it down again and baste so that the pole will slip through easily. Turn the superfluous length over the back, fold into a three-inch hem and stitch in place. Thus you avoid either cutting off the curtain or having the extra length hanging unevenly next to the window-shade.

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Hygienic Dust Catcher

When cleaning upholstered furniture it is often either impossible or inconvenient to move it out-of-doors. When this is the case, place a damp cloth over the upholstery and use the clothes-beater over the cloth, changing it several times during the process. The dust will adhere to the cloth and not fill the room.

A Home-Made Dustless Duster

Most housekeepers use dry cloths or rags for dusting, and some of the dust is wiped in streaks over the furniture, and brushed into the air. Why not prepare your dust cloths at a trifling cost so that the dust will stick to them, and not get into the air again? Take one part raw linseed oil and mix with four parts gasoline, and bottle, taking the same precautions as with gasoline alone to guard against fires. Take the cloth or rag used for dusting, merely moisten it by pouring the mixture on it while wadded together, then open it out and swing it a few moments in the open air until the gasoline has evaporated out of it, when a slight film of oil will still remain in the cloth, sufficient to hold the dust firmly on its surface and wipe cleanly and quickly a varnished surface. If properly prepared no undesirable oil will remain on the furniture.

Washing Enamel Paint

The beauty of the white paint and enamel that are so deservedly popular is dependent upon spotlessness. There are various things that will remove spots therefrom, but the following method will leave the paint almost better than when new. It works like a charm upon painted or enameled metal beds, too, and doubtless upon numerous other things:

Have ready two white cheese-cloth cloths. Put them into hot water and then wring out until they are no longer wet, but merely well dampened. Upon one of them rub a good white soap. The result will be a heavy cream, but not a lather. Rub this upon the soiled places until the latter disappears, which will be immediately unless the case be a very bad one; then wipe off with the other cloth. The secret of success lies in the cream that is *not* a lather, in the mildness of the soap used, and in the dampness instead of the wetness of the white cloths.

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Care of Floors and Woodwork

Waxed floors should rarely be washed except before rewaxing.

A hardwood floor can be kept from scratches if the legs of the chairs and tables have a bit of felt pasted on the bottom. For this old felt hats can be utilized.

Freshening Frames

Frames of upholstered furniture will need freshening as much as the covering, so if the wood is dirty it should first be washed with warm soap and water. This process will not harm any kind of wood.

After cleansing the wood should be wiped thoroughly dry with clean rags and then polished. For this process there are many prepared polishes, but a mixture of crude oil and turpentine in equal quantities is successful. This finisher is applied to the wood with a piece of flannel and afterward polished with a soft rag. There may be polishes that are more brilliant for the time, but the home-made one lasts. It is a cheap preparation also for keeping stained floors in condition. Try brightening the wood by rubbing pulverized pumice stone lightly over the surface. Apply this with a soft flannel cloth which before was moistened with a few drops of crude linseed oil. Don't make the mistake of getting refined linseed oil or the result will not be satisfactory. When all scratches and spots have disappeared with the rubbing of the pumice wipe off the surface with a cheesecloth rag and then work in the raw linseed oil with a flannel cloth until the wood takes a polish. The longer it is rubbed the brighter the surface will become. This treatment may be given every three or four weeks if desired.

To Clean Furniture

Upholstered furniture should be taken to the yard and lightly beaten. Sweep off all dust and with a small paint brush remove dirt from all crevices. If moths get into upholstery remove the cover. Beat the hair or jute filling free from dust, put it into a muslin bag and bake in the oven to kill moths. This process also lightens the material. A soiled silk cover may be cleaned without removing it by scrubbing with gasoline.

How to Clean Upholstered Furniture

After removing the slip covers the furniture should be taken into

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the open air, and if of velvet, plush or corduroy, be lightly beaten with a rattan carpet beater. Tufted furniture requires care in cleansing, whether flat buttons or silk tufts are used.

For this cleaning the best implement for removing dust from under the tufts is a small round paint brush, sufficiently stiff to force itself into crevices. It must not be too harsh, or it will injure the fabric.

An English clothes brush is better than a whisk broom for brushing velvet and silk, because it is made with hair bristles.

An old silk handkerchief is the best kind of cloth to use on silk pieces, for it can be rubbed smoothly over the surface and the fingers, wrapped with a bit of the handkerchief, worked into all the corners and crevices.

Spots and soil are apt to come to light after furniture has been covered for the summer. These defects generally respond to home treatment. For example, if grease caused the stain the warm iron and paper method may be applied, afterward rubbing with chloroform or ether. These fluids will not harm the most delicate colors or fabrics.

• Velvet, however, must not be subjected to the warm iron, because the pile would be crushed if so pressed. Ether generously applied will probably remove the stains, but, should it fail, try any of a number of good preparations for such purposes that are for sale upon the market.

Blood stains will respond if covered with a paste made from raw cornstarch and water and exposed to the sun for a day. Glycerine and alcohol in equal quantities are valuable in the removal of fruit stains. After applying this mixture clean warm water should be used as a rinse.

In using these remedies it should be borne in mind that rubbing roughens the material, so a gentle dabbing of the solvent, with the use of a clean cloth, answers the purpose. It is a mistake to spread stains by the careless use of home remedies.

If in the process of removing stains the color becomes affected it can generally be restored by touching lightly with chloroform.

Tapestry coverings may be thoroughly brushed with a fairly stiff whisk broom, and if faded or shabby may be freshened by wiping

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quickly with a clean cloth wrung out of a solution of ammonia, one to twenty parts of hot water.

Home-Made Furniture Polish

To cleanse one's furniture with special attention to renewing its freshness, is sometimes to save money otherwise spent at a cabinet maker's. And for this work a most excellent polish for any hard wood is one composed of one-third each of wood alcohol, vinegar and olive oil. An eighth of the quantity of linseed oil added will increase its polishing capacities, but this necessitates greater elbow grease to prevent stickiness of the wood surface.

Powdered pumice and olive oil make a splendid cleanser for mahogany. Especially with an old piece, the beauty and depth of color may be entirely dimmed by dust and dirt that has collected through the months, if not the years.

The best way of treating it then is to have a soft bit of cloth—cheese cloth is good; wet it with oil and then dip into finely powdered pumice. With the pad thus made the wood is rubbed vigorously, renewing the oil or powder as needed, according to the condition of the swab. It will rapidly become dirty and must be folded under from time to time that the old dirt shall not be rubbed in again.

To Cut Glass

Frequently a small piece of glass is needed for some purpose. It may be cut out by filling a deep pan or bowl with water; then put the hands, glass and scissors completely under the water, and hold them there while the cutting is done. Ordinary window glass can be cut in any shape desired in this way.

Many Materials Can Be Utilized

Few women, perhaps, know that old, soiled or faded chenille curtains and draperies can be rewoven into handsome reversible rugs, but this can be done where the carpets are woven. It requires five pounds to make one square yard, which, roughly estimated, is usually the weight of one curtain.

Rugs from old carpets can be woven plain or with borders and with fringed ends, as the customer wishes.

Band borders are placed a few inches above the edge on the ends

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of rugs. End borders are woven on the extreme edge, and then there is a third border effect. This goes around the four sides. There is no extra charge for the border decorating the ends of the rugs, but if it goes all around them, 25 cents per square yard is added.

When a fancy rug is desired, the same kind of carpet in two different colors must be sent—to make the border or center, as the case may be. If fringe is added fifteen cents extra per running yard will be charged. These rugs may be woven in any size—quite an advantage over ready-made ones, which come in standard sizes only.

To calculate how many square yards of rug can be produced from an old carpet one must figure as follows:

Six running yards or eight pounds of Brussels carpet will make one square yard of rug. Allowances must be made for worn out and threadbare parts.

When such exist one to three yards more must be added to the amount as stated above in order to get a rug of the desired size.

Pieces as small as one inch wide and twelve inches long can be used. Should the length of the old carpet fall short of the amount necessary for the reweaving into a rug of desired size, then the quantity can be made up by the weaver, who charges five cents a pound for carpet cuttings, which are usually in stock.

Another good idea is to send pieces of any kind of carpet with the large quantity of the sort desired, because often it may be woven or possibly exchanged for a weave that would combine to advantage.

Carpets may be sent just as they come from the floor, without beating or other cleaning, as this is done at the factory.

Cleaning Marble Baseboards

To entirely remove stains and discoloration from marble baseboards of show cases, tables or floors or mantelpieces, dissolve powdered whiting in very strong soda water. Apply with flannel and leave on to dry for twenty-four hours, when it will be found that all stains have disappeared.

The Care of Matting

The broom, even the covered one, is not good for matting, and neither is the frequent use of the wet cloth. The carpet-sweeper, used across the grain, is better; and the vacuum-cleaner is, of course, best

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of all. But in between the latter two comes the hearth-brush, which is a life-preserver to the matting and a labor-saver to the house-worker. To go over a matting-covered room with a dustpan and one of these brushes is a matter of only a few minutes. These soft hair-brushes, thus used, raise little dust; they keep the matting and the corners in proper condition, and they do not roughen and injure the matting's surface. Another merit is that they may be washed without injury if they are quickly dried.

To Lay a Straw Matting Smoothly

This is a hard thing to do as the cheaper grades are likely to get wrinkled and to wear in ridges. When you put the matting down, get it as smooth as possible; then, with a pail of hot water, to which a cupful of common salt has been added, mop and wash the matting as if it were dirty. Use the salt water freely, renewing, often enough to keep it hot. Wash with the grain of the matting, and leave it quite damp. In drying, the matting will shrink into place. The salt toughens the straw and prevents it from breaking.

Hanging Mirrors

Milliners possessing mirrors, either oval or oblong, should hang them so as to show the hat and not the whole figure. That is, they should be placed horizontally on the wall. A customer will often fail to buy a hat if she is disappointed in the appearance of her figure as reflected in a long mirror.

How to Wash Mirrors

Some persons have a difficulty in keeping mirrors in proper condition, but a soft rag dipped in alcohol and wiped over the glass, that is afterward rubbed dry, is all that is necessary when the mirror appears dim or spotted.

For this purpose cheesecloth is best.

When spots appear at the back of the mirror on the quicksilver, it is generally for the reason that the glass is hung where a strong sunlight can rest upon it. At first tiny specks no larger than pin points make their appearance, then they spread, become larger and finally meet in a cloudy effect which cannot be remedied except by a repetition of the quicksilvering process.

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Damp walls are another source of damage to mirrors, for they, too, destroy the quicksilver.

Frames can be kept in good condition by wiping often with a soft rag. If the frame is a good quality of gilding it may be washed with soap and water when necessary, but the cheaper, ordinary gilt frames should never be touched with water. When they begin to blacken a rag moistened lightly with turpentine will usually restore the gilding.

To Fluff Pillows

Pillows may be fluffed by placing them near an open fire or over the radiator or register.

Silver Polish

When a gas mantel breaks and the filmy ashes fall apart do not throw them away. They make excellent silver polish. One woman saves these ashes and sprinkles them over the logs in her gas grate. The effect is brilliant when the gas is lighted.

Radiator Covers

Make covers for radiators of crash or denim, and save both walls and curtains from the dust that is blown into them by the ascending heat waves.

To Wind Up a Curtain Roller

Using a button hook to wind up a curtain roller, when the spring has run down, is a great saving on the fingers.

Hints on Rug Buying

A dark rug shows dust and lint and a green rug fades to a dirty color, so avoid both. Most good weaves have small patterns, whereas cheap fabrics have big bold designs. Tans wear well and some reds are lasting. Blue rugs are adapted to bedrooms and red, brown and mixed colors to halls.

Care of Rugs

Take your rugs in the yard every three or four weeks, if you have no vacuum cleaner, and sweep them thoroughly with a broom. This will keep the wall-paper and hangings clean, and you won't have to breathe the dust which you are sweeping. A good sweeping with the carpet sweeper will do in the meantime.

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To Keep a Rug Flat

When the edge of a rug persists in curling up, lay over it, on the wrong side, a damp cloth, and on this place a moderately hot iron. Let it stand for a few minutes and the steam will make the rug lay perfectly flat.

An old corset steel, dress-stay, or piece of stiff wire cat-stitched diagonally at the corners, on the wrong side of a much used tapestry rug, will keep it from curling up.

Turned-up Corner of Rugs

Another way to avoid the turned-up corners of rugs is to sew a pocket of some cheap material on the underside of each corner; then slip in a piece of tin, which you can have cut the exact size at a hardware store. The corners cannot curl.

A Return to the Rag Rugs

Milliners who have accumulated old silks, ribbons discarded from hats brought in to trim, etc., have the material from which can be made the handsomest rugs, curtains or table covers.

To prepare these for weaving the material should be cut into strips one inch wide, lapping the ends one over the other, and sewing down. Next wind into balls. It requires one and one-half pounds to make one square yard.

If the rags are of heavy goods it is wiser to allow two pounds to one square yard. The price for weaving rag rugs is usually 35 cents a yard if one yard wide. If a wider width is desired the cost is more per square yard.

Odd Sizes in Woven Rugs

The weaver makes odd sizes, such as the door mat size, 1 foot by 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Room rugs begin at 2 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 3 inches, and range in various prices according to size until they measure 12x15 feet, when the cost of weaving is about \$20.

In shipping, old carpets or other material should be tied securely with strong rope and a tag attached bearing the name and address of the sender. A duplicate tag should be placed inside the carpet. Any kind of carpet can be utilized. Those that can be rewoven into reversible rugs that can be used on both sides are Brussels and ingrain.

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Carpets that make up on one side only are velvets, moquettes, Axminsters and Wiltons.

Smyrna rugs, when not too much worn, can be used by combining with carpet and adding chenille. This process is done entirely by hand, so an extra charge per square yard is made, but the result is usually a beautiful rug.

Opaque Screens

The ordinary wire netting for doors and windows offers no protection from prying eyes. This can be remedied by giving the outside of all screens a coat of thin white paint. Strange as it may seem, the paint will not be noticeable, and while those inside may look out through the screens, outsiders cannot see into the room. The paint should be made as thin as possible with turpentine and applied with a broad flat brush.

Home-Made Seat for a Rocking Chair

To make a strong and flexible seat for an old rocker, buy a roll of carpet-binding to match the chair as nearly as possible. Fasten the binding to the back part of the seat frame, close up in the corner, with a couple of tacks. Draw it from front to back, having the binding very tight and close together, until the entire seat-space is covered. Start in the same way at the side, weaving back and forth, bringing the binding tightly around the side-pieces each time. Such a seat is more comfortable than the perforated wooden ones.

Inexpensive Ways to Make Art Lamp Shades at Home

Charmingly dainty lamp shades may be made at small expense, if one has any knowledge of working with water colors. Even with tracing paper and a pencil decidedly pretty Japanese effects may be secured. For a foundation wire frames of various shapes can be purchased, but if stiff paper is to be used as a covering, the simple, straight frames are best. When covering any frame, at the top should be tacked a piece of asbestos that is at least two inches deep. This will prevent the paper from burning.

If the paper is to be painted the easiest method will be to cut a pattern and lay this on rough white water color paper. When the exact size has been determined the stiff paper should be neatly pasted at the two edges, and held in place over the frame until it has "set."

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White cotton thread and a few stitches are the easiest and firmness way of attaching it to the frame at top and bottom.

This done, the background is ready for decoration. What this shall be depends upon the individual skill or desire. Medallions, heads set into little backgrounds of color and framed with fine lines of gilt and silver are always charming. The frame effect may be joined by tying bowknots together at the top, so that little medallions seem to be suspended by ribbons of gold or a color. Large birds, such as storks, are mostly decorative, and when done in a flight are not difficult. Flowers and rural scenes of various kinds may be used.

It is sometimes possible to find beautiful photographs, and with these, unmounted, novel effect can be made. They may be placed on the paper in a line or irregularly, cutting out the background. This renders the pictures transparent when the light is waning. They should be neatly pasted on, first trimming the paper edge in scallops or points to make a finished frame. If one does not wish to do this, a design may be done with a paint brush in such manner as to simulate a frame. One who cannot use brushes will find that gilt and silver beadings, in the fancy paper departments, are very pretty and not hard to put on. These "frame effects" may become most elaborate by pasting on different decorations.

Still further variety is attained by tracing or drawing figures and cutting them out of the frame with a sharp knife. Over the spaces thus made thin colored or black paper should be pasted, the edges being underneath the shade. When the lamp is lighted these transparent designs are conspicuously shown. In placing these or any other decoration the utmost care should be taken to have the spacing regular and in proportion; otherwise the shade will appear lopsided and its beauty will be spoiled.

If for any reason you do not wish to finish the top and bottom of the shade with a painted or stencilled border, use paper ruches. Those of quality thicker than crêpe, are made now in white and colors and are attached by gluing. Sewing is really the stronger way, as there is then no danger that heat will loosen the trimming.

Shades of crêpe tissue paper are not new, but are always pretty.

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To Clean Window Shades

Lay the shades on a clean table and rub with a slice of bread or with a handful of oatmeal.

To Keep Sleeves Up

A pair of bicycle clips will be found useful to keep the sleeves up.

Sweeping Hints

Before sweeping, always wring an old napkin out of water, and pinning the ends of the linen around your head, make most effectual sifter for the dust. The cloth hangs loosely over nose and mouth, not interfering with breathing in the least.

Renovated Tables and Bureaux

It often happens that the tops of tables and bureaux are badly disfigured. These may be converted into attractive pieces of furniture in the following way: Get plain, flat moulding and nail it securely around the edge of table or bureau top. Have a plate of glass cut to fit into the frame thus formed. Put paper or cloth having a pretty pattern beneath the glass. Flowered cretonnes give a very dainty effect. Tea-tables of this sort are popular for serving tea on veranda or lawn.

A Useful Toy

A child's toy carpet sweeper, costing about ten cents, is a great convenience in sweeping up threads, crumbs scattered on the rug, or in cleaning under tables, cabinets and other furniture too heavy or awkward for frequent moving.

To Clean Wall-Paper

Take one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful coal oil, one teaspoonful muriatic acid or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one-fourth cupful of ammonia, one-half cupful warm water. Place the mixture in a double boiler and stir it constantly until it forms a very thick paste. Turn it out on a floured board, and as it is worked into a dough, the consistency of bread-dough, add a few drops of gasoline, a drop at a time. Keep the mixture in a wet cloth in a tin can. To use it pinch off a handful of the dough, rub it lightly over the paper, working in the soiled part until the piece is gritty and be-

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gins to crumble, then change to clean. This amount will clean two rooms, including the ceilings. The result is a paper as clean as when new.

Another Way to Clean Wall Paper

Boil a quart of water. Let it get cold. Boil it up again, when not quite boiling shave half a toilet sized cake of pure fine white soap into it. As soon as the soap is dissolved and while the water is still almost but not quite boiling stir in flour slowly until the whole is a thick paste. Let it cool. If the mixture is not now the consistency of dough add more flour to make it so. Separate it into pieces convenient to handle. Begin at the top of the wall and work down in long parallel strokes. As the mixture becomes soiled fold in the dirty part and begin again with a clean surface.

Useful Wall Pockets

The material and size of these are suited to the room in which they are hung and the use they are put to. All are finished with a stout facing at the top. Attached to this are brass rings that slip over corresponding hooks on the doors or walls. This prevents tearing the material with nails and makes it easy to take the pockets down to be shaken or washed. Every closet door is furnished with a row of pockets, each the right size to contain a pair of shoes. Above this is a row for soiled collars, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc. Pockets in the back entry hold mittens, rubbers and slippers. This scheme helps to keep the house orderly and does away with much tiresome picking-up.

To Clean Willow Chairs

Do not use warm water or a strong alkali soap for cleaning willow chairs. Dust the chair and scrub it lightly with tepid water containing a few drops of kerosene to remove handmarks of grease. Naphtha soap will not destroy the varnish. Wipe the suds from the willow or wicker and dry the chair in the sun. A solution of oxalic acid and water can be used on unvarnished reed or willow furniture and bleaching properties of the acid will make the articles like new.

Quick Way of Cleaning Windows

The quickest way to clean windows on a bright day is to wet whit-

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ing with water to the consistency of cream and apply it to the windows with a small piece of cloth.

When quite dry remove the whiting with a larger dry cloth and finally polish with old newspapers.

On a cloudy or damp day wipe off the windows with warm dry cloths.

The Dark Window

A dark window against a dark wall should not be endured. Better have a window some place else. Bar that one dark window, and make a bookshelf of it. Cover it with a pretty silk curtain and fill it with shelves. In many city houses, those placed close together, tenants are compelled to have sheet iron shutters. This is for insurance precaution, of course. But there is no reason why the ugly window, so difficult to clean on the outside, should not be made useful inside.

Restoring Ebonized Wood

To clean and restore ebonized wood use a mixture of equal parts of powdered pumice stone and linseed oil. Rub carefully the way of the grain and polish with a dry, soft cloth.