METHODS OF CLEANING

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NOVEMBER, 1915

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METHODS OF CLEANING

Since the entrance of dust and dirt into a house seems unavoidable, and the housewife must spend so much time in merely keeping things clean, it is important that she be able to do this work as easily and quickly as possible.

EQUIPMENT.

Through the use of better equipment, a more systematic plan of work, and better methods, housework is losing much of its drudgery. It is difficult to care for a house properly without undue fatigue if the antiquated cleaning equipment found in most homes is used. In spite of the increasing use of machinery in every field of labor, women continue to be handworkers. The broom, dust pan, and mop, supplemented perhaps by a carpet sweeper and a hand washing machine are certainly not adequate when used for the great variety of cleaning necessary in the average home. For example, in considering the broom from the standpoint of efficiency, it is evident that it can not be used with equal success on polished floors, rugs, linoleum, and matting. Originally designed to remove such coarse refuse as paper and sticks, it will not serve as well to remove the finely pulverized dirt found most commonly on the floors of the house. It is also evident that the broom merely redistributes a great deal of this dirt, much of which may be inhaled by the worker, and hence it can not be considered a sanitary means of cleaning.

The carpet sweeper is useful in a limited way, in removing threads and lint from carpets and rugs, but fails to remove the quantities of dirt and dust carried onto the floor of a house. Recently a large number of so called “vacuum cleaners” operated either by hand, water, or electric

Fig. 1. Approved type of inexpensive suction sweeper.
power, have been offered for sale. These machines are designed so as to remove dirt from floors by suction into a dust bag, the "Vacuum" mechanism for producing this suction being of various types, that is, bellows or revolving fans in the lower-priced hand and power machines, pumps or turbine blades in the more expensive power apparatus. Some of these cleaners are very efficient, removing practically all the dirt from rugs and carpets in a dustless manner. Others are fairly satisfactory, while a great many are not worth buying because they are not based on a correct mechanical principle. There are really no good electric cleaners of low price, but there is a hand machine of the type shown in Figure 1 which removes dirt very well through suction produced by a bellows, and lint and threads by means of the brushes attached to the back. Some women might find this a little heavy to push over a carpet but it would certainly be less laborious and more sanitary than sweeping.
Of course a machine run by electric or water power is much more desirable than the hand-run variety. Figure 2 represents a "vacuum" cleaner of doubtful value, an example of the large number of worthless appliances offered for sale.

To remove dust and lint from a bare floor or around rugs, the oiled or dustless mop is very useful. The price of these mops is low.

Other examples of useful and medium-priced cleaning apparatus are the string mop, pail with mop wringer attached, cleaning brushes of various kinds, a few of which are illustrated in Figure 5, the dustless duster easily made at home according to the directions given later, and a chamois skin for cleaning windows.

There is probably no kind of house work so utterly fatiguing and back breaking as the laundering of clothes, usually because there is so little to work with, and the arrangement is so poor that every part of the process requires enough stooping, lifting, and carrying to exhaust a strong woman.

When there is plumbing, stationary tubs should be considered as necessary as a bath tub, or a sink. Those made of cement and covered with zinc are moderate in price. Tubs should be placed high enough to make stooping unnecessary, even if pipe is used for supports instead of the legs furnished. If the separate galvanized iron tubs are used, a base as illustrated in Figure 6 should be provided of the correct height.

Many hand washing machines are unsatisfactory because of the labor required to run them, the difficulty of keeping them in repair, and their doubtful efficiency. However, it is possible to purchase the simple suction apparatus illustrated in Figure 6 for $8 to $14 with tub, lever, and base, or $3.50 without these. The lever and clamp for adjusting to the tub are most desirable. Excellent water power machines having a

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Fig. 6. Suction washing machine with base.
wringer attached to be run by the water motor as well may be bought for about $20 more than the cost of a hand machine. The electric machines are splendid, as a rule, but more expensive than those mentioned. In general, that washing machine is good which cleans by means of the rapid passing of air and water through the clothes, rather than by any process of rubbing, twisting, or other motion likely to cause wear on the fabric.

**Washboards.**

Glass washboards wear better than metallic ones and if the grooves are not too sharply defined, injure the fabric less.

**Boilers.**

Copper boilers or block tin with copper bottom are more economical in the end than tin.

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**Clothes Stick.**

The clothes stick illustrated is convenient and easily made.

**Ironing Board.**

A securely built, collapsible ironing board is desirable. The illustration shows an ironing board folding into a small closet. The
same style may be simply folded against the wall and can be easily made by riveting the brace onto an ordinary board and hinging it to the wall on a narrow shelf. The cover illustrated is fastened on by means of tapes and easily removed for laundering.

Sprinkler.
A small pliable whisk broom or a bottle with a perforated lid is useful for sprinkling.

The weight of irons should suit the user; if too light, much extra pressure is required to smooth the clothes. Those covered with asbestos hold the heat better than the older type. An alcohol iron which burns wood alcohol as a fuel may be used where the electric one is impossible, but care should be used in its selection. The “Alpha,” costing $10 is recommended highly.

The electric iron is an economy in many ways and wherever electric power is obtainable should replace the old fashioned sad iron. In selecting an electric iron the following points should be considered.
1. There should be no exposed asbestos.
2. The porcelain plug should be well protected.
3. When the current is turned on, the bottom of the iron should feel uniformly warm to the hand; if hot in any spot scorching is more likely.
4. From six to eight pounds is a comfortable weight.
5. The voltage marked on the iron should be near that of the current in use.

The housewife, formerly, used soap and sapolio for almost all kinds of cleaning, without much regard as to the qualities of the different kinds of surfaces with which she was dealing. There are a great many materials and compounds now offered for sale to suit every form of cleaning. Many of these mixtures are good, others are no better than one or two of their important ingredients used alone. Every dwelling should have a cleaning closet in which to hang mops, brooms, etc., with shelves for cleaning material where they may be stored together in labelled bottles instead of their being scattered through the house. The simple cleaning aids listed below cover the necessities but commercial compounds may be added. Most of these quantities will last a year or more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td>1 qt.</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath brick</td>
<td>1 brick</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rottenstone</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiting</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bon Ami</td>
<td>1 bar</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turpentine</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasolene</td>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing soda</td>
<td>3 lbs</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalic acid crystals</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borax</td>
<td>1 box</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alum</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of lime</td>
<td>2½ lb. can</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiled linseed oil</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin</td>
<td>1 cake</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap White laundry</td>
<td>1 bar</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naptha</td>
<td>1 bar</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td>1 bar</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold starch</td>
<td>1 pck.</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluing</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood stain</td>
<td>½ pt.</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—To make an oxalic acid solution add 3 oz. crystals to 1 pt. of water and allow to dissolve. Bottle and cork well. Label the bottle “Poison.”

System in doing work is just as important as good equipment, and the housekeeper whose duties “are never done” is often one who never stops to plan out her work to save time, nor tries to prevent unnecessary steps by thinking ahead. Of course where there are small children it is much more difficult to organize the work well than where the family consists of adults. At first thought it may seem that housework is so varied, and made up of so many different duties that it would be almost impossible to make a list of these duties, much less assemble them into a definite program. Probably every woman has some working plan according to which she bakes on one day, washes and irons on another, and cleans at the same time each week. With some housekeepers this plan is practically unchangeable, and Monday being wash day is used for that purpose, even though another day might temporarily, at least, be more convenient. It is time for each housewife to decide whether her plan of work has been adopted because it is the most convenient and least tiresome to her or simply because a similar plan has been her mother’s custom. It is possible to save much time for more important things by fitting in the work of the day so as to save unnecessary walking. Many people have found it helpful actually to write out a program of work for a week, seeking to systematize as much as possible.

**METHODS OF WORK.**

It is important that the housewife should not only have the proper tools to work with and a practical working plan, but also the best methods of doing her work. The following suggestions are made for the average housekeeper who does the work herself with the cooperation of the members of her family.

**Care of Floors.**

Floors should be made of well-seasoned, well-laid, 2 in. boards, which give better wear although they cost slightly more. The grain of wood
floors should be straight as in No. 1, Figure 9, rather than curved as in No. 2, because boards with straight grain are less likely to splinter.

Short lengths are undesirable and should not be accepted. Hard wood floors wear better, look better, and are more easily cared for than soft wood but the cost is high in some localities. However, the living-room floor should be maple or oak, if possible.

An easily cared-for finish on pine or fir is one coat of light brown stain and two coats of orange shellac, after the cracks have been filled with a preparation for that purpose. Applying shellac once a year, or twice a year in front of the doors, will keep such a floor in good condition. The best way of removing the daily accumulation of dust and lint from such floors is by means of an oiled mop. Floors should not be painted except as a last resort. A painted floor may also be dusted with a mop and washed occasionally with lukewarm water containing a little kerosene. A finish for a hard-wood floor requiring but little care and wearing well is one made by filling, shellacing, and rubbing down. The waxed floor requires constant polishing with weighted brush and frequent re-waxing and is not practical in the average home unless a man can do the necessary polishing.

The woodwork should be as plain and free from grooves as possible. Stained woodwork in gray or similar tones is attractive but unless Woodwork shellaced or varnished over, is absorbent and not durable.

The ordinary shellaced woodwork may be cleaned occasionally by going over it with a cloth dipped in tepid water containing 1 tablespoon kerosene to about a pint; it should be dried immediately with dry cloths. Painted woodwork may be washed occasionally with a good white soap, such as Ivory, followed by thorough rinsing and drying. Whiting applied on a damp cloth will usually remove spots and finger prints.

Nothing saves time and labor like plain, dull finished furniture of substantial design. General dusting should be done with a black cheesecloth duster prepared in the following manner.

Furniture Dip the cloth into hot water, wring dry, then put into boiled linseed oil which has been thinned with one-
third its volume of turpentine. Wring out the duster and hang outdoors until perfectly dry. It may be washed and retreated. Cedar oil may be substituted for the linseed, but not being a drying oil it is apt to be more greasy.

Furniture polishes should be avoided as most varieties contain cheap shellac which only covers scratches temporarily and leaves the wood in worse condition than before. If not completely removed, any oily restorative when applied to wood will collect dust and form a dark, sticky spot. This sticky surface may be removed with turpentine. Oils, in general, with the exception of paraffin and poppy seed oil, tend also to darken wood. Scratches may be concealed by applying on a cloth a small amount of water color for wood, to match the finish of the furniture.

White spots due to heat or water are easily removed by applying an oil of some kind such as linseed or sweet oil. The oil is then allowed to stand for an hour or so; it is rubbed vigorously and the treatment repeated until the varnish becomes clear once more. Care must be taken to remove every trace of oil. Sal soda and kerosene may be used for very bad spots; the soda is sprinkled on and rubbed with a cloth dipped in kerosene. Dullness due to long usage may be improved by treatment with a mixture of two parts boiled linseed oil and one of turpentine. The oil is rubbed off completely with a woolen cloth. This treatment may be followed by applying a good polishing wax in a very thin film, allowing it to stand an hour or more, and rubbing the surface vigorously with a woolen cloth and finishing with a polishing buffer. A suitable buffer is made by covering a brick with several layers of padding, over which a woolen cloth is fastened securely.

Washing furniture occasionally with lukewarm water and kerosene, drying immediately, is also helpful in removing the greasy film likely to appear on it.

The same kind of polish is not suitable for all metals. Metal utensils are either solid or plated and some are lacquered to prevent darkening. Different methods of treatment are necessary to suit these different kinds of metals. If lacquered avoid polishing.

Silver.

Cleaning and Polishing Metals

Solid.

1. Put into a bright tin or aluminum pan and boil until oxide disappears. The addition of one tablespoon of soda and 1 tablespoon of salt helps this action.
2. Polish with whiting or silicon and ammonia, or lard, for a satiny finish.

Plated.

1. Use method No. 2 under solid silver.
Steel Ware.
1. Polish by rubbing a cork into powdered bathbrick and then over the moistened steel. Rinse and dry thoroughly.

Brass and Copper.
1. Remove bad tarnish with vinegar and salt, working quickly and rinsing off thoroughly. (Avoid if plated).
   Polish with a paste made by mixing rottenstone with olive oil, sweet oil or linseed. Wash, rinse and polish off with a flannel cloth or chamois.

Nickel.
1. Boil in vinegar or alum mixture.
   - 2 oz. powdered alum
   - 1 qt. vinegar
2. Polish with whiting and ammonia or lard and whiting.

Zinc.
1. Clean with kerosene.

Aluminum.
1. Fill utensil with water containing a little vinegar, boil five minutes or more. Wash thoroughly and dry. The addition of ½ teaspoonful of vinegar to the contents of an aluminum vessel will prevent the darkening due to the action of alkalis.
2. Polish outside with whiting and ammonia or alcohol.
   Remove paint and stains with turpentine.

Washing of Windows (For badly soiled windows). Prepare a thin mixture of whiting and ammonia. Apply with a cloth over surface. Let dry, rub off with clean cloths.

Polish with chamois skin, with newspapers, or orange wrappers.

Method II. Put one tablespoon of ammonia into a pan of warm water. Wash windows, drying and polishing as in Method I. Chamois skin is most satisfactory to finish with.

Cleaning of enameled plumbing fixtures.
Avoid coarse scouring materials as the glaze is injured and staining occurs more readily.
Wash with hot soapy water, using kerosene to remove black marks and dilute hydrochloric acid for iron stains.
Clean occasionally with the following mixture and a brush, rinsing out thoroughly afterwards:

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2} \text{ cup chloride of lime} & \quad 1 \text{ cup sal soda} \quad \text{and} \\
& \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ cup whiting}
\end{align*}
\]

Powder fine and sift or mix thoroughly and put in a glass-topped jar. Sprinkle a little into sink or tub.
Avoid the use of lye in sinks or tubs for cleaning pipes. This forms an insoluble soap plug and results in plumber bills. Sal soda and plenty of hot water should be substituted.

*Mary Urie Watson—“Rules for Cleaning.”*
Plaster and Wall Paper

A long handled wall brush covered with lamb wool is useful in keeping walls free from dust but a broom covered with a sack or cloth is a good substitute.

Grease spots may be removed by covering them with warm talcum powder until absorbed.

Fig. 10. Proper wall attachment for linoleum floor covering.

Inlaid linoleum wears better and is more economical in the end than the painted variety. It is more easily cleaned if laid with a sanitary base as follows: In measuring floors for linoleum allow two inches extra on all sides. Fasten the edge two inches above the floor by means of a narrow flat molding, all around the room so that the linoleum joins the wall in a curve instead of a right angle. Figure 10. Linoleum should be shellaced at least once a year to lessen wear. Wash with lukewarm water containing a little kerosene, avoiding soap powders, yellow soaps or hot water.

The addition of a little milk to the rinsing water tends to prevent cracking.

In laundering clothes, a process should be chosen that will remove stains and soil with the least possible injury to the fabrics. For the best results it is important to use the best soap, bluing and starch.

The yellow savon soaps contain a great deal of rosin and free lye and are injurious to fabrics as well as the hands. It is really an economy to buy the white laundry soaps and if some additional soap aid seems necessary, a little washing soda may be used. A soap solution made by dissolving one bar in one gallon of water is a convenient and economical way of using soap.

Soap powders are composed of cheap yellow soap finely pulverized, washing soda, soda ash, etc. They are too strongly alkaline to be used safely as a regular thing on cotton and linen and will yellow wool and silk.
Analine bluing is the cheapest and most effective bluing on the market, as it has none of the bad qualities of the other bluings. It may be purchased by the ounce or pound from any laundry supply house. One ounce in powdered form makes a gallon of liquid bluing which is enough to last for many years.

Most liquid bluings are composed of coal tar dye dissolved in water, with Prussian blue frequently added. Powdered bluings are almost invariably Prussian blue, which being an iron compound is likely to cause rust spots or a general yellow tinge if the clothes are not very thoroughly rinsed. A good grade of ball bluing, if used in a bag of at least two thicknesses, is very satisfactory. The cheaper grades are not an economy as they are adulterated.

Flour starch is cheaper than package starch; it makes the garment more pliable and is less lustrous. In selecting package starch it is well to get that with small crystalline sticks, rather than in large irregular lumps, as the latter usually contains impurities, making straining necessary. The following proportions are for starch of medium stiffness made from package starch.

- 1½ tablespoons starch, mixed with a little cold water
- 1½ teaspoons lard or paraffin
- 1 teaspoon borax
- 1 quart boiling water

Mix the starch and cold water, add lard and borax and boiling water, cooking thoroughly in a closed utensil to prevent scum.

Occasionally a bleach of some sort is needed to remove stains and Javelle water is perhaps the safest. However, it should not be used regularly and should be made very dilute. Following its use rinse the fabric thoroughly and dip in water containing ammonia.

**Javelle Water**

- 1 lb washing soda
- 1 qt. boiling water
- ½ lb. chloride lime
- 2 qts. cold water

Dissolve the soda in the boiling water in an enamel pan, the chloride of lime in the cold water. Pour the liquid off the latter, after it has settled, on to the soda. Bottle tightly and keep in a dark place.

Stains should always be attended to before laundering. If soap and water will not remove them there is danger of setting. The longer a stain stands the more difficult it is to remove. Avoid using strong alkalis on silk and wool, as they are softened and yellowed by these.

Acids, except those made very dilute, should never be used on cotton and linen without carefully neutralizing afterwards with am-
monia, washing soda, or borax water. Javelle water will remove many
difficult stains, but should be used carefully and never
on wool or silk. Removing stains on fabrics not easily
washed as silk and wool should be done without the
use of water if possible, that is by means of absorbent
processes. For greasy stains of any kind volatile cleaning materials like
gasoline and turpentine should be used.

**Removal of Stains**

Directions for treating some of the more common stains follow:

**Blood**
1. Naptha soap.
2. Raw starch.

Wash out when fresh with naptha soap and lukewarm water or
cover with a paste of raw starch.

**Candle Wax**
1. Blotting paper and a hot iron.

**Coffee**
1. Borax.
2. Boiling water.

Pour boiling water through the stain; if old, soak first in cold
water containing a little borax.

**Chocolate, cocoa, and tea**
1. Borax and cold water.

**Dye (fading from one fabric to another)**
1. Boiling water.
2. Sunlight.

Put the article into a pan of boiling water and boil until color
has about disappeared, bleaching in the sun if necessary.

**Fruit**
1. Boiling water.
2. Javelle water.

Spread the stained portion over a bowl and pour boiling water
from a teakettle with force. Peach stains may be removed by soaking
in Javelle water, rinsing thoroughly afterwards.

**Grass**
1. Warm water and soap.
2. French chalk or talcum powder.
3. Blotting paper and iron

For wool and silk, cover the spot with talcum powder, magnesia, or
French chalk, warming slightly. Brush the powder off and apply again,
if necessary. Or put between blotting paper and apply a hot iron. On
a fabric not likely to spot, such as serge, gasoline may be used. Make a
thick pad of cloth and lay the spot over it. Apply the gasoline with
a piece of the same material or color, at least. Rub with a circular
motion between the fingers from the outside of the circle inward. For
fabrics of delicate color likely to show a "ring" make a paste of ether
and magnesia or French chalk and apply to the spot, brushing off when
dry.

**Ink**
1. Oxalic acid and ammonia.
2. Javelle water.

Fill a bowl half full of water and lay the stained portion over it.
With a medicine dropper or teaspoon drop on a little Oxalic solution
diluted half with water. Follow almost at once with a drop of ammonia, dip into the water, rub gently with a circular motion between the hands. Repeat, using acid and ammonia alternately, until stain becomes very faint or disappears. Javelle water will remove the last tinge of color more safely than acid. Rinse in ammonia water.

**Iodine**

1. Naptha soap and lukewarm water.
2. Ether.
3. Javelle water.

Wash with naptha soap when fresh or soak in ether, if stain is old. Javelle water may be used for old stains difficult to remove.

**Iron rust**

1. Lemon, salt and sunshine. Dilute.
2. Hydrochloric acid.

Cover the spot with lemon juice, sprinkling salt over it, and leave in strong sunlight, until it disappears. Wash carefully.

Spread the fabric over a bowl of water containing one teaspoon borax. Drop dilute hydrochloric acid on the spot, dip in the borax water and repeat.

**Mildew**

1. Javelle water.
2. Starch, soap, lemon, salt.

Mildew may be removed by soaking in dilute Javelle water, several hours, if necessary.

A paste of raw starch, a little soap solution, lemon and salt may be spread over the stains for a day or two.

**Paint**

1. Turpentine.
2. Gasoline

Add until the pigment is set free by the drying oil dissolving.

**Pitch**

Turpentine.

If any “ring” results after careful application over a pad, remove with hot iron and blotting paper.

**Wagon grease**

Lard.

Rub on the stain and wash with soap and water.

Sort the clothing, separating bed and body clothes and colored from white. Remove stains and soak in soapy water over night, except colored articles. Wash in hot suds, rubbing on a board or in a machine. Rinse and boil five minutes, using one tablespoon kerosene in the boiler, if badly soiled. Rinse thoroughly in at least two waters, blue, starch and wring. Hang to dry.

1. With the wind to avoid strain.
2. Fasten with enough pins to prevent stretching out of shape.
3. Hang lengthwise of the fabric when possible.
4. Put colored clothes in the shade, also woolens.
5. Group clothing of the same kind together, if possible.
6. Dry pillow cases, skirts, and underclothing wrong side out.
Remove from the line, fold in the basket.
Sprinkle starched clothing.
If a garment must be ironed at once, dip a towel or cloth into warm water, wring out and roll the article up in this tightly.
Sprinkle linen more than cotton.

Iron.
1. With the strong warp threads, to prevent stretching.
2. In such an order as to muss the garment as little as possible.
Waist—neck band, sleeves, back, fronts.
Skirt—belt, back, front (unless very sheer).
Dress—waist, skirt, unless latter is very elaborate.
3. Iron perfectly dry and dry well before folding.
Fold with as few creases as possible.

1. Napkins in thirds, if the monogram is in the center or middle of one side, or in fourths if in the corner. Bring the edge of one hem to the top of the other, press in and fold, make a second fold and press. Bring one edge of the folded napkin within one-fourth inch of the other outside edge and press in the last fold.
2. Tablecloths unless very large should be folded with one crease as in Method I, ironing from the right side, and rolling around a stick or folding lightly without pressing in creases. Method 2 consists of folding the selvedges to the center, then over on the central line. Iron the two outer faces, then fold back, exposing the selvedge portions.
3. Fold the seam end of a pillow case to the top of the hem (where stitched), then in thirds.
4. Dresses, nightgowns and waists may be folded with the sleeves under, and the skirt or peplum portion so as to form a square convenient for laying away.

This is shorter than Method 1. Soak the clothes over night except the colored, stockings, etc. Prepare a boiler of boiling water containing one cup of soap solution and two tablespoons of kerosene. Put in the clothes and boil one-half hour, or less if not very soiled. Remove from the boiler and rub where necessary. Rinse thoroughly, blue, starch, and hang.

This process has several advantages but does not remove odors completely or sterilize. Soak clothing over night. Wash in lukewarm suds with naptha soap. Rinse, blue, and hang.
Colored clothing should not be soaked or boiled. The color should be set by soaking in a strong salt solution.

Special Problems
(Colored Clothes)
Avoid boiling water, lye, soda, strong soap or stain-removing agents, except of the mildest kind. Hang in the shade and iron on the wrong side, when possible.

Very delicate lace should be washed in a bag made of cheesecloth or muslin. Shaking in a bottle or soap sud is also good. Pin into shape to dry.

Avoid rubbing and wringing silk, using a gentle squeezing motion.

The water should be lukewarm, containing soap solution.

Bleaches, acids and strong soap or washing powder should never be used. Iron china silk wet, pongee should be ironed on the wrong side when it is almost dry.

1. Prepare a tub of lukewarm water containing enough soap solution to make a light suds.

Woolen
2. Wash sweater by squeezing or raising and lowering in water.

3. Repeat, using another tub of soapy water of exactly the same temperature as the first. Avoid twisting or rubbing.

4. When the article is clean rinse in at least two waters of the same temperature as the others, putting two tablespoons of glycerine in the last water to restore the lustre.

5. Squeeze as dry as possible.

6. Button the front and lay backside down on a table, covered with several layers of paper and an old sheet or cloth, in a warm room or before an open window.

7. Pat and pull into shape, smoothing flat with the hands; fold the arms across the front if necessary.

8. When the front is fairly dry turn the sweater backside up for a day or so until dry.

Note—The color may be set by using salt solution or vinegar. The same general method should be used for all woolen garments.