

Sanitary Clothes Bleach Makes Home Washing Easy

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF LENTS, AND ESPECIALLY THE LADIES WHO DO THEIR OWN WASHING AT HOME:

The Lents Live-and-let-live Barber at 9137 Foster Road is an old-time laundryman who has had, in his time, ten years experience in that business, and understands the profession from A to Z. He proposes to tell the good ladies of Lents how they can eliminate "Blue Monday" washday, and how the frailest lady can do a big washing in a few hours with little or no fatigue or distress to herself, and how clothes can be washed and thoroughly cleansed without boiling them and without the aid of blueing. These results are accomplished by the use of a bleach that the writer manufactures, which is used in nearly all laundries.

The whitest thing in existence is cotton when fully grown and ready to pick at harvest. If we cleanse the clothes thoroughly and bring the cotton back to its original whiteness there will be no need to fill up the cloth with blueing to make it lily white. The practice is absurd and uncalled for, except to put a little blueing in the starch to take away its yellowness. When blueing is put in cotton goods or linens, and they are then washed with soap, the soap kills the blueing and makes the clothes yellow. If the blueing is left out and the clothes are bleached back to their natural whiteness, no blueing is necessary.

It is better to prepare wash the night before, or at least a few hours in advance of the time it is needed. Fill your wash tub with sufficient cold water to cover the white clothes you have on hand to wash, then take Fels-Naptha or Pearline Washing Powder, or take common washing soap and cut it in thin slices. Place in a stew pan or lard pail, place on the stove, allowing it to come to a slow boil; then set it back to simmer, stirring frequently with a big spoon or stick until thoroughly dissolved. Pour enough into the cold water in your wash tub to make light suds, then put in your white clothes and rustle them around with your hands to see that a light suds remains after the

clothes are in the water. If there is not sufficient, pour in a little more until a light suds remains after it is stirred up well. Care should be taken to have sufficient soap to consume all the dirt in the clothes, whereas too much soap tends to "set" the dirt rather than loosen it, besides being a waste of soap.

In using a washing powder such as Fels-Naptha, or Pearline, or Gold Dust, the powder should first be dissolved in a little warm water in any small vessel. It can then be poured into the wash and tested until you have just the right amount.

When your clothes have soaked in the light suds over night, or for a few hours at least, wring the clothes out. It is always best to have a good wringer, but if none is available the hands will have to do. In summer the cold water will not be too cold to be agreeable to the hands, but in the winter months a little warm water will have to be added to make this operation more pleasant.

The clothes should be punched down with the end of the wash-board before wringing.

When the white clothes have been taken out you can put the colored clothes right into the same water, pressing them down well with the upper end of the wash-board. If there is not enough of the light suds left, add a little more thin soap as before. After they have been punched a little with the board, wring them out and place them in the clothes basket, being careful that there is no piece among them that is going to fade and spoil the others.

Then empty out your cold suds and fill your tub with water too hot for the hands to start with. Then add a small amount of the washing powder or soap to the hot water, and stir well. Don't put much soap in, as the clothes just having come out of the cold suds will have nearly enough in. Then put your white clothes in, placing the bed sheets in one place, by themselves, and churn all the clothes thoroughly with the upper end of the wash board or clothes stick.

Then take the bleach that the writer makes, and has to sell at a nominal cost, and for a very small wash use one teacupful of the bleach, and up to three teacupfuls for a very large wash. Put bleach in some small vessel, add a little warm water, and then pour into your wash, distributing it around well over the top. Then churn the clothes again with the washboard to get the bleach all distributed. Then let the wash stand in the bleach for about half an hour, or until the water cools sufficiently so that you can bear your hands in it. Then churn them up again for a minute or so and wring out the sheets first as they will require no rubbing. You will then have room in your tub to put in your wash board and look over the balance of the clothes piece by piece. The pillow slips may need a little rubbing on the wash-board, also towels, neck-bands, wrist-bands and such places on shirts. Have a bar of common wash soap handy so that if you should happen to need it you could cleanse extremely soiled parts. Should you have towels or dish rags so extremely soiled that the bleach does not cleanse them, sort them out by themselves, put some lukewarm water in a galvanized pail or other utensil, and put in a little washing powder or thin soap. Then put in your stained wash and punch it down under the water, and put in probably half a teacupful of bleach, and let it come to a slow boil. As soon as they commence to boil remove them from the fire, punch them around a little and lift them out into your tub and rub them out a little more on your wash-board.

Then take your colored clothes and put them in the same water that you used for the white clothes, but only put in two or three pieces at a time. Wash them clean on your wash-board, but don't let them remain in the water that has got bleach in. When the colored clothes are all washed and back in their basket, then turn out the water and rinse out your tub good. Then fill your tub up again with plenty of warm water, cool enough to be comfortable for the hands. Put in your sheets first and rinse them and wring them out; then the balance of your white clothes and wring them out. Your white wash

is now done. Clothes washed in this way can be dried indoors or basement just as well as outdoors and be sanitary—the bleach makes them so without boiling.

Then put your colored clothes in the same rinse water, stir them good, wring them out. Then empty your wash tub, put some more cold water in and rinse the colored clothes again. If you are going to hang them in the sun and air put a little table salt in the last water as this will set the colors and prevent the sun from fading them.

In washing black clothes such as sateen skirts, shirts and black socks, and all manner of black goods they should not be washed nor rinsed in the water used to wash the white clothes as that covers them with white lint. Take a bucket or convenient vessel and put water in it about as hot as you can stand, then put in some washing powder or thin soap, stir up well, put your black clothes in, let them soak just a few minutes, then put in a little bleach and at once wash and rinse them in warm water and hang up to dry. Black clothes are generally the easiest washed, but should rightly be washed by themselves.

In case any clothing is blood-stained, it must be thoroughly soaked and rinsed in clear cold water before putting it even into the cold suds. Soak over night if possible. Laundries use oxalic acid to set blueing, and this is what uses up the linens and makes them rotten. The bleach I make never harms the fabrics in the least, and I have washed sheets and pillow-cases two and three times a week for five years at a stretch, and they did not wear out. This was when I ran a rooming house. Never put dry white clothing in warm suds under any consideration. This sets the dirt and makes it hard to wash out, also shrinks the fabrics. When clothing is first washed in this way it will not look exactly right the first couple of washings, but as soon as the old blueing is all bleached out then they will be perfectly white and will wash easy.

Knife Sharpener

Now the writer will mention something else very convenient to the household and to the housewife. She should

get two pieces of sand-paper, one fairly coarse, and another fine. Then cut it in the middle and fold half the sheet about four double. Lay this on the corner of the kitchen table or side-board, lay your butcher knife flat on the coarser grade first and commence to rub it on the sand-paper, bearing quite heavily to the edge of the knife. Rub one side a little and then turn it over and rub the other side until the knife is bright and clean, and until the side edge begins to get thin. Then repeat the same process on the fine sand-paper, and when you fancy it is thin and sharp enough, smooth the edge perfectly on a smooth velvet whet stone.

Pocket knives and all manner of tools can be sharpened readily in this way, and even a child of ten years can sharpen knives as well as an experienced grinder and sharpener. Scissors can be sharpened readily in this way if one understands how to hold the scissors to give them the proper bevel, however, scissors should not be put on the coarse sand-paper, but on the fine sand-paper and the smooth stone only.

Use Bleach in the Bath

Now the writer will state that in taking a bath, nothing is better to assist than this clothes bleach or to cure burns. In taking a bath, soak yourself thoroughly with warm water and mild soap, then rub on the bleach and the dirt and the old skin and the sun tans will slip off quickly just as if by magic. Then use thin alum water, five cents worth of pulverized or crystal alum in a quart of warm water, first to dissolve it, cork it tight and it will last until used up. Rub this thin alum water on after the bleach and then again rinse the alum water off with clear warm water and wipe dry and your bath is perfect.

And as the writer never tires of saying that cleanliness is next to Godliness and a perfect bath done quickly by the assistance of the clothes bleach is sure cleanliness.

The writer also never tires of saying that we should ask ourselves every day where shall my soul spend its eternity, in heaven in immortal glory or in hell and everlasting torment and punishment. Also the writer never tires of saying if we miss heaven and immortal glory by neglecting to keep the commandments or otherwise that it would have been just about ten thousand times better for us had we never been born.

The Bleach may be obtained at the following stores: L. E. Wiley, 9040 Foster Road; Floyd Murphy, 9137 Foster Road; L. M. Quinn, 5941 92nd St. and Katzky Bros., 5716 24 92nd St.

Respectfully submitted,
FLOYD MURPHY.

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