



The Home Department

Conducted by
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Speak the Good Word

It isn't thinking how grateful we are
For the kindness of friends come to
bless,

Our sorrow or loss
'Neath the weight of the cross;
It is telling our gratefulness.

It isn't the love that they have in
their hearts
And neglect or forget to reveal,
That brightens the lives
Of husbands and wives;
It is telling the love that they feel.

It isn't the thinking of good to man-
kind
That comes as a cooling drink
To the famishing ones
Of earth's daughters and sons;
It is telling the good that we think.

It isn't the music, asleep in the
strings
Of the lute, that entrances the ear,
And brings to the breast
The spirit of rest;
It is only the music we hear.

It isn't the lilies we hide from the
world
Nor the roses we keep as our own,
That are strewn at our feet
By the angels we meet;
On our way to the great white
throne.

It isn't the silence of hope un-
expressed
That heartens and strengthens the
weak
To triumph through strife
For the great things of life;
It's the words of good cheer that we
speak.
—William J. Lampton.

Women Inventors

Woman entered the field of inven-
tion a long time ago, and from her
brain has sprung devices of improve-
ment in all sorts of mechanical lines.
Here are a few typical cases: A sub-
marine telescope of the year 1485
was patented by Sarah Mather; a
Miss Montgomery invented an im-
provement in locomotive wheels; an
ingenious contrivance for deadening
sound on elevator railways was
brought out by Miss Mary Walton
of New York; in 1871 Miss Margaret
Knight of Boston was granted a
patent for a valuable paper bag-mak-
ing machine.

Conspicuous in the list of the
American woman's inventions are in-
cluded a machine for driving barrel
hoops, a steam generator, a baling
press, a steam and fume box, an
automatic floor for elevator shafts,
a rail for street railways, an electric
apparatus, a railway car safety ap-
paratus, packing for piston rods, car
coupling, electric battery, locomotive
wheels, materials for packing
journals, and a boring machine for
drilling gun stocks, a stock car, an
apparatus for destroying vegetation
on railways, another for removing
snow from the tracks, a non-induc-
tive electric cable, an apparatus for
raising sunken vessels; a dredging
machine, a method of constructing
screw propellers, locomotive and
other chimneys, a railway tie, and a
covering for the slot of electric railways,
etc.; an astounding record, indicat-
ing that where woman is free to
make her own way in the world, and
to employ her powers to the best of
her ability, she is no mean rival of
man in the high excellence of her

achievements on original lines.—
World's Progress.

Wings for Millinery Purposes

Cut off all the flesh that can be re-
moved without damaging the shape
of the wing, and rub in all the salt
that can be worked into the place
just cleaned of flesh. Cover well
with the salt and leave in a cool
place for a day, then brush out the
salt, rub in plenty of powdered alum,
lay the wing out on a board and pin
it fast with tacks or small staples
into proper shape. Cover the joint
and feather ends with several thick-
nesses of paper and press on it with
a heavy flat-iron. When the wing is
properly "set," the flat-iron may be
left on it and left until it is thor-
oughly cured. The flat-iron should
not be hot enough to scorch the
paper. In the days of our mothers,
when the wings of fowls were
"cured" for fans, or dusters to sweep
up the hearth, or clear the crumbs
from the table, the prepared wing
was laid on the hearth, or the corner
of the stove, where it would not be-
come unduly hot, and a heavy weight
put on and left until the end was
thoroughly cured. The tail feathers
were often spread and cured in the
same way.

Shirtwaists for Men

It is said that the "masculine
shirtwaist is coming into its own,"
in some large cities, as the heat of
summer makes all clothing a matter
of concession to convention rather
than a necessity. Not so very long
ago, the man who had the temerity
to appear in public places, and
especially at public gatherings where
women also attended, would have
subjected himself to very undesir-
able attention, if not derision; but
the sentiment is gaining ground that
the coat is an unnecessary sacrifice
of comfort, and many places are now
open to the shirtwaist man. In one
of the churches in a large city, the
minister invited men to attend ser-
vices in their shirt sleeves, and said
he would occupy the pulpit in a like
costume. Many clubs and restaur-
ants have let in the man without a
coat, but most of the summer gar-
den theatres still bar them, though
they may sit at the refreshment
tables. The general rule at all the
large clubs and restaurants is that
the coat must be worn where women
are among the diners.

For the Hair

An old-time recipe book has the
following: Absolute cleanliness, by
means of water alone, to commence
with, followed by brushing in the
direction of the hair itself in a dry
state, is the true method of giving
the hair all the polish it will take.
Oils of all kinds disturb the gloss of
the hair, and leave it dirty and
greasy. Should the scalp be obsti-
nately dry and harsh, it may be safe-
ly washed with a cold weak solution
of green tea, or with spirits of cas-
tile soap containing a few grains of
tannin. Cologne water may be also
used.

The Hindoos take a hand basin
filled with cold water, and have ready
a small quantity of pea-flour. Wash
the hair in the cold water, then
apply a handful of the pea-meal to
the head and rub into the hair for
ten minutes at least, with some one
to add fresh water at short intervals
until it becomes a perfect lather.

Then wash the whole head quite
clean with plenty of water, let dry
a little and comb, afterwards rub dry
with coarse towels. Then brush
carefully, when the hair will be
found perfectly free from impurities,
glossy and soft. Cosmetics of the
ingredients of which one knows noth-
ing is often the cause of faded or
prematurely gray hair.

From the same source comes this
recipe for restoring gray hair, which,
however, it does not fully indorse.
It is easy to try, and there is nothing
harmful in it: Take one part of bay
rum, three parts olive oil and one
part of good brandy, by measure.
The hair must be washed with the
mixture every morning, and it is said
in a short time will make the hair a
beautiful dark color without injur-
ing it in the least, or staining the
scalp. The articles must be of the
best quality, mixed in a bottle and
always well shaken before being ap-
plied. Another remedy for graying
hair is this: Distil two pounds of
honey, a handful of rosemary leaves,
and twelve handfuls of the tendrils
of grapevines, infused in a gallon of
new milk; about two quarts of the
water will be obtained from this,
which is to be applied freely and fre-
quently.

The Window Box

Water must be given in generous
quantities to the soil of the window
box, and the plants must be kept
under control as regards growth and
form. Boxes that are loose at the
seams or joints and allow the water
to escape, are not satisfactory, and
the seams should be packed with
moss or caulked. A rainy spell may
flood the box, and the water be re-
tained in too great quantity, unless
an escape for it be provided by mak-
ing a small hole in the bottom of
the box to be plugged when not
needed for drainage. Care should
be taken to water the plants in the
early morning or late evening, as
watering in the heat of the day, or
in hot sunshine will be apt to scald
them. Keep the plants free from
insects, and the soil well stirred.

Gleanings

Our great world is self-adjusting.
There is a well established sequence
of consequences between sociological
causes and economic results. If a
woman's place is undeniably in the
home and nowhere else, then, sooner
or later, she will find her way there.
Her invasion of man's province will
but force man to make her place at
home what it should be, if she is
intended to stay there. If condi-
tions are to be ideal one place, they
must be in another.

It is presuming considerably upon
the fitness of things, to assert that
woman should, to her extreme sacri-
fice, give up her ambitions as a wage-
worker to become a poorly-cared-for
wife because it is supposed to be her
duty to do so. We hear a great deal
about woman's duties, divinely im-
posed; it causes us to wonder if duty
is entirely confined to women, and
has nothing to do with the masculine
portion of humanity.

Women have become wage earn-
ers not voluntarily, nor to attain
freedom and independence, but
through sheer necessity. It is not
her apathy toward marriage nor an
enfeebled interest in being taken
care of that leads her into the in-
dustrial world. She is just as will-
ing for some one to take care of her

as she ever was. The willingness is
according to nature. Necessity has
driven her into the field. But the
hardest and bitterest necessity fre-
quently has no poverty nor starva-
tion about it. The fact is that there
are not enough men capable, or at
least willing, to offer the proper sort
of an existence to a woman. To
marry simply for the sake of marry-
ing would frequently entail a sacri-
fice, mental and moral, that woman
are rightly unwilling to make. What
is more pitiable than a woman held
by an incompetent and inferior hus-
band to a domestic existence which
is distasteful to her, while keenly
realizing that she is fitted for a
higher and more useful, as well as
a happier, existence?—Home Maga-
zine.

Candying Fruits

For candying, or crystallizing, the
finest fruits should be used, and
where possible, as cherries, leave a
part of the stem on; strawberries
should have the hull removed.
Oranges or lemons should be care-
fully peeled, and all white inner skin
removed, to prevent bitterness, the
pulp divided by pulling apart, or
cutting, and if the peel is wanted
candied, use separately, soaking the
peel in water, changing it often until
all bitterness is removed. Lemons
should be cut into thin, horizontal
slices, and oranges divided into
quarters. Pineapples should be
peeled and cut into thin slices, then
divided into quarters. Peaches
should be peeled and cut into halves;
sweet, juicy pears may be treated in
the same manner.

For crystallizing fruit, beat the
whites of three eggs to a stiff froth,
lay the fruit in the beaten egg with
the stem (if any) upward; drain
them, and select them, one by one,
and dip into a cup of fine, powdered
sugar; cover the bottom of a pan
with a sheet of fine paper and place
the fruit inside of it and put into
an oven that is cooling, and leave
until the icing on the fruit becomes
firm, then pile on a dish and set in
a cool place until cold.

For candying, make a syrup of
boiling together a pound of white
sugar to a pint of water, until it
hardens on testing the syrup. Take
from the fire and dip into it the
pieces of prepared fruit, leaving in
the scalding syrup for a few minutes,
then take out and lay on a fine sieve
over a platter; let drain until cool,
when the sugar will crystallize on the
fruit. Any fruit may be crystallized
(or candied) in the same manner.

Another way: Make a syrup of
three pounds of white sugar to one
pint of orange water, boiling a few
minutes; steep the fruit in the hot
syrup for two or three hours, keeping
it just scalding-hot, but not boiling.
Lift the fruit out carefully, drain,
and put on dishes or enameled pans
and set in the oven with the door
open to dry out the remaining mois-
ture. Pack in layers with powdered
sugar between.

Odds and Ends

Smart calico frocks are much
worn, but the calico is not of the
five-cent variety. French wash cot-
tons are highly finished and look
very unlike their plebian cousins of
the cheap-counter sales.

With the revival of crocheting
comes also that of tatting, and many
beautiful patterns are shown in the
magazines devoted to fancy work.
Neckwear, as well as trimming edges
and insertions are made with the
crochet hook, the knitting needles
and the tatting shuttle. There is
nothing more pleasing as "pick-up"
work.

Nowhere does a woman's individu-
ality express itself more decidedly
than in the accessories which make
or mar her whole appearance.
Oftimes we see a gown upon which