



## EARTH'S ANGELS

None ever saw an angel  
Except the ones in books;  
I don't believe a mortal  
Knows how an angel looks.  
We guess at something misty,  
With trailing wings of white,  
With amber tresses floating,  
And garments strangely bright.

But I believe that angels  
Walk here in mortal guise;  
Though we discern but faintly  
Through heavy-lidded eyes,  
Or see them as they leave us,  
Who walked before us here,  
Their angelhood quite hidden  
Because it lived so near.

I can remember angels  
Who seemed but common folks,  
Who wore old-fashioned bonnets  
And faded winter cloaks;  
Who came when dire disaster  
Crowned lesser home mishaps,  
Or when new claimants crowded  
The dear maternal lap.

With curving arms wide open  
To take the weary in,  
With patient love to listen  
To childish want and sin,  
What better thing could angel  
For childish sinners do  
Than listen to their story,  
And bid them strive anew?

And there are fireside angels  
Upon whose faded hair  
We see no crown of glory—  
And yet the crown is there!  
Then, there are mother angels—  
With patient love, and true,  
Whose loving hand upholds us  
The darkest trials through.

Ah, me! the childish angel  
Who beckons as I write—  
Perchance I should not know him  
In mystic robe of white.  
He wears a schoolboy's jacket,  
And where the shadows fall,  
I wait, through long and lonely  
years  
To catch the long-hushed call.  
—Selected.

## FOR THE SEAMSTRESS

For gathering the tops of skirts,  
ends of sleeves, etc., make the tension  
of the upper thread very loose, having  
a strong thread on the bobbin. Stitch  
across the edge where the gathers are  
wanted. If "gauging" is wanted (more  
than one line of gathers), stitch an-  
other row where wanted; then remove  
from the machine, and draw up the  
lower thread to the required length  
and, after adjusting the tension again,  
sew as many gathers.

If braid is to be used on the bot-  
tom of the skirt, shrink it by soaking  
in hot suds without rinsing, using rain  
water, if possible. This will make  
it soft and prevent wear to the shoe-  
top.

In using last season's shirt-waists  
for corset covers, be sure that they  
are worth the trouble of making over.  
Many of them are not.

## CAN YOU LOCATE THIS HOME?

One of our elderly women readers  
sends us this clipping, asking if any-  
thing is known of it. Can any one  
tell us about it?

Only One "BROMO QUININE"  
That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Simi-  
larly named remedies sometimes deceive. The  
first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE  
PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and  
bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

"There is a Home in New York,  
which was founded by a woman, Mary  
A. Fisher. It is the only one of its  
kind in the country. It is a sort of  
hotel, where educated people of less  
than moderate means can be accom-  
modated, and where needy brain-  
workers, ill, or incapacitated by age,  
are cared for free. To be eligible to  
entrance, it is stipulated that the ap-  
plicant shall have labored in the pro-  
fessions or in literary or journalistic  
work, or art; but no distinctions are  
made as to religion, sex or nationality.  
When such people as these lose their  
ability to earn a living, their suffer-  
ings are keener than those of the  
lower, illiterate class, so this charity  
seems an especially appealing one."

The clipping is unidentified. This  
reader wishes to get some information  
regarding the organizing of such, or a  
similar, refuge for old people who can  
pay something for entrance, and where  
refined people who find themselves  
alone in the world, may spend their  
helpless years among congenial asso-  
ciates. Who can tell us about it?

## EGGS AND SILICATE OF SODIUM

Several of our readers ask if eggs  
that are preserved in a solution of  
water-glass "are good for use in  
cookery." I think that is their prin-  
cipal use. No means has yet been  
found by which preserved eggs are  
equal to the strictly fresh ones for all  
purposes. Some of those who have  
tried the solution report that it is very  
satisfactory, and by its means eggs  
are kept in excellent condition for six  
months or more. Some say for a year.  
One of the editors of Farm and Fire-  
side, in a clipping I gave you last sea-  
son, claims to have used them boiled,  
on his table, though some of his ex-  
periments in that line were not as sat-  
isfactory as others. The contents of  
the shell, in the few eggs I have seen  
so preserved, were softer, and "run"  
more freely than that of a strictly  
fresh egg, but otherwise seemed per-  
fectly satisfactory, especially for cook-  
ing purposes.

For use later in the season, when  
moulting, or other causes stop the egg-  
production, the eggs may be stored  
in the solution as soon as their plen-  
tiness cheapens them; but only  
strictly fresh eggs, gathered from day  
to day, and dropped immediately into  
the solution, which should cover them  
at all times, should be used. For  
keeping over winter, the preserving  
should be done later—perhaps with  
fall-laid eggs. All agree that the use  
of the solution in its egg-preserving  
capacity is as yet in the experimental  
stage; but sufficient success has been  
attained to entitle the method to strong  
confidence.

## SLEEP

Regular hours for sleeping are as  
essential to the school child as regu-  
larity of meals. Parents should in-  
sist on the old rule of "early to bed,"  
and by this means, the "early to rise"  
would take care of itself. A healthy  
child that has to be routed out of bed  
in time to eat a late breakfast, is  
either the victim of a bad habit, or  
has been allowed to keep late hours.  
The frequent spectacle of little tots  
and lads and lassies under fourteen  
years old sitting up late in the parlor,  
or romping and running about the  
streets until midnight, shows bad man-  
agement on the part of the parents.  
The habit of early retiring should be  
begun in babyhood, and, for the child's  
own sake, insisted upon during the  
formative period of childhood. Every  
sane, thoughtful person concedes with-

out question, that after the shadows  
of night fall is a perilous time for the  
young of both sexes, and it is during  
the hours of darkness, that the "hock-  
tide undiscipline" rules the hour, to  
the ruin of the moral, as well as phys-  
ical life of the child.

Do not humor the child to going to  
sleep with a lighted lamp in the room.  
Physicians will tell you that neurotic  
tendencies are inflamed by sleeping  
with a light in the room, as the eye-  
lids are semi-transparent, and both  
retina and brain, instead of being  
soothed into rest, are constantly irri-  
tated. We are told that the sleepy  
feeling, known as fatigue, depends on  
the circulation in the blood of poison-  
ous waste substances which benumb  
the brain cells. If one gives way to  
sleep, the fatigue products are elimi-  
nated from the blood, and we awaken  
with a sense of refreshment, invigor-  
ated and energized as by nothing else,  
and activity gives us great pleasure.  
The condition of the unborn babe is  
supposed to be one of unbroken  
slumber; the sleep of the infant con-  
sumes nearly all of the twenty-four  
hours; a child should sleep over half  
of its time until the age of six, grad-  
ually shading, as it grows older, down  
to one-third, which is the requirement  
of the adult. Insist that the children  
sleep.

Probably the best way to teach  
truthfulness to your child is to be  
truthful with him. While an untruth  
should never go unnoticed, one should  
be very sure it is an untruth before  
it is treated as such. Oftentimes a  
very imaginative child or person will  
give way to exaggeration merely be-  
cause of this vividness of the imagin-  
ation, and it is hard to tell whether  
or not deceit, or intention to distort  
facts, enters into the story as he tells  
it. Give the child the benefit of the  
doubt, but do not overlook malicious  
misrepresentation.

## DEFICIENT EDUCATION

It is claimed that a course of study  
in the art of dressing, and of dressing  
suitably for occasions, would be of  
far more importance to the young  
girl than a course of higher mathe-  
matics, which latter the average girl  
at once proceeds to forget as soon as  
she leaves the college grounds. Girls  
do not receive enough of practical  
training while in school, but are  
trained away from that which will fit  
them for the everyday duties of home  
and housekeeping. They receive ab-  
solutely no training in the small sci-  
entific facts connected with the work  
of keeping the home what it should  
be. They are taught nothing of the  
duties of wife and motherhood, and  
life's most important lessons are left  
a sealed book to them, or to be learned  
through private (and often distorted)  
sources, as it may happen. This train-  
ing cannot be well given them in the  
home, as mothers are too often igno-  
rant of such matters themselves, ex-  
cept to know they "happen." Very  
few mothers have ever had anything  
but the blind, unexplained teachings  
of experience, and, never having been  
taught to reason out causes for them-  
selves, they are but little better in-  
formed than the daughters they are  
expected to teach. In short, too much  
is expected and demanded of the  
mothers. A prominent educator  
thinks that a great deal of simple,  
elementary instruction in the busi-  
nesses of a woman's complex life, the  
inculcation of cleanly and orderly  
habits of living, and like instruction,  
should be given in the schools. In the  
majority of homes, even the most elu-

mentary scientific knowledge of the  
home matters is lacking, much to the  
detriment of the health and comfort  
of the family, as every physician  
knows.

## FASHION GLEANINGS

It is set forth by our fashion mak-  
ers that the short skirt is doomed.  
"Skirts two inches from the ground,  
worn with blouses of the utmost sim-  
plicity, marks the limitation of the  
style."

Costumes comprising coat and skirt  
will show length of skirt varying from  
the permissible walking style, two  
inches from the ground, to the char-  
ing round cut and the graceful sweep of  
short demi-train. Very long skirts  
will be trimmed, though there is no  
being smarter than a very long, plain  
skirt.

Skirts will be flat around the hips,  
with much fullness, even a decided  
flare at the bottom. Skirt linings are  
practically not used. The modified  
Empire garment and the princess will  
continue reasonably fashionable; the  
princess not being so tight-fitting as  
formerly at the waist-line.

Coats will be loose to every degree  
of looseness. The coats cut kimono-  
shape, with loose, bell-shaped sleeves,  
quite short, will be smart in style.  
All lengths are approved.

Sleeves will be somewhat smaller  
and closer to the arms. Sleeves end-  
ing above the elbow are limited to use  
on gowns for dress occasions. The  
advent of the long sleeve, an extreme-  
ly tight affair, with fullness only at  
the elbow, is indicated by Paquin's  
latest departure, but it is not unlikely  
that this showing will prove only an  
experiment, as the fashion is disfig-  
uring.

Trimming for the skirt, if used at  
all, should be put on either very high  
or very low; but it may be said that  
skirt trimmings will scarcely be used  
at all. American women are learning  
the trick of leaving off.

As the skirt grows longer, dress-  
braids, projecting slightly below the  
hem, are again used to protect the  
lower edge. Numerous plaits and  
tucks running into the belt secure ac-  
curacy of fit and graceful sweep from  
the hips downward. Double stitching  
of tucks and plaits in strap fashion  
is in good taste, and the superfluous  
material may be cut from the under  
side of plaits after they are securely  
stitched, if desirable for full figures.  
—Delineator for March.

## THE NEWEST NECKWEAR

A standing turnover collar of  
starched linen, with the turnover part  
either perfectly plain, or with hem-  
stitched edge, a border of tucks or of  
solid or eyelet embroidery, finished  
with round or pointed scallops, is worn  
with the tailored shirt waist for morn-  
ing. The cravat matches either the  
waist or suit in color.

The masculine string-tie, worn in a  
stiff bow, and the feminine four-in-  
hand are both in good taste. The  
latter is about a half yard long and  
two inches and a half wide. The cen-  
ter of the tie is passed under the  
front of the collar, loop down, and the  
ends are brought down through it. A  
set of turn-overs of Persian lawn, the  
edges hemstitched, and groups of ver-  
tical tucks run in by hand and set at  
regular intervals, opening out an inch  
from the hem, may be made at home;  
the bow worn with this set should be  
of taffeta, with embroidered ends laid  
in fine plaits.

Cravats made of fine lawn or linen,  
showing hand embroidery and lace  
joined in lingerie style, are becoming.  
The lower part of the cravat is a four-  
cornered piece, wider than its depth,  
plaited into a tiny band at one end,  
and usually sewn by hand to facilitate

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY  
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for chil-  
dren teething should always be used for chil-  
dren while teething. It softens the gums, allays  
all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy  
for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.