



The Home Department

Conducted by
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"That Dog of His"

That dog o' his, it whimpers so,
And wanders, lost-like, through the
place.

You'd have to see the brute to know
The sad expression of its face.
It sits besides his little chair
And thumps its tail against the
floor—

But he is never sitting there;
His dog can't find him any more.

The dog peers through the window-
pane

And barks in short, excited calls,
Or finds a trail that leads in vain
Upstairs and downstairs, through
the halls.

And out of doors, and to the street—
And there the dog will stop and stand
And listen for the little feet,
Or whimper for the little hand.

The dog creeps to the little bed
That all unrumpled is today,
And noses at the flowers spread,
Then whimpers as it turns away;
It finds some little, battered toy
And brings it in its mouth with glee,
And wags its tail in new-found joy,
And looks, all questioning, at me.

It rests its head upon its paws
And thinks, and thinks, and does not
heed

The bone on which it never gnaws—
Then rises with excited speed
And races to some play-spot; then
Comes back and whines and whimp-
ers—yes.

And does the same thing once again,
As though a dog could feel distress!

That dog o' his—it came to me
About a half an hour ago,
And put one fore-paw on each knee,
And looked as though I ought to
know.

As though I—ah, how sad it is!
We two, who loved the lad so well—
I'm dumb as is that dog of his—
It cannot ask: I cannot tell,
—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Republic.

Personal Appearance

Deep down in the heart of every human being is the longing to be loved. We like to be liked; we think we would do a great deal in order to win the coveted praise of our companions, or the approving notice of our associates. Yet how many there are, who are the most hungry for love, who fall to find it, and they seem not to know to what their failure may be attributed. They vaguely wonder at times, why this is the case; why they are so often treated with indifferent toleration where they seek to please.

There is always a cause. Did you never stop to think how much your personal appearance and habits have to do with this lack of love? We say we do not care to be judged by our clothes; that it is the individual, not the garment, that makes for worth. But if you analyze your own feelings, you know better. You know you would not like to be judged by your every-day appearance; you would like to look your best when on review, or when you go among people, you want to "make a good appearance," but for ordinary, anything will do. But will it?

It is true that "a good appearance" does not depend entirely upon the

clothes we wear. In most cases, it is the small details, however which count, and men, much more than women, are lax about the little things of the toilet. Every woman makes more or less effort to look well when she "expects to be seen of men," but the majority of working men, especially after marriage, will go into any company with unkempt, or unshorn locks, untidy, and even dirty clothes, grimy hands, dirty finger nails, and unpolished shoes. Especially is this the case about the home; some of them even resent the idea that the mother and children prefer to look well, and would hardly brook any uncomplimentary reference to their own appearance, especially from the wife; yet these men are not slow to see all the neatness of other women, and indulge in comparisons between the women of their own family and those of others.

And yet such men like to be loved, and expect their families to be proud of them!!

Napoleon and Mothers

It is often quoted that Napoleon, when asked what was the greatest need of France, answered by saying, "Mothers." This quotation has been very often misunderstood, and invariably misapplied. We have innumerable sermons, lectures and talks to women with this quotation as a text, until I have sometimes wondered if the writers thereof ever really thought why Napoleon wanted mothers.

Napoleon was a soldier. His profession was that of arms. His delight was warfare, and he wanted soldiers. He wanted men, and more men, with which to carry on his business of conquest; men who could storm breast-works and face bayonets, through the sacrifice of whose lives he might win fame and glory as a conqueror of nations. He did not ask for high quality—just human animals with which to swell the ranks of his army—just human beings to serve as targets for bullets! To Napoleon, mothers meant men; more material for his business of battle. I have never heard it claimed that he required quality, either of the mothers or the men; more mothers simply meant more men, and men for his army was all Napoleon wanted. America does not need more mothers so much as wiser ones, and better conditions for those we have. Statistics of the death-rate among little children under two years old are appalling. Physicians tell us that the enormous mortality among infants is largely due to the ignorance of uneducated mothers and fathers, and to the dreadful conditions under which little children come into the world; to the woeful lack of intelligent care to be seen on every hand among all classes of parents. Thousands of little children die every year because of ignorant, untaught mothers and irresponsible fathers, and what the world wants today is well-instructed mothers who can intelligently care for the children brought into the world through wise preparation, and fathers who are not only physically fit to be such, but wise enough to help the mothers to fight from their homes the dreaded "little white hearse."

The need of the American people is more wholesome cribs and less of the "white hearse."

A Cool Cook-Room

In many families, the problem of how to keep cool during the hot months resolves itself into a question

of the location of the kitchen. Where gas can be used, the work is simplified; but where wood or coal must serve for fuel, the discomfort of heat is so great that something should be done, if only to take the hot-air machine out of the house. Gasoline and coal oil burners are now so safe and so satisfactory, both as to work and price, that one of these should be in every kitchen, at a saving of time, expense, and the strength of the housewife; there is little difference as to efficiency. If a good make is selected, and there is positively no question as to convenience.

If it is possible, have the kitchen apart from the living room, or at least so situated that the smell of the cooking cannot enter the house. The kitchen is the food laboratory and the laundry, and the daily smells emanating therefrom are not always agreeable, even without the question of heat; but with it, it becomes a nuisance when the mercury gets well up into the nineties in the shade. At most country homes there is usually a shed, or out-building to which the range may be removed, but at all homes there should be a building especially designed for a summer kitchen, and used for that purpose alone; no matter the size, or the material, so it is well-lighted, storm-proof, and not too far from the house-entrance. It should be connected by a closed-in passway with the house, in order to admit of going comfortably back and forward between the buildings in all weathers. The passage-way may be converted into a toilet-room, where the ablutions of the family can be performed, and the necessary furnishing should be kept in place there. This arrangement will be a very great convenience to all the family in the matter of "cleaning up," before meals.

An Exchange "Magazine Club"

One of our readers wants to know how she may start an Exchange Club for reading matter in her neighborhood? The idea of such an Exchange club is to enable the members of the club to have the privilege of reading a number of periodicals or papers for the price of one. The organizer of the club should go to her friends and neighbors whom she thinks will like the plan, and explain to them that, for the price of one magazine, and a small amount over to pay her for her trouble, she will furnish them regularly with a stated number of books, magazines, or papers, to be read by them and then passed on to other members of the club. The party solicited to become a member should not pay less than two or three dollars, and the club membership should not be less than six to ten. As you will have to pay cash for your literature, the money should be paid you in advance, and the papers and periodicals should all come to you and be distributed by you to the members, each to keep one number for a certain length of time, promptly turning it in at the end of the period, to be exchanged for another, and the one just brought in will also be exchanged at once, timing the exchange so that each member shall have the whole list of reading matter at least once a month. The fee should be the same to all, and they should be allowed each to give his or her preference for one subscription.

In order to repay yourself for your trouble, you should make out the list wanted, add up the cost of them, and then add to this cost the worth of your services, dividing the whole amount

by the number of members expected to take part in the reading. More than one club should be organized, rather than have your club too large, and members of one club may also belong to another club by paying an additional fee. If desired, the literature of each separate club may differ as to magazines, or it may be composed of the same books. You cannot expect to succeed in this business without energetic "hustling," and you must look well after your books, allowing no member to keep the book longer than the time allotted, under penalty of a fine.

For the Garden

If you have the proper kind of a garden, you are in good circumstances, for now is the time when "green things" are of the utmost value. If you have neglected to provide yourself, do not let this spring go by without enriching yourself with the proper preparation.

Asparagus is usually the first-fruits of the garden, and it is valuable for all kidney troubles, as well as a delicious addition to the daily meals. Rhubarb is a wonderful help toward clearing the system of the causes of dyspepsia, rheumatism, and other painful effects of the heavy meat diet of the cold months. Young onions, spinach, cress, and such early greens clear and purify the system, acting as one of the best of medicines, while being extremely "easy to take." Spinach is called the broom of the stomach, is easy grown, and should be found, early and late, in every garden. It is easy grown, and should be plentifully sown.

Radishes, grown quickly in the hot-bed, to be followed later in the garden rows, are good for stomach trouble. They should be planted in rich, loose soil, well cultivated, that the growth may be rapid. Sow the little "turnip" kinds for very early.

Horse-radish tops make excellent additions to the spring greens, while the fresh roots make for a good appetite.

Carrots are not eaten nearly so much as they should be; but are of wonderful medicinal value for some ailments. As a complexion specialty, they have few equals, clearing the blood of many impurities. Parsley is something we never have enough of; it is always in season, and is in demand both as a food, flavor, and a decoration. All these are easy to grow, as are many other like "spring medicines," and every garden should have a supply of them.

A "good garden is half the living," it is said, and a lot of hens and a good cow is the other half. Every village and country family should and can have these, and of the best. With such provisions, no "lotions" and toilet creams are at all necessary.

For Saving Fuel

Take pieces of soft brickbats and pound up into a powder, moisten with water and mould into small bricks or balls, and lay in a grate or open stove, and the heat will be increased through the increased combustion, and no ashes will be left. These bricks, or balls, may be laid in the bottom of the fire-box of a baseburner stove, and will prevent the ashes and cinders from clogging the grate and shutting off the draft.—Ex.

To Tint Laces

Laces which have been used and will not wash well should first be given a dry-cleaning by being sprinkled generously with Fuller's earth, then rolled up and put away for a few days. Upon taking them out, shake well to free them from the earth, then proceed to tint them in this way: Procure a tube of oil paint of the color desired, squeeze out the paint into a cupful of gasoline, and stir until dissolved. Then pour into a vessel large enough for the work. Dip a small piece of the lace into it, and if the

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