



# The Home Department

Conducted by  
Helen Watts McVey

## Their Angel

My heart is lonely as heart can be  
And the cry of Rachel goes up from  
me,  
For the tender faces unforgot  
Of little children that are not;  
Although, I know,  
They are all in the land where I  
shall go.

I want them close in the dear old  
way;  
But life goes forward and will not  
stay,  
And He who made it has made it  
right;  
Yet I miss my darlings out of my  
sight.  
Although, I know,  
They are all in the land where I  
shall go.

Only one has died. There is one  
small mound,  
Violet-heaped, in the sweet grave-  
ground;  
Twenty years they have bloomed and  
spread  
Over the little baby head;  
And Oh! I know  
She is safe in the land where I  
shall go.

Not dead; only grown and gone  
away,  
The hair of my darling is turning  
gray,  
That was golden once in the days  
so dear,  
Over for many and many a year.  
Yet I know—I know—  
She's a child in the land where I  
shall go.

My bright brave boy is a grave-eyed  
man,  
Facing the world as a worker can;  
But I think of him now as I had  
him then,  
And I lay his cheek to my heart  
again,  
And so, I know,  
I shall have him there where we  
both shall go.

Out from the Father, and into life;  
Back to his breast from the ended  
strife  
And the finished labor. I hear the  
word  
From the lips of Him who was  
Child and Lord,  
And I know, that so  
It shall be in the land where we  
all shall go.

Given back—with the gain. The  
secret this  
Of the blessed Kingdom of Children  
is!  
My mother's arms are waiting for  
me;  
I shall lay my head on my father's  
knee;  
For so, I know,  
I'm a child myself where I shall go.

The world is troublous and hard and  
cold,  
And men and women grow gray and  
old;  
But behind the world is an inner  
place  
Where yet their angels behold God's  
face.  
And lo! we know,  
That only the children can see Him  
so!

—Adeline D. T. Whitney.

## The Fine Art of Sewing

I wish our girls could realize how  
much nicer they could dress for the  
same amount of money by making

their own clothes. Not only could  
money be saved, but money can be  
earned in larger amounts than they  
think for by learning to do their  
work well. It is almost impossible  
to get a sewing woman that can be  
depended upon to do her work well,  
and those who do, are always full  
of business at good paying prices.  
A few days ago, a lady said that  
any one who could sew a straight  
seam in the city could get from  
\$1.50 to \$2 per day, with dinner  
extra. Many women are driven to  
wear the ill-fitting "ready-made"  
who would gladly hire a seamstress  
if one could be found. To be sure,  
there are many women and girls  
who say they can earn nothing with  
the sewing machine; but they are  
not the ones who feel an interest  
in their work, or are skillful with  
the needle and scissors. All work  
is hard, if successfully followed, and  
I speak from long experience when  
I say sewing is no harder than other  
employments followed by women.  
Then darning and patching well  
pays, and a good business could soon  
be worked up in that line by a  
woman or girl who has a sense of  
responsibility, and could be depend-  
ed upon. For the woman who has  
little children whom she can not  
leave, sewing offers a good wage, and  
can be done at home, with her chil-  
dren under her own care. Busy  
mothers and hurried business women  
are clamoring all the time for some  
one to keep garments in repair, and  
many of them are both able and  
willing to pay good prices—reason-  
able, at any rate. We know that  
every woman is not a "born seam-  
stress," but there are many good  
dressmakers who do not like to  
sew, but do it conscientiously, be-  
cause they can make a good living  
at it. Very few of us get the work  
we really think we want; but the  
successful ones take what they can  
get, and make the best of it while  
working toward something better or  
more congenial. Whatever one does  
should be done well, for the work's  
sake, as well as for the wage.

## The Pest of Ants

These are the bane of the lives  
of many housewives, and any exter-  
minator for them will be welcomed.  
What will answer in one household  
will fail in another, and we can not  
have too much information on the  
subject. One of the surest reme-  
dies is to pour boiling brine into  
every hill, wherever found, and to  
search under old boards, or other  
cast-away nuisances in yard or cellar  
and use the boiling brine freely.  
Many times they are breeding whole  
colonies in the walls and founda-  
tions of the house. These colonies  
must be reached and destroyed.

In their runways, put a damp  
sponge sprinkled with a little sugar,  
and when the ants go for the sugar,  
just put the sponge in a pan of boil-  
ing water, and repeat. A bit of  
fresh meat, bacon rind, bones, laid  
in their runways will soon be cov-  
ered with them, and this, too, must  
have the hot water cure. The meat  
may be used several times, but  
fresh is more effective.

One teaspoonful of paregoric in a  
saucer of water may be sprinkled in  
their runways, and it may take sev-  
eral sprinklings to rout them, but  
it is said to be effective. A thin  
coating of lard on a dish or piece  
of paper, will draw hundreds of  
them, and when covered, scald the  
plate, or burn the paper, and set

again. If any one knows a more  
effective way, please tell it to our  
Home readers.

## For the Summer Outing

For the friends who enjoy cook-  
ing for themselves when on their  
outing trips, here is a good list of  
"the needful," in the way of a  
kitchen outfit: A small alcohol  
stove, a small teakettle (or the  
ubiquitous tin can) to heat water;  
covered sauce pan for light cooking,  
thin long handled frying pan, tin  
salt and pepper shakers, tiny tin  
boxes for salt, pepper, spices; a box  
of washing powder, some old, soft  
clothes for dishwashing, steel knives  
and forks, iron (one cent each) cook  
and other spoons, wooden plates,  
enameled-ware cups and saucers, and  
plenty of towels.

## Home Made Perfumes

The following methods are given  
for extracting fragrance from roses  
and violets:

For attar of roses, gather a full  
quart of rose petals when most frag-  
rant, and place at the bottom of a  
wide-mouthed bottle a layer of  
petals; sprinkle with fine salt, and  
cover with a sheet of absorbent cot-  
ton dipped in pure olive oil. Fill  
the bottle with alternate layers of  
petals and cotton until all are used,  
or the bottle filled, then tie over  
the top of the bottle a piece of oiled  
silk, doubled, and set the bottle  
where it will be in the sunshine for  
two weeks. Then uncover and ex-  
tract the oil from the cotton and  
rose petals, put into a bottle and  
cork tightly.

Violet perfume: Place a layer of  
sweet violets at the bottom of a  
bowl and cover them with a piece  
of cotton dipped in olive oil, filling  
the bowl with alternate layers of  
violets and cotton; tie oiled silk over  
the top, as for roses, and cover the  
bowl; let stand for twenty-four  
hours, then remove the violets and  
put in fresh ones; change the vio-  
lets every day until the oil is per-  
fumed as strongly as wanted. Put  
the oil and cotton in a bottle with  
a glass stopper, pour into it a little  
spirits of wine, shake well and set  
in the sun for a week. Extract the  
oil from the cotton, and cork  
tightly.

These recipes have been asked for  
and are given as obtained.

## Women and Home

An exchange says: "It is all well  
enough to say that a woman's place  
is in the home, and down deep in  
every woman's heart is a recognition  
of the fact and a longing to have  
the home; but there does not seem  
to be homes enough to go 'round,  
and many women are forced out into  
the business world because of the  
shortage. A living must be made  
somehow, and in thousands of cases,  
the woman must make her own  
home, and too often, the home for  
others, by her work in the wider  
field."

## For the Laundry

Colored summer fabrics may be  
laundered to look as good as new,  
if care is taken in the washing and  
ironing. For ordinary fabrics, make  
a gallon of flour starch as for any  
other use in the laundry. Put three  
quarts of this into a tub or pail, add  
two gallons of tepid water, and the  
same in another vessel to the re-  
maining quart; wash the garment

in the thickest starch first, then in  
the thin starch, just as you would  
with suds, and several garments, if  
the colors do not "run," may be  
washed in the same starch. When  
clean, rinse in clear tepid water and  
dry in the shade. Sprinkle and iron  
on the wrong side after letting lie  
as customary. Blue goods may look  
faded after ironing, but in a few  
hours the color returns.

Linen suits may be renewed or  
freshened for further use or to make  
over for children, in this wise: Fill  
a wash boiler half full of nice, clean  
hay, boil for one hour in water suffi-  
cient to wash suit. Strain through  
a coarse cloth into a vessel that will  
allow the submerging of the goods  
in the water. Wash as you would  
in suds (using flour starch instead  
of soap), rinse well, then put the  
garments to soak in the hay tea for  
twenty-four hours, being careful to  
have the material covered with the  
tea, even if you must weight it down;  
then rinse in cold water and dry in  
the shade. Iron it rather damp, and  
iron until it is dry, and you will  
have a desirable shade of green  
linen. The stain of grass is dur-  
able.

Colored embroideries should be  
washed in bran water (made by  
boiling bran in water, straining, and  
using in place of soap, thinning as  
necessary), rinsed in plenty of clear  
water; dry them, dampen between  
muslin, and iron on the wrong side  
under muslin.

## Washing Blankets or Woolens

For Mrs. W. E. H.—Have the  
temperature of the water the same  
throughout the process. Warm wa-  
ter is preferable to hot or cold, and  
it may be quite warm for best re-  
sults; but each water must be the  
same temperature. Prepare two  
tubs of warm soapsuds, using a  
white soap preferably, as there is no  
resin in the white, and it is about  
as cheap as the yellow, or common  
laundry soap. If possible, the wa-  
ter should be rain water, but water  
may be softened by the addition of  
borax or ammonia. Into one of the  
tubs put the blankets, having enough  
water not to crowd them, and punch,  
pound, knead and squeeze the wool-  
ens, but do not rub on a board. If  
spots, rub them between the hands  
until clean. Use no more soap than  
is in the suds. When they look  
clean, wring out, either with the  
hands or with a wringer, and put  
into the second tub, having the wa-  
ter warm as the first water, and go  
through the process as with the first;  
wring out of this second water, when  
they should be clean; then rinse in  
clear, soft water to which a little  
bluing has been added. Wring as  
before, and pin the blanket on the  
line, along the lengthwise edge,  
using plenty of pins. As they dry,  
pull into shape, and when the upper  
half is dry, turn the other length-  
wise, edge, pin to the line, letting  
the dry edge be at the bottom. A  
clear, sunny day should be chosen,  
and the blankets should get perfect-  
ly dry on the line. No pressing or  
ironing is required. Hot soap suds  
will usually yellow white woolens,  
but some woolens are benefited by  
dipping in clear hot water, then  
wringing out immediately. Do not  
forget the few drops of bluing.

When you buy castor oil, always  
pour it all into a sauce pan and  
boil for a few minutes, then return  
to the bottle. This will do away  
with the usual stomach pains which  
follow its use.

## Canning Soft Berries

For red raspberries, blackberries  
and huckleberries, this method has  
proven satisfactory: Put a boiler  
with plenty of water over the fire;  
into a preserving kettle put one cup-  
ful of water and a cupful and a half