



The Home Department

Conducted by
Helen Watts Meyer

Susan B. Anthony

No ministering angel, she,
To bind up wounds and cool the fe-
vered brow
With the soft hands of pity.
She was of that sterner stuff
Whereof God makes His heroes,
Stalwart, stark—yet pitiful withal,
With tearless tenderness that found
expression
In deeds of battle for the cause of
right.
Hers was the warrior soul
Locked in a woman's breast,
Predestined to do battle,
Nobly she strove, yet sacrificed no
whit
Of that true womanhood
That was her ideal.
A Lady Valiant, she—
Semiramis of suffrage, who enlarged
The boundaries that spaciouly in-
close
Her sex's empire.
Great were her labors, great her vic-
tories,
As liberty attests. The bays are hers.
Yet this, her greater glory—
That, though opposing and opposed
thereby
To stale conventions by the world es-
teemed,
She overthrew them; yet at last still
held
The love of women and respect of
men.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Query Box

"Another Questioner." — Freckle remedies will be found in the article on The Toilet. See physician about moles.

Mrs. J. S., M. C. B., E. A. H., and others.—Thanks for suggestions and kind words.

If Jeannie S., of Arizona, will send stamped, addressed envelope, I will tell her something about writing for publication.

"Sunshine."—White linen suits will be worn, but not the styles of last summer, if you wish to be very fashionably dressed. Both coat and skirt are changed.

L. D. B.—Can not aid you. (2) In asking for a book, you should give either (or both) the name of the author or the title of the book. Otherwise, we have nothing to go by.

Mrs. J. S.—Will reprint the directions for cleaning pillows soon. Or was it cleaning feathers you wanted? Thanks for a very helpful letter.

Mrs. C. D. P.—For directions for packing butter for winter use, write to Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for bulletin treating of the matter.

Beckie—Whitewash spots on clothing should be at once rinsed in strong vinegar. The acid in the vinegar will destroy the alkali in the lime.

L. P.—For the brittle nails, try the following: Take equal parts of refined pitch and myrrh (or turpentine and myrrh); melt together and spread on the nails at night, covering with a bandage. In the morning remove the pitch with olive oil.

Anice.—For the white eyebrows and lashes, any coloring is dangerous and will look artificial. The simplest thing to use is an "eyebrow" pencil, which the druggist will give you for 25 cents. The colors are brown and black, and the druggist will tell you how to use it.

Mrs. C. D. P.—To take ink out of white cotton goods, one should have some idea what the ink is composed of. Ordinary writing ink may generally be removed by soaking the article in sweet milk; or dipping it in

hot tallow; then washing as usual. If milk is used, it should be soaked for several hours, rubbing powdered alum on the spots as you would soap, when washing it. Rinse clear and hang in sunshine. Repeat the process until the stains disappear.

Nelle L.—A very satisfactory method of clearing a closet of moths is to burn a sulphur candle in the room. It is claimed that a vessel of boiling water should be set in a room where sulphur is to burn, as the moist air will make the fumes more effective. Nothing you can pack with your clothes will do any good, if you pack the moth eggs away in the garment. Before putting woolens or furs away for the summer, they should be well beaten or whipped, aired and sunned, and if you have any suspicion that eggs have been laid already, this process must be kept up once a month during the hot months. Moths do not like to be disturbed. The eggs are usually laid in May or June.

Wool Filling for Bed Clothing

Light weight, yet warm, bed clothing is greatly to be desired, and, while cotton, if used in quantity sufficient to give the required warmth, is unmistakably heavy, the blankets of good weight are not much lighter. For both warmth and light weight, nothing is so good as the wool-filled quilt or comfort which any farm family may have. As many of our farm readers keep sheep, and are more or less supplied at this season of the year with "pulled" or left-over wool, it is a good time to tell you how to make use of it. Quilts that are to be much used may be thinly filled, and still be very warm and easily handled in the wash, and a wool filled quilt seldom, if ever, gets lumpy or hard when washed, if properly "tacked" or quilted. For a quilt of the average size—six feet two inches square—about five pounds of the carded wool will be sufficient. For a comfort, it may be much heavier. There are several ways of preparing the wool, either of which is satisfactory, if well done. Before washing, the wool should be picked, to free it from burrs and trash, and the washing and drying should be done in sunny weather, if possible. When spread to dry, it should be turned and stirred frequently to insure a good "sunning." Even the "tags" may be used, and every bit of it should be well washed and rinsed until perfectly clear. Running water is best for rinse water.

The old-fashioned "wool cards" may be had at many department stores for about 40 cents per pair, and there is usually some one in the neighborhood who knows how to use them. If not, one can learn by practice. Here are directions given in The Housekeeper, for December, 1905: "Spread something over the lap to catch the dust and bits of trash, as well as to protect the clothing from the sharp points of the cards. With the left hand, hold the handle of one card, teeth uppermost, lying in the lap; place a bunch of wool in the left hand, holding it loosely, and work it down gradually with the other card held in the right hand, pulling it through the teeth again and again. If too much is taken in at one time, the result is apt to be lumpy and poorly carded. When a sufficient amount of wool has been carded into bats and laid away between layers of newspapers, get the quilting frames ready and stretch the under cover as tightly as you wish; then lay on this the "bats" of carded wool, lapping the

ends of the first layer and laying the second layer crosswise of the first that there may be no "parting of ways" between bats (two layers will make a light weight quilt); then put on the top cover and tack closely, or quilt lines a little further apart than for cotton, and that quilt will always be in demand."

If the cards can not be had, or handled, pick your prepared wool as loosely as possible, and lay it, as you pull it apart, into a baking pan, patting it down with the hand, until the pan is filled; turn this "bat" out and fill again, until you have enough picked and put into shape. Use these as you would other filling, always lapping the ends a little to insure no pulling apart. Many villages, in regions where sheep are raised, have carding mills, and in these mills, the wool may be batted to very good purpose. Once you use wool-filling, you will go back to cotton batting very reluctantly.

Laundering Silks

In the Ladies Home Journal for February, we find the following which will be helpful to many of our readers: "Soft silks, surah, China, India, foulard, and soft satins, may be washed to look almost like new, but there are some heavy, corded silks which do not take kindly to the operation. Wash white silks alone, each color separate, and, of course, black alone. Have prepared a tub of tepid, soapy water, using pure white soap. Hot water must not be used, for hot water will turn white silk yellow and fade colored silks. For black and white silks, a few drops of ammonia may be added to the water, but omit the ammonia in washing colored silks. Always wash your silk until it is clean; you may need to wash it in several soapy waters before you accomplish this. Rinse thoroughly in plenty of tepid water; be sure to rinse out every bit of soap, and then rinse in plenty of cold water. A little vinegar added to the last rinsing water tends to brighten bright-colored silks, and it is well to add a little ammonia to the last rinse water for black silk. Never handle silks harshly in washing; move about in the water, squeezing it very gently between the hands; shake it out and snap it well, but never wring it; it may be folded smoothly between cloths and put through the clothes wringer.

It is well to lay dark or bright-colored silks in salt and water for an hour before washing, as this helps to "set" the color, and dark or bright colors are likely to "run." It is well, too, to put such silks through the entire process, piece by piece, not allowing them to lie wet. To "gloss" silk is a very simple matter; it is done by giving the silk a final bath in water to which alcohol has been added in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls of alcohol to half a pint of water. Never hang silk in the air to dry; it will dry unevenly, and it is quite impossible to sprinkle it without spotting it; fold it smoothly and wrap it in a cloth, until almost dry; then spread it out evenly on an ironing board, cover with a cloth and press with a moderately hot iron. If the silk stiffens in the least under the iron, shake it out again and pull it gently on the bias in both directions; then press again.

There is no known method by which stains of perspiration may be re-

moved from colored silk. The perspiration is an acid, and eats the color out of the fabric, and the only way is to disguise it by coloring, or dyeing, if the goods will take the dye. The only way to prevent it is to wear protectors, keeping them perfectly clean with scrubbing and washings. The perspiration of some persons is much more harmful than that of others, as is also much more profuse, and the stains, in such cases, are not confined to the arm-pits, but parts of the body, noticeably across the back, are also ruined and discolored.

Fruit for Rheumatism

A professor of dietetics says that the use of fruits is the best medicine for rheumatism; that the acids of fruit undergo changes in the body which aids the blood in eliminating the uric acid. With a pure fruit diet and proper activity of the excretory functions of the skin, bowels, lungs and kidneys, it is safe to say that rheumatism could not exist. There is no doubt that fresh meats, eggs, milk, cream, butter, and like "second-hand" foods, are frequent, if not the only cause of rheumatism. These articles of common diet contain products of animal waste, and poison and are in many cases known to produce disease of various sorts. In choosing a diet for a rheumatic patient all foods of animal origin should be avoided. The best and safest foods are fruits, nuts, nut-foods, grains and fresh vegetables, including vegetables which can be eaten raw, such as lettuce, chicory, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, onions, celery, etc. Such a diet, with proper exercise, and cleanliness of body, is the best preventive, not only of rheumatism, but of many other equally painful and more often fatal disorders.

For children, especially, fruits in their season are an ideal diet, and should largely replace the meats, bread, pastry and candy now dealt out to them so generously. If fresh fruit is not to be had, canned or dried will answer nearly as well.

Cleaning and Polishing Brass

A reader asks how she can take spots from the brass horn of her graphophone. Here are several ways of cleaning brass: A very simple and most excellent recipe is, one-half cupful of Spanish whiting, fill the cup with cold water. Shake up well and pour the mixture into a bottle, and add to it one ounce of ammonia. Shake well before using. Wet a flannel cloth with this, and rub the silver or brass well; then polish until dry. For the spots on the brass, unless very old, wetting with spirits of turpentine, benzine, or coal oil will generally remove all ordinary spots, after which the brass may be polished with rotten stone and oil. Rotten stone should be pulverized, and in this state it quickly dissolves to a smooth consistency when mixed with olive oil. A thin paste of the preparation should be rubbed lightly on the metal, and allowed to dry; then rubbed vigorously with a flannel cloth, the finishing polish being given with the dry powder and rubbing with a clean cloth or chamois skin.

Hints and Help

For cleansing white kid shoes, use dry pipe clay. Use a stiff brush and rub thoroughly until the spot disappears.

To remove the stains from bed vessels used by those having kidney troubles, wash the vessel with strong cider vinegar. Vinegar purifies as well as cleanses.

To freshen linoleum, dampen a flannel cloth in raw linseed oil and

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.