



The Home Department

Conducted by Helen Wat is Mather's

August

June has a winning sweetness all her own;

July bears up her martial crown with pride;

But thou, O August, bring'st the harvests home,

And scatter'st luscious fruitage far and wide.

Thy fields are rich with bounties of our Lord,

Thy forests don a shade of deeper sheen,

While slacken wheels of trade, and toilers rove

Beside still waters, and through forests green.

They climb the heights to rest in summer calm,

And watch the sunrise and the sunset's glow,

Tired eyes, long used to walls of brick and stone,

New brightness gain, and Earth's grand beauties know.

For these, fair month, bring forth thy royal pomp;

Lift mountains blue against the bluer sky;

Calm, star-light nights, and mornings sweet with dew—

All filled with blessings, as the days go by.

Yet, watching thee, we feel a touch of pain—

Thou art of summer months, the brightest, last;

A sadness, as for some sweet, fading friend

O'er whom we know the spell of doom is cast.

Soon thou wilt but a memory be—

So fast the seasons crowd each other on;

The fullness of the summer ends with thee,

A few short hours, and thou, too, wilt be gone.

—Lillian Grey in Christian Intelligencer.

Everblooming Roses

Last spring a florist friend sent me half a dozen rose plants, malling size. Among them there was one tiny thing, not more than three inches long, including its two tiny leaves; the label pinned onto it said: "Be good to it; it is 'worth while.'" And the name was "Baby Rambler." One of its traveling companions was a tiny Clothilde Soupert, of about the same size. That was about the first of May. So I set the bunch out in the border, and they began at once to get their feet firmly established in the clay loam. With the first show of leaf growth, both plants showed buds—the little Soupert held up one, while the "baby" had a half dozen. The plants were so small! They both bloomed, and then, rested a few days; then the "baby," not yet more than four or five inches tall, held up its tiny buds—sixteen in number, while the little Soupert offered one! Now, the "baby" has been a beauty spot for a week, bud after bud opening, and at one time holding up seven perfect little crimson blossoms. Every one who sees it is delighted, and resolves to have a Baby Rambler next season.

Many of the others gave bloom but they have put in their time getting ready for later work, and some of them are quite large plants. There are so many of the everbloomers that will grow and give bloom with but little care; but every one of them

will repay all the care bestowed. The Baby Rambler is said to be perfectly hardy outside, if given protection against the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil—which is what hurts plants more than the cold; I know the Soupert is hardy, and when it is established, few roses will outdo it in the way of bloom. Both of these roses can be grown as pot plants; but roses are subject to attacks of red spider in the window garden, unless given much care, and for the busy housewife there are other plants that will do better. The everbloomers should be planted in the spring that they may become well enough established by cold weather to resist conditions. It is too late now to order them, but you can not do better than to order a dozen or more of the best ones next spring—including a Baby Rambler, a Clothilde Soupert and a Hermosa.

Getting Ready for School

Many country schools will open this month, but September will see the girls and boys trooping back to their studies in crowds from city and village, many of them going away from home. One of the heaviest problems for the house-mother is the matter of clothes. Here are a few hints from the Ladies' Home Journal: "For an every-day hat, the simpler, the better; either a plain little sailor, or a simple little beaver hat with practically no trimming, unless a band or twist of soft ribbon and a bow—something which may be thrown around, or stand a shower, for a hat which will not stand such treatment is never of much use to the school girl. School clothes, first of all, must be serviceable, plainly and sensibly made, and of a material that will stand wear and look well under rough treatment. Cashmere, serge, panama, voile, wool crepes, pongees, are all good materials, and come in inexpensive qualities, require very little trimming, and will make up nicely with no trimming at all. If tub dresses are desirable, and where laundering is not a consideration, there are many excellent cotton fabrics that make up and look very nice indeed at a minimum expense. For waists, linen, gingham, percales, sateens, prints, cotton crepes, mercerized poplins, are all good, and for the cool days, challis, French flannels, cashmeres, light serges, made up in plain style, no plaits, long sleeves, are excellent. For the large girls, it is not necessary that coat and skirt should be alike; one coat may do duty with several skirts. A loose, half-fitted style, seven-eighths length is recommended, and the goods should be "water-proofed" before being made up. The jumper dress, with plenty of guimpes, make it easy to keep the girlies neat without so much washing, as the dress may be of woolen, while the guimpes can be changed frequently. For the tiny tots, the one-piece dress is easy on the seamstress and the laundress, as well as comfortable for the child.

The Sewing Machine

Before beginning the heavy fall sewing, see that the sewing machine is in order and runs easily. If anything is out of fix, worn out, or broken, it should be attended to by some one who is mechanic enough to recognize and remove the cause of difficulty. If the machine is not abused by rough hands, or meddle-

some ones, the difficulty may be that it only requires cleaning and thorough oiling, and the seamstress can often do that, herself. Use only good oils. Cheap oils are an abomination, as they gum up the machinery, and ruin both our work and our tempers. If the machine runs heavily, try a good dose of coal oil, oiling all the working parts, of both the head and the stand of the machine. If it still runs heavily, after a few minutes of running without the needle and with the presser-foot raised, give it a good dosing with gasoline, run it for a few minutes, then wipe off all dirt and gumminess that has gathered, and then give it an oiling with the best oil you can get. Do not be satisfied with the oil can from the barn, or from the farm machinery; have your own can, and your own oil, and give everybody (even the gude mon) to understand that it is "hands off." Oil that will do for the farm machinery will not do for the sewing machine. If, after oiling, there are still a few "screaks," or heaviness, search out the complaining parts, and oil again. Be sure, after getting it to running smoothly, that all surplus oil is rubbed off with a flannel cloth, and go over the whole machine, stand and all, with an oily cloth, rubbing until there is no chance of soiling the sewing. Take off all the lint, and have the loose places tightened. Often a screw jolts loose, and allows parts of the machine to wear. It pays to have it inspected occasionally by an expert. But do not call in the "expert" that sells another make of machine, for "there are tricks in all trades," and all sewing machine agents are not above the tricks, if a chance for a sale can be made. Have needles in variety of size, and all necessities, else your work will be anything but profitable or pleasant.

For the Home Seamstress

Many small children wear sun-bonnets or lingerie hats for the early school days, and these can be made at home very daintily and less expensively than to buy ready-made. Paper patterns can be had, with full directions for making them.

Small boys still wear Russian suits and sailor collars. The collars may be detachable, buttoning in place on the garment. These suits are readily made at home, or can be had, ready-made at the stores.

For negligé garments, wash goods should be selected, as soiled negligé is not to be tolerated.

A cape, made of light-weight cloths, or cashmere, is very serviceable for the cool evenings which we shall have, from now on. These are so easily made, often of but one piece, without trimming, or trimming easily applied, that the home seamstress can not fail to succeed with them, with the aid of a good pattern. Many of these capes require so little goods that they can be made from remnants, or scraps, left from some other garment; or, they may be made from some garment that is "out of style," and not available for a make-over.

Guimpes for school dresses need not necessarily be of white goods, but the colors should harmonize with the face and the color of the dress. Many guimpes may be merely simulations made on the waist of the dress with braid, or trimmings. Tuckings to yoke depth of the waist

material, and a guimpe formed of these by trimming, is a comfortable style. Adjustable yoke collars, with cuffs to match may be used.

All underwear should be closely fitted to the waist and hips, and flare gently below the hip-line, with the bottom finished with a flounce having two or three small ruffles on the lower edge. A good quality of gingham, well made, is serviceable, and will launder beautifully; if neatly fitted and well made, it is quite as nice as a more expensive material. Sateen, mohair, moreen, and soft cottons can all be made at home.

Peroxide of Hydrogen

In an article contributed to Coleman's Rural World, Dr. D. H. Reeder, of Indiana, says of peroxide of hydrogen: Peroxide of hydrogen is not a medicine or drug, any more than is air and water. Pure water is hydrogen two parts and one part oxygen, while peroxide of hydrogen contains two parts of hydrogen and two parts of oxygen; hence it is the same as pure water, except that it contains one-fifth more oxygen than does pure water. It is oxygenized water. It is the greatest purifier known, a most energetic disinfectant, doing its work better than the dangerous chemicals usually employed—mercury bichloride, carbolic acid, etc. There is positively no danger in it; it can be swallowed without harm, and is safe to keep where there are children. It cleanses and purifies infected wounds, putrid cavities, abscesses, and all diseased surfaces, oxygenizing the poisonous matter and rendering the parts sterile. Cuts, wounds, scratches, burns, and all injuries should be treated with it, as it destroys contagion. Into foul pus cavities it should be injected with a small syringe, continuing the treatment as long as it continues to bubble. Bites of animals, reptiles, insects, should be treated with it at once. Doing no injury to healthy tissue, it attacks pus with considerable energy and bubbling, killing it. Foul odors give way to it. One ounce in a gallon of water is a good disinfectant and deodorizer, and this is excellent to use after a bath, or where perspiration is unpleasant. Used as a mouth wash, it cleanses and purifies, and keeps the teeth white and clean, penetrating every cavity. A teaspoonful to a half pint of water is a good throat gargle, and for catarrh and hay fever. It removes tan and sunburn, whitens the hands, and removes many forms of parasitic growth which cause pimples, etc. It bleaches the hair, and clothing, and should not come in contact with either, as it in time kills the hair. It is not a patented preparation, but is sold by druggists everywhere, just as distilled water is, in bulk, and the price is low."

Query Box

J. H.—Send for Farmers' Bulletin No. 235. Write to Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The bulletin is free, and will give you some information regarding the posts made of cement.

L. L.—One of the best medicines for any trouble is to forget that you have any, and resolve that you will get well and keep well. The mental attitude has a great deal to do with the health.

Mrs. C.—Use only distilled water for the eyes, if you can get it; if not, boil water and let it cool. Many oculists object to the use of salt solutions about the eyes. Pure water is one of the best healers.

D. S.—Fill the crusted, or furred,

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 the pain,
cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diar-
rhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.