



# The Home Department

Conducted by  
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## The World Goes On

We can do but a part of the work to be done,

We can cheer but a few of the souls that are sad;  
We can win but a few of the fights to be won

And make but a few of the troubled hearts glad;  
We may toil as we will, by night and by day.

We may study and delve into science and art,

But when the end comes and friends lay us away,

Another will follow and take up our part.

We can learn but a few of the things to be learned,

And solve but a few of the problems of earth;

And the world will go on, when the roadway we've turned,

As it did in the days before we had our birth.

We can make ourselves great, but not greater than all,

And be of some service to our fellowmen,

But the moment Death carries us out through the hall

The world moves along just as bravely again.

What we have done one who follows can do,

The place we are filling another can fill!

Death cuts off the man and takes him out of view,

But the work he was doing is carried on still.

And so as we journey along and press on,

Performing the tasks that are ours, day by day,

Let none of us think that when he shall have gone

The wide world will suffer. That isn't God's way.

—Edgar A. Guest,  
Detroit Free Press.

## Charcoal as a Disinfectant

Glass vessels of any kind, as well as other utensils, can be purified by rinsing well with powdered charcoal. Putrid water can be immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal, and a few pieces of charcoal laid with fresh meats will absorb all bad odors. A tablet of willow charcoal taken twice a day will sweeten the breath.

## Human Inhumanity

We are wickedly careless of the welfare of our fellows, their interests on earth, or their claims on heaven. Thousands of lives have gone down into darkness that would have shone as stars had any one taken the trouble to direct them upward. Millions lie down with the lion, under the impression that it is a lamb. Hunger makes thousands of thieves, yet bread is wasted on every hand. The ranks of the fallen of either sex are recruited from the thousands who are paid a few cents for the work worth dollars, and our almshouses are filled with the wrecks of men who have spent their strength in building palaces for starvation wages. Too many are required to make brick without straw, and when strength fails them, they are scourged into imbecility by their task-masters. Who is to blame? It is said by some that the people are themselves to blame for such conditions. Perhaps. But there are con-

ditions beyond their control which force them on, resist as they may. It calls for a strong shoulder to stand against the onslaught, and we are not all strong. Yet the wise are constantly keeping their eyes open for the chance to escape from the maelstrom, and when the way opens, however narrow the rift, they are ready to take advantage of it, not only for themselves, but for those who have the strength and courage to follow.

## A Neglected Industry

A writer living in California, says: "I never knew a well established lavender plant to be affected detrimentally by anything. It will stand extremes of heat and cold, drouth or flood or neglect, and still yield abundance of blossoms, which is the part used for scenting and in medicine. It will grow readily from seeds or from cutting, and yield blossoms the second year, commencing to bloom in July. While the blossoms or seeds are the parts used for making extract of lavender, every part of the plant is full of perfume. A few dried stems and leaves burned in a room will perfume and purify the atmosphere deliciously. The plant is not extensively raised, and a high price is paid for its product, its blossoms or seed selling as high as fifty cents a pound. It is recommended that women might make a neat little sum by growing the plant, as it is very easy to raise, and sells readily to druggists and others. Its uses in the way of perfume are legion. Every part of the plant may be used in some way." This may be true as regards California, but its growth might not be so ready in other localities. The demand for it is said to be large, and the supply inadequate, as it has not been grown extensively for commercial profit. But it would be a good plan for every housewife to raise a few plants for her own use, as a few blossoms or even leaves and branches laid among clothing give a most refreshing perfume. For filling sachets, it is invaluable.

## For the Toilet

For traveling, a little pot of cold cream, a powder puff, a small bottle of eau de cologne and a soft piece of cambric are very necessary accessories. Cold cream cleanses as well as softens, and where the water is bad, it should be used on the face—rubbing it over the face, leaving for a few minutes, then removing with the cloth. A strawberry cold cream is very nice. Put four ounces of oil of sweet almonds and two dozen large, ripe strawberries in a porcelain-lined sauce pan and bring to a boil-heat slowly, then lift from the fire, stir well, and cool. Melt together half an ounce each of white wax and spermaceti, and when the mixture is well melted, beat in the strawberry oil, using a silver fork; beat the mixture slowly until it creams, then add a few drops of oil of geranium, beating in well. Pack in small porcelain jars and cover; keep cool. Use as any other cold cream.

For the discolored neck, it is recommended to get a large, ripe cucumber and chop or mash into a pulp, and spread the pulp on a cloth. Put the pulp around the neck, and cover with another cloth to keep it in place. Do this at night,

and repeat several times. It is said to whiten the neck.

It is claimed that a sulphur lotion is very good to prevent the hair from graying, and as a wash, sulphur soap may be used. A wash made of boiled walnut leaves also darkens the hair; but this will stain whatever it touches. Oil tends to darken the hair, but will necessitate frequent washing. Brushing with violet or jasmine oil at night should be followed in the morning with some strong tonic to counteract the greasy quality; jaborandi tonic is good. But it must be borne in mind that what will help one may not help another.

## To Clean the Piano Case

A highly polished case that has grown dull and white-looking as well as finger-marked, can be safely washed with a pure white soap and water, and made to look like new. Have ready a basin of tepid water, a piece of pure white castile soap and several pieces of old cotton flannel. With one of the pieces of cloth, apply the soap to the case by first wetting the flannel then rubbing it across the soap, then applying it to the case, rubbing over only a small space at a time; then wet another piece of flannel and go over the same place, removing all the soap, and follow this with the dry cloth, rubbing the wood thoroughly, rubbing briskly to give a polish. Or, the polish can be given with a soft chamomile skin. The work must be done rapidly; the soap must be left on the wood as short a time as possible, and for this reason, but a small space must be wet at a time.

Piano keys can be cleaned with powdered pumicestone, if care is taken.

## Gleanings

To prevent the icing of a cake from running down the sides, double a piece of oiled paper three inches wide and pin it closely around the cake, letting the band come half an inch above the cake. In this way, a cake may be frosted evenly and with a thick layer to its edge. Leave the band of paper on until the icing sets and dries.

Never wash a cake mold; place it in the oven to warm, then take out and wipe with a cloth and put out of the way of dust.

What is meant by greasing and flouring a cake mold is, first, to grease it, then put a handful of flour in and shake all around the bottom and sides, and also the pipe in the center.

Currants should be rinsed in warm water several days before a cake is to be made; rub through the hands to remove all sand and dirt, squeeze as dry as you can, then spread out on paper until you are ready to use in the cake.

## Outing Comforts

Try this: Get a large graniteware pail with a tight-fitting cover; put a layer of heavy wrapping paper, cut to fit, around the inside and bottom, and fill in the bottom with an inch deep packing of crumpled newspaper. Put a small square of thick woolen cloth or old blanket on this, and inside of it a lump of ice. Have the milk, cream and butter in neat little pint and half pint jars securely sealed, and set these on the ice; wrap the woolen cloth tightly around and fill all spaces with crumpled newspaper; lay on several thicknesses of

paper, and close the lid tightly. Line a suitable sized box with paper, crumpled or fitted in, and put the pail in this, and cover. You will find the things cold and the ice not melted when you open it. A similar fitting up of a pail and box will carry your "hot things" safely to the dinner. The idea is to keep the cold inside in one and heat inside in the other. "It works."

## Helpful Items

To perfume hanging clothes, drawers, cupboards or boxes, when clothing is put away, taken broken lumps of natural pumicestone and put a few drops of your favorite scent on each of them, and they will retain and impart to whatever they touch a delicate fragrance.

To assuage thirst and cure feverishness, apple tea is a notable sick drink. Slice up raw apples into a stone jar, fill the jar with boiling water, as in tea-making, and sweeten to taste. Cover closely and when cold, this apple tea will be found tart and refreshing.

For a severe nervous headache, one of the best remedies is to wring out a towel from cold water and bind it around the head, bringing it well down on the back of the neck, over the ears and across the upper half of the forehead. It seldom fails. This method will also brighten the intellect and clear one's thoughts.

## Freshening "Rumpled" Muslin

When a muslin garment becomes limp without being soiled, it may be freshened by sprinkling with gum-arabic water, then turn the dress wrong side out and dry in the shade as quickly as possible; then sprinkle with water, roll in a towel for a short time, iron on the wrong side and finish by pressing the rough seams and edges on the right side.

As the picnic season advances, the ironing will become a large factor in the neat appearance of the family, and before beginning to iron, see that everything is perfectly clean. Use plenty of newspapers; spread them on the floor about the ironing board to catch the "overflow" of large garments, such as dresses, skirts, etc. Have a paper to rub the iron on every time it is taken from the stove, and be sure to wipe the flatiron around the edges, and see that the iron stand is perfectly clean. Have a bowl of cold water and bits of white cotton cloth, and use these to moisten any place which has become too dry to iron smooth, by "sponging" with the damp cloth. Do not forget the bit of wax, and run the iron over this quickly, then over the paper, wiping the edges to remove any "smudge" before using.

A course of lessons in some good family laundry would "come handy" to nearly any girl, as a good ironer is very much of the time "made" by experience, rather than "born." If starch is poorly made, the iron will "stick," and a smear will be the result. When making starch, it is almost impossible to give proportions, as starches vary in strength. When the starch is made, and still hot on the stove, a teaspoonful of pulverized alum to two quarts of starch should be stirred in. The starch should be used hot. This starch, we are assured, will not stick, the clothes will keep clean longer and the alum gives the fabric a sort of fire-proofing. It is claimed that starch made with weak soapsuds, made with white soap, gives a gloss.

## "Brown Spots"

Several inquiries for the removal of "moth patches" from the hands, arms and face, and for bleaching a discolored neck, are at hand. The brown "splotches" are not always the effect of either tan or disordered liver, and in some cases are symptoms of a condition which will right