



The Home Department

Be Patient

They are such dear familiar feet
that go
Along the path with ours—feet fast
or slow
But trying to keep pace; if they
mistake
Or tread upon some flower that we
would take
Upon our breast, or bruise some
reed,
Or crush, perhaps, until it bleed,
We must be mute.
Not turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go, can be
Together such a little while upon the
way—
We must be patient while we may.

So many little faults we find;
We see them, for not blind
Is love. We see them, but if you
and I
Perhaps remember them some by
and by,
They will not be
Faults then, grave faults, to you and
me
But just odd ways, mistakes, or even
less—
Remembrance to bless.
Days change so many things, yea
hours;
We see so differently in sun and
showers!
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's
light—
We will be patient for we know
There's such a little way to go.
—George Kingle, in *Globe-Democrat*.

The New "Fireless Cooker"

The arrival of the electrical fireless cooker has made another big advance in cooking methods in favor of the housewife. The design worked out by the manufacturers is simple, and follows closely the proven plans of other successful fireless cookers. From merely keeping things hot, or cooking anything requiring long, slow heat, the fireless will now cook anything, baking as well as any oven. The design worked out by manufacturers follows close by on the plan of other cookers, the basic factor being an insulated compartment lined with pure aluminum; in the bottom of this compartment is placed an electric heating disc, the cover to the compartment contains another electric disc, and these discs take the place of the hot plates used in the old fireless cookers. A reinforced cord, four feet long, with suitable attachments, is used to make the electric connection with any base plug or incandescent lamp socket. Temperatures can be varied to suit the need, from the low point used in cooking things over night to the high temperature needed for cooking a steak. Foods intended for the electric cooker need not be previously heated, but the cold food may be put into the cooking compartment, the button turned and the cook is free from all care. None of the heat is lost, and the cooking is perfectly done. The same old recipes already in use may be still used, and the greatest achievement of the fireless idea is its ability to improve the flavor of foods. Even the "old-fashioned" fireless cookers, where foods have to be started to cooking for the finish in the chest, are a wonderful help to the housewife wherever used, and there are many successful makes now on the market at reasonable prices.

Fashion Notes

Of colors, the favorites so far are a brilliant, and beautiful cherry; next is a superb true emerald green. Pink in all tones is suggested on the advance summer frocks, while all the champagne and corn colors are much in vogue. At this time of year, black and white combinations have a great reign of popularity, and this year is certainly no exception to the rule. There is no limit to the combinations of black and white. The smartest satin coat and skirt costumes are of black relieved with collar and reverses of white moire, while the newest importations of advance summer costumes show a number of white batiste frocks trimmed with girde and deep border of black velvet, and the white linen and duck jackets and long duster coats are adorned with black velvet collar and cuffs. For trimming, black velvet has never been used to a greater extent.

Surplice and fichu draping for the front of the bodice are both fashionable at present, and these two modes of draping are always soft and becoming. For a gown of flowered pattern, a narrow fichu of sheer white mull lace-edged, is sure to be attractive.

Shoe manufacturers are steadily showing more taste in combining fabrics with leather; one of the most striking combinations of this kind is a brown kid vamp with a satin top of the same color. A longer and more comfortable vamp is beginning to appear on some of the new shoes in connection with a well-rounded toe.

Boots with extra high tops in tan calf, in both button and lace styles are to be extremely fashionable. There is a renewal of interest in Oxford ties of four to six eyelets; these are coming back in favor, and are expected to be very popular by summer. If the manufacturers would give us a shoe to fit the feet comfortably, and preserve its natural shape and usefulness, the pedestrian world would welcome the innovation.—*Fashion Magazine*.

Aprons

The housewife is never too well supplied with aprons of the useful kind. And there are so many pretty models for aprons made expressly for protecting the dress that one need never put up with an ugly one. The ready-made aprons are not satisfactory, but the gathered, gored, jumper, or one-piece apron patterns are to be had for ten cents, and come in sizes from thirty-four to forty-four inch, bust measure. A few yards of calico, gingham, or percale, and one of these patterns are all that is needed; any one that can sew at all can make them by following directions of the label. To go with the apron, a sleeve should be made to keep the dress sleeves clean. All the aprons have patch pockets of different shapes, but serviceable.

For Headwear

In millinery, there is a great variety of shapes and combinations to choose from; every shape imaginable seems to be "in fashion." If care is taken in the selection, many of them are extremely becoming to the right face. A great many small scoop bonnets are now worn by the leaders of style. Many smart hats are trimmed simply with ribbons, and ribbons in ribbed weaves are very much

in vogue. Velvets are much used, and silks are particularly favored.

Hats for little girls are very attractive, and come in straw with irregular brims, or a poke in front, the turned-down brim, and in many other styles for the sweet little faces they are to frame. Washable piques, linens, and bright open-work straw are very popular for these little hats and bonnets. The little two-piece pique hat, the crown buttoning on the brim, are again worn, though the brim is not so flaring as in the old times. Dainty little sunbonnets are shown and these, too, admit of taking apart for laundering, the joining of front, crown and cape being made by buttons and button-holes.

For the Toilet

For a bleaching soap made at home, take a cake of pure castile soap and shave into an agate double boiler; add half a cupful of boiling water and let boil for two hours, or until the soap is thoroughly dissolved and the extra water evaporated; then add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls of cologne, and thirty drops of tincture of benzoin. Beat this thoroughly to incorporate well the ingredients, make into small cakes and put away to dry. Do not use oftener than once a day, following its use with a plentiful application of cold cream, as the soap is very drying, owing to the benzoin.

For an egg shampoo, dissolve five ounces of castile soap in a pint of boiling water; do not let the water boil after adding it to the soap, but keep quite warm until the soap is well dissolved. Pour this into a wide-mouthed glass jar. This will make a jelly when cool. For the shampoo, beat into two tablespoonfuls of the mixture two raw eggs, thinning with a little water. The soap jelly will keep for some time, but the egg must be beaten into it only when to be used, as the egg will not keep. Plenty of water must be used to rinse out the mixture after the hair is clean.

Creams, powders, cosmetics and the like are made to sell, and many of them, instead of benefiting do but clog up the pores of the skin and cause it to bring on a crop of pimples and enlarged pores. When the massage is applied by the unskilled hand of the average woman, the result is a coarse, rough skin, with flabby muscles and plenty of wrinkles. Better than all toilet applications used externally is attention to the health, cleansing from the inside. Keep the excretory organs active, and use plenty of water, inside and out, and eat to live.

An excellent mixture for a bath bag is made of a pound and a half of new bran, three-fourths pound of almond meal, eight ounces of grated castile soap. Mix well. This quantity will fill seventeen bags.

Uses of the Lemon

The juice of a lemon in hot water, taken on awakening in the morning, is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented. A dash of lemon juice in clear water is an excellent dentifrice and mouth wash; it not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath, leaving the mouth cool and clean. A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of warm water will remove most stains from

the fingers and nails, and renders the cuticle at the bottom of the nail more satisfactory than any sharp instrument could make it. A little diluted lemon juice applied at night with a soft rag is a delightful bleach to the skin, leaving it soft—a thing which no other bleaches will do. Lemon juice applied to bites of mosquitoes and gnats will allay the itching. In every department of house-keeping and the toilet, the lemon is of great value.

For the Home Seamstress

For making handkerchiefs, cut the goods either straight, bias or round. For the bias handkerchief, take a square piece of paper and baste it on the goods, taking care to have a perfect bias. Leave the paper on the goods while you are at work, to keep it from drawing. Turn the edges as for an ordinary hem, except that you turn it one more time. Double the hem down just as small as you possibly can, as this makes it neater. Baste the hem down, and sew the lace on the hem, making one sewing do for the hem and the lace. Any fine, pretty lace may be used, and many very pretty washable laces are quite cheap.

For a round handkerchief, lay a plate or any round thing of the size you want, on the goods, mark around it carefully, cut a piece of paper just like it and baste on, then cut out the goods and leave the paper on while you turn the hem, a very narrow one, and gather the lace just enough so the outer edge will lie straight, and sew it on as you did the bias handkerchief. For the square, straight-edged handkerchiefs, hem-stitching, either one or more rows, is a favorite finish, and is easily done, either by hand or on the machine. Home made handkerchiefs cost less according to quality, and are much more satisfactory. Besides, they can be made of scraps of linen, lawn, or other materials.

Sachet Bags

Materials needed: A half ounce of best violet perfume, a sheet of violet-colored tissue paper, a sheet of white or violet-colored wadding, a skein of violet embroidery silk, needle, thimble, scissors and a sheet of common white wrapping paper. Cut from the white paper a heart shaped pattern about four inches wide; then cut four of these pieces from the violet tissue paper; then cut pieces of the wadding the size and shape of the tissue hearts. Perfume the wadding well, let dry, and lay the wadding between the tissue hearts, having two tissue hearts on each side of the wadding. Lay carefully together and button-hole stitch the whole together around the edges, and if liked, add a bow of violet baby ribbon to the center of the upper edge of the heart. These can be laid among the lingerie and will give a delicate odor of violets to the garments.

Home-Made Perfume

Put half an ounce of best Florentine orris root, broken into small pieces, into a bottle with two ounces of alcohol; add to this a bunch of newly-gathered violets of the odorous kind; cork the bottle tightly and shake well. After it has stood a week, a few drops on the handkerchief will give the scent of fresh violets. For laundering fine muslin or silk handkerchiefs, wash them in salt water after they are clean, and iron while damp under a thin cloth wet with perfume desired.

Some Recommended Recipes

To Can Peaches with cold water—Pare and halve the peaches; pack them as closely as possible in the can without cooking or sugar; when the can is full, pour in sufficient pure