



The Home Department

Conducted by
Helen Watts McKee

For Him Who Waits

Everything comes in its own good time;

It is we who get in a hurry.
The wires get crossed and our hearts grow sad
With watching and waiting and worry.

To have and to hold of worldly goods,

Or winning a common living,
Absorbs of our time a greater share
Than all of our schemes of giving.

Everything comes to the one who waits,

Save the things we dread from habit.

Some have a way of catching cold
As a boy might catch a rabbit.

Some have a way of looking down,
No matter how bright the weather;

They seem at a loss to understand
Why troubles all come together.

Everything comes our way in time,
Whether we're brave or shrinking,

Comes in about the way we shape
Our habits of life and thinking.

Lives that are lived in a stress of pain

Can not be blithe or cheery,
While the heart that sings in its love of song

Will never of singing weary.

Everything comes to us all in time—
Money and health and station.

None are so small but they have a right

To the bounty of all creation.
A right? Why, yes, there's a place on top

For the best in every calling;
The fellow who climbs without looking down

Need never have fear of falling.
—Alwyn M. Thurber.

For the Home Seamstress

The closing of vacation days and opening of the schools are just now "food for thought" among the mothers, and if you have been wise, you will know just what you have in the house that may be made down, or over, or in combination, and thus what your saving in number of garments and the outlay necessary for new will be. If you have taken advantage of the midsummer sales and the special sales of really good garments always held in the late spring or early summer days, you doubtless have picked up several real bargains, such as never will be found on the "bargain counters" as such. To really benefit by these, you should be a judge, at least in a degree, of the values of materials, and have some idea what can be done with the garments of real value the only fault of which is that they are "last season's styles," and hence to be made away with in order to make room for the new goods. Not everything "on sale," or even on "special sale" is a bargain, and many of you will have to learn this truth through experience; but I would advise you, if you have time and strength for such work, to attend these sales frequently, and compare the materials and makes, as well as prices and work done on the garments, and thus get a better idea for guidance when you want to buy. We hear a great deal, and could, if we would, read a great deal more, in ridicule of the woman who shops but does not buy; but one could scarcely learn to discriminate between values more surely

in any other way. There are always some few real bargains to be had on the bargain counter; but in order to get them you must be a judge of values, and know something of materials, and also of the cut of these garments in comparison with the prevailing, though passing styles. For instance: The narrow, freakish garments—especially skirts now so popular—are many of them made of the best of materials and fabrics, and as the style changes or passes, you can get these garments for much less than the goods would cost you, and each garment can be a little altered to suit the slim slip of a school child, or with a combination of two, you could get both skirt and waist, or coat. It might require close, careful cutting, but you should learn how to do this, if you wish to use your allowance to the best advantage. But in order to do this, you should notice how the garment is cut, and whether or not it would lend itself to the uses you wish to make of it. If one is handy with the needle and scissors, the wardrobe of the family need not be so very expensive; but if you buy the ready-to-wear, or hire the work done—that is another story.

Veal

Answering a correspondent, in regard to the use and wholesomeness of veal, we will say that "bob" veal is the flesh of the immature calf, and is unfit for consumption, and the various "inspectors" and health departments are expected to see that it is confiscated on its way to market whenever found. "Bob" veal is said to be often the cause of serious poisoning, and may be recognized by its whitish tinge and flabby, sticky feeling. Veal from calves that are six weeks to two months old is firm and of a pink color, with considerable firm, white fat about it. If properly killed and handled in dressing, thoroughly chilled and well cooked, is claimed to be wholesome and digestible as a food. There are many ways of cooking it, and every cookery book will give you directions for making it into savory dishes.

The Fall Sewing

Before the sewing is commenced, see that your machine is thoroughly in order, clean and whole. If any parts are missing, or needing repair, have this attended to. No machine will do good work unless kept clean and oiled with a good, clean machine oil. If poor oil is used, it will "gum" up, and get dirty, run hard, and do poor work. Poor oil will ruin a machine, because of the ingredients being heavily gummed and thus clogging the working parts of the machinery. The holes become clogged, and the oil can not reach the parts needing lubrication; unless in very bad fix, take the machine into a room in which no fire is used, and put plenty of gasoline in the working parts where the oil should go. Coal oil will do when it is not too badly clogged, but gasoline is sure. Run the machine, after taking the needle out, until it runs smooth, wiping off the gummy stuff that works out of the joints. Do this for several minutes, wiping it well, and then oil it with coal oil, running rapidly and cleaning as before. When it runs smooth and steadily, oil it sparingly with the best machine oil to be had, and you will have "as

good as new," if otherwise in good repair. Be good to your machine.

Query Box

E. S.—Either mohair or serge will be serviceable for your use, but get as good quality as possible of either. Inquirer—If you will send a stamped, addressed envelope, a copy of the poem, "The Parting of the Ways," will be mailed to you. It can not be re-printed so soon. Glad you liked it.

"Bobbie's Mother"—Get four door-bumpers and screw one in each leg of an ordinary chair, and this will give it the proper height for the little diner. If not, a thin block of wood may be added.

Home Laundress—To press the braid-trimmed suit, have your board well padded, and lay the braiding face-down on the board, then lay a damp cloth over the braid and press with a hot, heavy iron until dry.

"Doubtful"—It really pays to make your muslin underwear at home if you are at all clever with the needle; for the price of one ready-made article of good quality, you can get a better quality of goods sufficient for two. Do not over-trim, but use good material.

Mrs. L. B.—To prevent the "croaking," sprinkle a fine, sifted table salt thickly over a portion of the garment, rub the salt well in with a soft cloth, going over all the garment, then shake out the salt. If this does not remedy the trouble, you may have it re-dyed.

Young Mother—To remove the "crust" from the baby's head, grease the scalp with warm olive oil, vaseline, or clean, unsalted grease, let stand for an hour or two to soften, then wash with fine, castile soap and warm water; comb gently with a fine comb, but do not scratch.

"Tessie"—Two yards of crepe de chine in one of the pale shades finished at each end with a hem-stitched hem, will make a very pretty little scarf to protect against drafts when in evening dress. Use silk ravelings for the hemming. The silk may cost from 50 cents to \$1 per yard.

Answer to Inquiries

To wash a plume of delicate color, use soft, tepid water and a fine white soap. Hard water must not be used, but may be softened by the addition of a few drops of ammonia. The suds must be white and flaky before putting the plume in it. Willow plumes are of two kinds; in one, the barbs are knotted together, and in the other, paste is used in making them. The pasted kinds will be ruined by water. Dip the plume up and down and soak until clean, then rinse well.

For the cot frame that is too good to throw away, and yet having the wire top ruined, take the old wire off; get a close-meshed elastic piece of fencing (not poultry) wire, just the width of the outside of the frame, and two inches longer at each end than the length of the frame. Get a paper of small staples used for poultry wire, and begin at one end of the frame; fasten the end of the wire down on the frame, and pound the ends of the strands of wire into the wood frame, then fasten at the other end in the same way, stretching it taut. Then fasten the sides closely the whole length with the staples. A

piece of stout muslin stretched over the wire will prevent any possibility of rust. If people would repair a good article, and keep the furniture "fixed up," there would be less demands on the family purse.

Answers to Queries

Methods of ridding the house of little red ants are given frequently, though whether effective or not depends a great deal on the housewife. It should be a "war of extermination," and no half-hearted measures will answer. For red ants in kitchen or pantry, it is recommended to scour the shelves well with a hot solution of water and borax, if the shelves can be taken out, dry in the sunshine; if not, wipe as dry as possible, then let get dry, and sprinkle thickly over them, and in crevices or runways of the ants with powdered borax, black pepper, slacked lime. Any of these can be used freely. A good method is to find the nests and pour boiling salted water into them.

Another way is to powder the shelves and crevices with flour of sulphur, and hang little bags of sulphur about where the ants run.

Hanging a cloth saturated with coal oil wherever they run, is also recommended. Ants do not relish wintergreen, tansy, cayenne pepper, or lime dust. A heavy chalk mark entirely surrounding the piece of furniture, or on each of its legs, is also recommended.

Laying a bone from which fresh meat has been taken, or a piece of bacon, or even greasing the inside bottom of a plate, will attract the ants, and when they are clustered thickly on the "bait," dip it in boiling hot water, dry immediately and lay again for another batch.

Bites or Stings of Insects

For the sting of a bee or wasp, bind on the place a pinch of wet soda; a piece of earth moistened with water is also good; ammonia is recommended by some. For the sting of a scorpion, wet immediately with ammonia. The scorpion is not found in the north, but in the south, the creature is prevalent. Stings from a full-grown insect are extremely painful and the result is often serious. The scorpion is a species of spider, and is often found in the houses in the south.

Requested Recipes

Dill Pickles—Make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg; then add half as much more water as you have brine. Wash the cucumbers in cold water, handling them carefully so as not to bruise, and pack first a layer of cucumbers, then a layer of fresh, green grape leaves and a layer of dill (leaves and stems); continue in this way until the jar is full, having the top layer of cucumbers covered with dill and grape leaves. Pour the brine over the cucumbers and cover, first with a cloth, then with a plate that will fit into the mouth of the jar, and put a weight on top of the plate. The cloth must be taken off frequently and washed to remove any scum.

Pickled Cauliflower—Break the heads into small florets, wash clean and boil in salted water for ten or fifteen minutes, then take from fire and drain carefully. When cold put in a jar and pour over it boiling vinegar in which have been scalded whole cloves, pepper, allspice and white mustard. Tie the spices in a bag and drop in the vinegar, and when well scalded by boiling a few minutes, take the bag out. For each quart of vinegar add two tablespoonfuls of French mustard and half a cupful of white sugar when pouring it over the pickles. Cover the pickles and weight down as directed for dill