



The Home Department

Conducted by
Helen Watts McVey

A Beautiful Old Poem

Thou wilt never grow old,
Nor weary, nor sad in the land of
my birth;
My beautiful lily, thy leaves will
unfold
In a clime that is purer and
brighter than earth.
O, holy and fair, I rejoice thou art
there,
In that kingdom of light, with its
pathways of gold;
Where the air thrills with angel
hosannas, and where
Thou wilt never grow old, love—
never grow old!

I am a pilgrim, with sorrow and sin
Haunting my footsteps wherever
I go;
Life is a warfare my title to win,
Well will it be if it end not in woe.
Pray for me, sweet, I am laden with
care;
Dark are my garments with mil-
dew and mold;
Thou, my bright angel, art sinless
and fair,
Thou wilt never grow old, love,
never grow old.

Now, canst thou hear, from thy home
in the skies,
All the fond words I am whisper-
ing to thee?
Dost thou look down, with thy soft
beaming eyes,
Which greeted me oft, ere thy
spirit was free?
So I believe, though the shadow of
time
Hide the bright spirit I yet shall
behold,
Thou wilt still love me, and, blessed
belief!
Thou wilt never grow old, love—
never grow old.

Young wilt thou be, when the pil-
grim grown gray
Weeps when the vine from the
home-trees are riven;
Faith shall behold thee as pure as
the day
Thou wert torn from the earth to
be planted in heaven.
O, holy and fair, I rejoice thou art
there,
In that kingdom of light, with its
pathways of gold,
Where the air thrills with angel
hosannas, and where
Thou wilt never grow old, love;
never grow old.

Ellen C. Howarth, the author of
the above poem, was born of Irish
parentage; from the age of seven
years, she worked in a factory, and
in her young womanhood married a
laboring man, making her home in
New Jersey. She contributed many
beautiful poems to literature when
the name, poem, meant more than
verse and jingle.

A Correction

The poem entitled "October Days,"
which appeared in the Home depart-
ment of September 25, was sent in
by a lady who writes some beautiful
things, herself, with the explanation
that she had taken the liberty to
revise and add to the original, to
the improvement of the poem.
Through an oversight, the name of

the original author was omitted. It
should have been credited to F. D.
Sherman.

Old Age Pension

In a recent number of a popular
magazine, Edward Everett Hale
points out the fact that the best
efforts of friendly associations and
societies, even with the help of the
life insurance companies, must fall
far short of even the money needed
for losses through death or disease,
and in the same article suggests a
source from which a pension for the
aged may be provided. He says, in
some states, the poll tax will do it;
the poll tax every man has been pay-
ing to the state since his majority
endows him with the right to return
support from the state in the ex-
tremity of declining years, and will
supply the money to meet the claim.
The suggestion of old age pensions
which he has persistently broached
to the greatest of all "Lend-a-Hand"
clubs, the states, we may be sure
will not cease knocking at the door
of public sympathy until the door is
opened. Christendom began by
opening its arms to the children, and
its heart is turning tenderly, in these
riper years, to the sufferings of des-
titute old people, who are certainly
in some ways nearer the kingdom of
heaven than are the children—as, for
instance, in point of time. * * * It
is interesting to read of the work
being done in countries where the
old-age pension is now being carried.
Premier Seddon and other support-
ers of the law says: "It encourages
a man to save, to know that the state
will add something to his little ac-
cumulation; instead of the despair
which sees no use in self-help, comes
hope and a new energy." Moreover,
these innovators of New England are
not afraid to question whether, from
any true point of social regard, it is
thrifty for a poor man, whose earn-
ings are really not enough for his
children's needs, to save money
which has to be skimmed somehow
out of their bodies and minds or
souls. "There are two ways of in-
ducing the people to be thrifty," says
Mr. Reeves; "you may encourage
them with the hope of attaining to
comfort, or you may frighten them
with the alternative of destitution.
I attach more value to the efficacy of
hope." The report says that, thanks
to the old-age pension, the aged
tramp has disappeared from the
highways of New Zealand. The
idea is to prevent pauperism and en-
courage thrift by adding to the sav-
ings of the poor enough to keep them
out of the pauper class. One need
not be a saint nor a pauper in order
to get relief; one may have property
valued at \$250, or an income of \$170
a year, and still receive the full al-
lowance of \$90 a year—an English
shilling a day. The idea is to pre-
vent pauperism and encourage thrift.
For those who have more property
or more income, the allowance by the
state is decreased proportionately un-
til it disappears. Thus, to those who
have \$260 of income, or \$1600 worth
of property, no pension is allowed.
Those who are criminals are barred;
but not those who have been crim-
inals; one may have committed the
most heinous of crimes, if it hap-
pened twenty-five years ago, and still
be forgiven, and a serious misde-
meanor of twelve years since will be
overlooked. Minor matters, like
drunkenness of more than five years

ago, are passed by.—Good House-
keeping.

Mending Knit Underwear

Many times, the neck and wrist-
edges of knit underwear become
ragged before the rest of the gar-
ment shows any sign of wear. To
remedy this, cut off the frayed por-
tion and knit or crochet a close bor-
der, then make loops at the neck
through which to run the tape. If
the edge is knitted, the beading can
be done by widening and narrowing
alternately, and if crocheted, by
making the long-chain stitch with no
chain stitch between. Weak places
in the seams may be strengthened by
binding with tape or stitching down
on each side a strip of cloth over
the inside of the seam. Where the
shoulders, under the arms, or about
the elbows break, the patching may
be done either by using pieces of
some other knit garment, or by
using a thin weave of coarse flannel
after shrinking it well. If holes have
come, one good way to mend is to
cut away the material until the
cloth is strong enough to hold, then
buttonhole the raw edges all around,
then from this, crochet or darn close-
ly and fill the hole. It would be a
wise economy to crochet an edge,
while the garment is new, using either
heavy knitting silk or knitting
cotton, as the wear and tear of the
laundry is very hard on knit goods.
Watch for the first break, and mend
at once.

Sanitation in the Home

Handkerchiefs used in cases of
cold, catarrh, or throat or lung
troubles should be washed by them-
selves, subjecting them to a disin-
fecting process. They should not be
washed with other clothing until
this is done. All white clothes
should be boiled, if only as a sani-
tary measure, to kill germs and dis-
infect. A high degree of heat is
necessary, and merely scalding will
not do. All clothing worn next the
skin should be boiled, or put through
a disinfecting process, whether the
wearer is diseased, or not. Many in-
fectious diseases are spread through
the carelessness of those handling
soiled clothing. There are so many
harmless disinfectants, which can be
used with even colored clothing, that
this should not be neglected. Every
child should have its own handker-
chief, towel, and wash rag, as well
as tooth brushes, comb and other
toilet belongings. Soiled clothing
should not be kept in the sleeping
rooms of the house, and everything
worn next the body, whether gar-
ments, or bed clothing, should be
well aired and sunned frequently.
Water standing in the bedroom pitch-
er over night, should not be used
for drinking purposes, but if water
must be kept at the bedside, cover
it closely. Do not allow bedroom
slops of any kind to stand in the
bedrooms; empty, scald and wash
everything used. Do not make up
the beds too early in the day. Sun
the bedding as often as possible, and
all coverings should be left in the
fresh air and sunshine, if only be-
tween windows or doors, for at least
an hour or two, every morning, if
the "bedroom smell" is not wanted.
Burn all sweepings of the bedroom,
or the living room especially, and
it is a safe way to dispose of all dust
and litter gathered about the prem-
ises. Let in as much fresh air as
you think you can stand, "and then

some," for nothing makes for good
health more than the purity of the
air we use while we sleep. Do not
keep the house closed too closely
in the day time, for much of the
tired, or drowsy feeling comes from
the breathing of spent, or poisoned
air in close-shut rooms.

The Home Seamstress

This is the season when the home
seamstress is busy remodeling the
last winter's garments, and when
buying new goods to combine with
the old, care should be taken to get
something that will make the old
look better rather than empha-
size its age. The new material may
be of a different texture, as, for old
silk, new velvet may be used, and
for black that has been worn, some
other color will improve it. The
same color of black may be used, but
the new goods should be of different
texture; black chiffon makes a worn
cloth lifeless, while some other ma-
terials will give it a fresh appear-
ance. While the bodice linings are
sometimes perfectly good, the out-
side may be worn out, and these
linings can be used with very little
cleaning about the neck and waist,
using new bones and casings. Often
two garments can be made up very
satisfactorily into one, or a garment
that needs but little altering may be
freshened with a bit of trimming of
buttons and braid.

In the use of paper patterns, the
pattern should be pressed perfectly
smooth, pinned carefully to the goods
and the outline marked with a dress
marker. The marker is an inexpen-
sive little tool, and will more than
pay for itself. It can be had of any
large store dealing in dress findings.

When making thread eyelets on
thin goods, put a piece of paper back
of the thin material and work the
eyelet holes through this. When
completed, pull the paper from the
goods.

To properly press a skirt, brush
the skirt inside and out, shake well,
and baste the plaits in place with
long stitches, using very fine machine
thread for basting. Place the skirt
on the dress board wrong side out,
and be sure that the cover is very
straight with no wrinkles on the
sheet to make a mark on the skirt;

WANTED TO KNOW

The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food

It doesn't matter so much what
you hear about a thing, it's what you
know that counts. And correct
knowledge is most likely to come
from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a New
York man, "I was bothered by indi-
gestion, especially during the fore-
noon. I tried several remedies with-
out any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of
oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee
and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-
Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial
and find out if all I had heard of it
was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and
cream, two soft boiled eggs, toast, a
cup of Postum and some fruit. Be-
fore the end of the first week I was
rid of the acidity of the stomach and
felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all
traces of indigestion had disappeared
and I was in first rate health once
more. Before beginning this course
of diet, I never had any appetite for
lunch, but now I can enjoy a hearty
meal at noon time." "There's a
Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle
Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to
Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new
one appears from time to time. They
are genuine, true, and full of human
interest.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY
DR. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children
should always be used for children while
suffering. It softens the gums, allays the pain,
eases wind colic and is the best remedy for diar-
rhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.