

down into a lemon (one from which most of the juice has been squeezed will do perfectly well), rubbing them up and down in it. You will be surprised to see how it improves them. Rub lemon juice over your hands too. Then dry and rub each nail with a tiny pad moistened with almond or olive oil. Wipe off every suspicion of oil, dust with oatmeal, and then rub hands and nails with a chamois leather, giving the nails special attention.

ALPHABET FOR WOMEN.

Always use the same size cup in measuring everything for the article you are making.

Be sure you have a good fire and not let it get low about the time bread is ready for the oven.

Cut slices of bread evenly and not too thin.

Dare to use a little less spice and sugar than a recipe calls for.

Engage earnestly in every household work if you expect success.

Find a better place for cooking utensils than under the sink.

Good bread of entire wheat should be the staple, and the maker thereof should take a family prize every three months.

Health is in well-prepared nutritious food.

It is economy of time to wash the baking dishes as soon as done with them.

Juices of fruits are more wholesome than jams and jellies.

Kindling wood should always be ready and plenty of it.

Lamps for pantry and kitchen are more convenient when set in brackets.

Molasses is a heavy sweet for frequent use, and not good for bread and beans.

Nuts should be well masticated or finely ground if served in place of meat.

Other foods are better than puddings and cakes.

Prepare your fire at night ready for lighting in the morning.

Quiet nerves will be the result of orderly plans in the kitchen.

Restless, uneasy children often become so from indulgence in eating between meals.

Salt your food as little as possible.

There is death in the dishcloth, kill it by scalding or cremation.

Utensils for cooking cannot be too thoroughly washed.

Vegetables should be cooked in as little water as possible.

Water cannot be too fresh and pure for cooking uses.

Exercise your highest skill in everything you prepare for the table.

Youth will set her seal upon a wrinkled face if one is cheerful and properly fed.

Zeal in one's work is the way to make it light.

& never a troublesome piece of drudgery.

REMEDY FOR NOSEBLEED.

A very simple remedy for nosebleed was given a lady who had been for many years a sufferer from this disagreeable affliction. The hemorrhages would come on at unexpected times and places, and were often very obstinate, causing extreme annoyance to the lady in question, who was quite a traveler. One night, after a day of more than usual exertion, an attack came on. She was stopping at a small hotel. Astringents of many kinds, including copious applications of cold water, had been used, to no avail. A physician who was stopping at the hotel happened along and suggested a novel remedy. Getting a piece of gum which he handed to the lady, saying, "Now chew that as fast as you can." In a very short time the flow of blood was arrested. When asked for an explanation the physician replied that the process of chewing changed the flow of blood from the head to the salivary glands, and that it was a remedy which he had never known to fail. He always carried gum with him when he traveled, and had found it very handy in a number of similar instances.

HOMEMADE CARPET.

A good carpet may be made of squares of jute sacks, about 18 inches square, half dyed green or red and the other half dyed brown. Piece together on sewing machine with heavy thread, like a checker board. It wears well and is easily kept clean.

MOHAMMEDANS AND PORK.

A recent traveler in Somaliland gives the following curious incident showing the Mohammedan hatred for pigs. "We shot two wart hogs, one a particularly big boar. Alan wished to keep the tusks, but, of course, none of the Somalis would touch the unclean animal. At last a bribe of two rupees induced the Midgan woman to chop the tusks out with a hatchet. Even then she would not touch them, and with the help of two sticks, which she used like a pair of tongs, put them on a camel. Then there was a long dispute about the hatchet. No one would touch it; it had been defiled. Of course, this was pure affectation and playing to the gallery on the ayah's part. At home with her native tribe she would have gorged all the pig she could get. But it flattered the Somalis, and we marched off, the ayah holding the hatchet at arms length as if it were going to bite her."



CARE OF MACHINERY.

The amount spent every year for farm machinery throughout the length and breadth of our broad domain has grown so as to be of enormous proportions. Though necessarily large, its present impressive total is unnecessarily increased by the common use of expensive, complicated machinery in the hands of careless, inexperienced operators. It is not an extravagant assertion to make that farm machinery to the value of millions of dollars is annually going to the scrap heap and junk yards, which sun by proper care and repair might remain in the pockets of the farmers.

The life of a machine is no longer than its weakest and most delicate parts. If these are allowed to become worn, or weakened by improper adjustment, through ignorance or carelessness of the operator, the life of the machine will be shortened in accordance. Replacement of parts, as the buyer of repair fittings well knows, soon equals the price of new machines.

COMPLICATED MACHINES

with delicate parts, such as grain harvesters, threshers, drills, planters and the like, cannot long survive negligent usage, while even the ordinary implements in common use are too often allowed to become weather worn and loose jointed until a heavy strain cuts short their usefulness.

A machine or implement, any where from a combined harvester to a simple cultivator or hay rake, needs frequent overhauling to keep all burrs tight and adjustments and bearings in perfect condition. When this care is given in conjunction with necessary protection from the weather, the life of a machine will often be more than doubled, besides being much more effective and agreeable for the operator's use.

In one respect riding machinery has an advantage over that not so intended, since with the former it is more convenient to take the machines to the tool house after each day's using, thus avoiding the weathering which sudden or prolonged storms often effect on machinery left in the field even when intended to be put into use.

THE FOLLOWING DAY.

Machinery when thus brought to cover after each day's use is much more apt to be kept in ship shape condition; stormy days being available for this purpose, when if in the field they would be neglected.

The best care and repair of machinery calls for good and convenient storage facilities. An ideal tool house is one of solid and durable construction, well lighted and made comfortable for working in during cold or stormy weather. The arrangement should be such that heavy machinery can be driven in at one door and out at another, to avoid shifting. With such a storage house containing work bench, vice, anvil and some well selected tools, supplies of assorted bolts, burrs, etc., the machinery bill may be economized to an extent little realized by the average farmer, besides the saving of much time, especially when that commodity is money. Besides the saving, there is also a distinct satisfaction in working with tools and machinery thus well kept.

POULTRY NOTES.

Do not feed raw corn meal dough to sick fowls.

Charcoal is much appreciated by all kinds of fowls.

Season all soft foods with a pinch of salt.

Keep feeding troughs and drinking vessels clean and wholesome.

Never keep food before the hens continually.

An important item in feed is not to get the hens too fat.

Plenty of sunlight is essential to the health of fowls.

So far as can be done the poultry houses should have a southern exposure. Feeding sunflower and hemp promotes a smooth glossy plumage.

Regularity and care help to make the poultry more valuable as they do crops and other stock.

The composition of eggs requires a variety of material and these constituents are found in plain, cheap food.

On the farm one good cockerel for every fifteen or twenty hens will be sufficient. It is seldom that a hen is a good winter layer after she is three years old, but she may be an extra mother.

When the fowls are crowded in winter the strongest fowls crowd away the weaker and secure more than their share of food.

To ventilate properly it is not necessary to have a draft blowing directly upon the fowls, in fact this should always be avoided.

Hens in a natural condition simply need a variety of food in order to derive those elements that are essential to the promotion of eggs.

A good egg is alive. The shell is porous and the oxygen of the air goes through the shell and keeps up a sort of respiration.

Poultry products can usually be sold above the market price if put

PURE FOOD

is an absolute necessity for the Preservation of our well-being.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea is positively "ALL PURE TEA" and as delicious to drink as "SALADA" BLACK tea.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all Grocers.

on the market in good shape and sold to select customers.

In selecting your breed of poultry be governed by your market largely and what you propose to do.

If desired to fatten fowls rapidly better results can be secured by scalding or cooking all of the food and feeding it soft.

FARM HORSES.

The relation of horse labor to the farm is a subject of paramount importance. It is not possible to utilize modern agricultural machinery without the aid of the horse. A horse operating a reaper or mower, can accomplish as much work as eight or ten men. It is important therefore, that every farm should be well equipped with an ample supply of horses. There need be no super-numeraries, but a reserve in case of sickness, accident, or death is about as necessary as a reserve corps to any army engaged in a battle.

When there is only enough to conduct the farm operations, in case of accident the work on the farm suffers and the profits of the season are reduced.

It is well to have an extra horse for an emergency, for if there is a shortage at a critical time serious losses occur. The horses should be sufficient weight to perform their task easily, otherwise, proper cultivation can not be consummated. If the horses are too light they can in many of the farm operations be worked three abreast, or to unicorn hitch, the leader working ahead of the pole pair. A pair of horses can be worked to better advantage than three horses. Two 1,500 pound horses are more efficient in conducting farm operations than three 1,000 pound animals. The heavy horses have the weight, power and endurance to turn deep furrows and cultivate the soil deeply. The help on the farm can work to better advantage with two than with three horses. A great mistake committed by some farmers is to sell the heavy horses and retain those that are actually too light for efficient service.

FOR THE FUNNY MAN.

Theatre hats aren't always high,

In spite of the funny man;

And country chaps are sometimes fly

In spite of the funny man.

Her father's dog is not always wild;

Sometimes you'll find a well-bred

child;

And mothers-in-law are sometimes

mild,

In spite of the funny man.

Prohibitionists don't always yearn

to drink,

In spite of the funny man;

And "Charlie" occasionally thinks a

think,

In spite of the funny man;

Policemen's feet aren't huge at all;

The plumber's bill is sometimes

small;

And messenger boys don't always

crawl;

In spite of the funny man;

The poets don't have to live on air,

In spite of the funny man;

Those front-row men sometimes have

hair,

In spite of the funny man;

Sometimes a brand-new joke is

sprung;

Sometimes the ballet girl is young;

And sometimes wives are not a

tongue.

In spite of the funny man;

Society girls at balls wear clothes,

In spite of the funny man;

Sometimes a man pays what he owes

In spite of the funny man;

Sometimes the typist is plain in

face;

Sometimes the church-deacon's not

at the race;

In fact, this world's quite a decent

place,

In spite of the funny man,

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In crossing the ocean a father and son both became very sea-sick. The father recovered quickly, but the son was so exhausted with the attack that he sank into a state of apathy, from which it seemed impossible to arouse him. The steamer physician, thinking he would try a sudden shock, said: "I have bad news for you; your father is dead!" The son, raising his expressionless eyes to the doctor, replied: "Lucky man!"

Mrs. Modus: "Well, George, you promised me a new bonnet." George: "I? Promised you a new bonnet? Great Scot! When?" Mrs. Modus: "Before you married me you swore that never should disgrace rest upon my head through you; and what do you call this shabby thing that's on my head now?"

SIGHTS OF HONG-KONG.

There Are No Horses and They Have no Forests.

The natural beauty of Hong-Kong can hardly be exaggerated, whether the city be seen from the harbor, or from the Peak which looks down upon the town and a majestic piece of waterway where the shipping of all nations is gathered. The city proper occupies a narrow fringe along the water front, wide enough for about three long parallel streets, although much of even this space has been reclaimed from the sea, and between the Queen's road, the middle of the three, and the next line of streets inland there is so considerable an ascent that many of the cross streets are simply flights of broad stone steps, writes a correspondent.

There are no horses in Hong-Kong and they have no forests, two facts which simplify greatly the road-building problem. Its streets resemble the walks on a world's fair ground; they are smooth and reasonably hard, and were laid out by the British, in founding the city, at a reasonable width. Kipling says that he saw one horse in Hong-Kong. I am informed that there is one stable, but in a three days' visit I did not chance to see such an animal. "Rickshas," the little two-wheeled vehicles in which most of the population ride, drawn by a Chinese coolie, with one or more pushing from behind, if the occupant be willing to pay for high speed—do most of the passenger business. The rest is done in chairs, supported on long poles, borne on the backs of two or four coolies, according to the length and difficulties of the trip. One physician here

KEEPS SEVEN COOLIES

to carry him about, four for the chair and three for the ricksha. He uses the latter on the low level, but in reaching residences on the side of the mountain, often involving climbs over steep stairs, he is compelled to have a chair. This man's business has been so good that he has nearly killed his coolies with overwork, so his neighbors say as complacently as they would speak of a horse that had been seriously overdriven.

The system of practicing medicine in this city is a singular combination of Chinese and British institutions. Two medical concerns do nearly all the business, on annual contract. Each head of a family, or of a business house, contracts for medical attendance at so much a year, and the amount collected is just the same whether every member of the family dies of plague or if no member has a single sick day. Heads of business houses explain to me that it is a matter of policy with them to have their clerical force feel that medical advice and attendance are free; the warfare against tropical diseases must be so constant that any symptoms, no matter how slight, should receive early attention.

In the same way the young doctors who serve these firms come out here under term contracts, each signing an agreement not to practice within twenty miles of the firm's headquarters on the expiration of the contract period. This prevents the young man with an acquaintance from starting into private practice on his own hook. Young dentists come out here, often from America, to serve the same way, and similarly many families have annual dental contracts. This contract system, in vogue among the Europeans, smacks of China. There the physician is literally paid to keep a man well, rather than for extraordinary services in time of illness.

IT DIDN'T WORK.

Biway: "Use an alarm clock nowadays?"

Jigsup: "No; never tried one but once."

Biway: "How was that?"

Jigsup: "Well, you see, the first time it went off I didn't exactly know what it was, and so I said: 'Oh, for Heaven's sake, Maria, shut up!' Maria happened to be awake, and—well, that is how it was."

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Poet: "I can make no mistake in saying her cheeks are like the rose." Friend: "But you have never met her." Poet: "That matters not. If she is rosy, there are red roses; if she is pale, there are white roses; if she is sallow, there are yellow roses."

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"Man overboard!" cried the sailor, seeing a passenger fall into the sea. "What do you mean with your 'Man overboard?'" gasped the unfortunate, bobbing up. "Mr. Alderman Brown is overboard."

THE KING AND HIS TAILORS

HE IS THE BEST DRESSED MAN IN EUROPE.

The relations between Royalties and their tradesmen are naturally invested with considerable secrecy, and it is by no means an easy matter to get a glimpse of a King in the role of a customer. A short time ago, however, the writer was fortunate enough to meet a gentleman who for some years was one of King Edward's tailors, and to learn from him certain facts which can scarcely fail to prove interesting, and which there can be no harm in publishing.

"King Edward," this gentleman said, "may well be called the best-dressed man in Europe, for I have never known anyone who has such a genius—genius is the only word that describes his gift—for knowing what to wear and how to wear it. Under other conditions he might certainly have made a name and a fortune by his sartorial skill."

"While other men will spend half an hour in choosing a pattern for a pair of trousers, the Prince, as he was in my time, would select a dozen in as many minutes, and each one was faultless in taste. It used to be my duty to wait on him by appointment at Marlborough House with patterns, and I can truly say that I was never detained more than ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, although in that short time he would choose patterns for perhaps a hundred pounds' worth of clothes."

"Eleven o'clock in the morning was the invariable time, and on the very first stroke of the hour the Prince would enter the room from his library, and, after a cheery 'Good morning,' get to work in the most business-like way imaginable. His punctuality, by the way, was something amazing; I never knew him to be

A MINUTE LATE.

Once, indeed, it was just two minutes past eleven by my watch when he made his appearance, and I thought for once I had caught the Prince napping. But I found later that it was my watch and not His Royal Highness that was wrong.

"By the way, I ought to tell you of how he once quietly rebuked me for unpunctuality. I had been detained in the street by an old friend I hadn't seen for many years, and reached Marlborough House ten minutes late. The Prince was already awaiting me; but, to my relief, all he said was, 'Good morning, Mr.—.' You see I have beaten you this time.' Of course, I explained the reason for my lateness, and he made the kindest inquiries about my friend."

"Occasionally, as he chose first one pattern and then another, he would do me the honor of consulting me; 'Don't you think this will make up well, Mr.—?' or 'This is a pretty cloth, don't you think so?' and it was by no means merely out of politeness that I endorsed his choice, for it was always unimpeachable. "He would often, too, drop in at my place to look at any new patterns I might have, and would bring one or both of his sons with him. He never attempted to influence his sons' choice, but I always noticed that they followed his lead and chose the same patterns as himself—in which they were very wise. On these occasions he would frequently have a long chat with me on matters sartorial, and the way in which he would discuss the relative merits of chevots and saxonies, pilot cloths and beaver, diagonals and vicunas, and the knowledge he showed of all the technicalities of my art

USED TO AMAZE ME.

"Of course the King pays a good price for his clothes, but by no means the fancy prices commonly believed, and he always gets good value for his money. In fact, if you were to order the same things you would have to pay just the same prices. For trousers, for instance, he pays from two pounds to fifty shillings a pair; a frock-coat and vest will cost him eight to ten guineas; an evening suit perhaps five guineas more; and a tweed suit eight guineas."

"His wardrobe, as you may imagine, is very extensive. He rarely wears a pair of trousers more than three or four times, and he must get through quite a hundred pairs a year; he orders a dozen evening suits yearly, and other clothes in like proportion; so that his clothes, apart from uniforms, must make a big hole in a thousand pounds a year."

"As for the King's uniforms, I scarcely think he himself could give off hand the number of them, though he could describe each of them down to the minutest item, and could tell at a glance if any detail were wrong. In fact, I should say the King has almost the most remarkable memory in England for many things. His uniforms, I should imagine, number nearly a hundred, and I should put down their cost at something like ten thousand pounds."

"Fortunately, the King is a rapid dresser, and can get out of and into his clothes in remarkably quick time. Indeed, of all the customers I have ever had, not one has displayed such dexterity in this way as the King. In his younger days he had rather a weakness for pronounced clothes, but for many years his taste has been irreproachable for neatness. The simpler his clothes are the better he likes them, and of them all he prefers his yachting suits of blue serge or a quiet tweed suit, while to frock-coats and evening suits he is by no means partial."—London Tit-Bits.