

to meet their spiritual needs.

If you like his sermon, tell him so; if you don't—well, you need not be "brutally frank." Try to make his work as effective as possible and uphold him in every effort to raise the moral tone of his flock.

When you do pay him his stipulated salary, do not make him feel like he were receiving a charitable donation. The laborer is worthy of his hire, even though he is but a preacher.

Call upon him, when you can, and encourage him to greater efforts by telling him any little pleasant thing you have heard spoken of him. If somebody has praised his work, don't forget to repeat it. He will be pleased that he is appreciated. If something in his sermon has particularly pleased or enlightened you, don't forget to mention it, and thank him for it.

Try to show your wish to be of assistance to him in the good work by always filling your seat at the services, and evincing an interest in whatever interests him in regard to the church work.

Right and Left.

It is claimed to be a physiological fact that people are "Janus-faced"—that one side of the face shows certain characteristics which are entirely lacking in the other, and that each contradicts the other. The left side is said to be much the prettier, and the cause of this difference is explained in this wise: Scientists tell us that the brain is divided into two sections—the right and left hemispheres. Each section operates quite differently, because of the different functions performed. The right brain hemisphere has to do with the physical life, while the left is concerned with the mental. The brain is in close communication with all parts of the body, and, once the effects on any given muscle is understood, its workings can be easily read. The physical characteristics of the right brain produces an effect upon the right side of the face much more quickly than the mental workings of the left do on the left side, and the effect on the right side is to harden the muscles, and through them the features. The left side of the face has the softer aspect.

Be that as it may, it is a well known

fact that the left hand is always the prettier, and the left limbs and feet the more shapely.

Little Helps.

About once a fortnight, boil for half an hour or more, a large handful of bran in a quart of water. Strain it into a basin and let cool to merely milk warm. Rub into it a little white soap. Dip into it a bit of soft linen and wash your scalp with it thoroughly, dividing or parting aside the hair all over the head to reach the roots. Next take the yolk of an egg, slightly beaten in a saucer, and with your finger tips, rub it well into the scalp. Let it remain for a few minutes, then wash off with a little pure, soft water, and rinse the hair well to free it from the egg, then rub dry.

A device to keep rugs flat on the floor consists of a series of flat strips of metal or wood, which are inserted in pockets arranged near the corners and sides of the rugs. These pockets are shaped to receive the ends of the strips and may be sewed to the rug or fastened by means of wire staples. The entire device is so thin as to be scarcely noticeable when the rug is on the floor. This idea may be applied also to large rugs, a pair of strips being placed in each corner at right angles to each other.

For bureau covers for rooms used every day, there is nothing nicer than pure white, heavy linen, with a lace insertion set in about two and one-half inches from the edge, the ends to be finished with a lace ruffle. Heavy serviceable torchon lace should be used. Have several of these so that fresh ones can be supplied at the least sign of soil.

For a mending basket, get a large splint basket, or make one to suit yourself from common wire window screen, with a wooden bottom, lining with some pretty cambric, covering with bright cretonne, with a number of small pockets sewn inside to the lining (being sure to catch the stitches through the wire for support). Into these pockets put thimble, threads, darning cottons and woolens, buttons, buckles and clasps, a paper of pins, a

book of needles, tapes, emery, small scissors, etc. A small box, neatly papered inside and out, or covered with pretty pieces of carpet, with a lid hinged on and nicely cushioned on top, will serve the double purpose of footstool and patch box. Into this can be put your roll of patches, balls of yarn, knitting needles, and various other necessary articles convenient to have handy when the small boy or the gude mon rushes in, torn to tatters and demanding instantaneous repair.

After the Feast.

On Thanksgiving Day, every American family endeavors to dine upon turkey, and, having so dined, there must be, of necessity, more or less remnants of the feast—especially the bones. Here is a fitting occasion for the trial of some recipes for the gathering of these fragments into appetizing dishes.

TURKEY SOUP—Having gathered up the scraps, bones and what dressing is left, cover them with one quart of cold water, and simmer for three hours; strain, return to the kettle. Pick and chop what meat there is on the bones very fine and return to the soup with one slice of onion, three stalks of celery, cut very fine, and two tablespoonfuls of rice—cooked. Bring to a boil and simmer three minutes. When ready to serve, season to taste with pepper and salt, and add one cup full of rich, sweet cream.

TURKEY SOUFFLE—To every pint of finely chopped turkey, allow one tablespoonful of butter; one half cup of sweet cream, the well-beaten whites of three eggs, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Melt the butter and add it to the turkey with the cream and seasoning; mix well, rubbing it to a paste with a spoon; add carefully the eggs—beaten to a stiff, dry froth, and mix thoroughly. Fill a well-greased pudding pan or bake in custard cups standing in water. Bake thirty minutes.

COLD CHICKEN—Remove the bones from the remnants, chop fine with radishes, celery or parsley and a slice of onion; heat a cup of cream or rich milk, stir in a teaspoonful of corn starch, then stir in the chicken and salt to taste. Slice a stale loaf of bread, remove the crust, toast the slices, butter and flavor them with a drop of lemon juice and arrange on a platter; put a spoonful of chicken on each slice and serve alone, or with stewed prune, pear, apple, fried banana, or baked tomato.

HAM SANDWICHES—Take the scraps of boiled ham, chop very fine; for each cupful, take the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one quarter teaspoonful of mustard, one quarter pound of butter. Rub the eggs smooth with the butter, mix with the ingredients and season to taste. Spread thin on slices of bread, fold together or roll.

Home-Made Sausage.

A simple rule for sausage meats calls for seven and one-half pounds of lean pork, two and one-half pounds fat pork, three ounces of salt, half an ounce of summer savory, three-fourths of an ounce of sage and one ounce of ground black pepper. Chop the meat thoroughly, add the seasoning, mix with hands, and run it through the chopper again.

Breakfast sausage, as we find it in our markets, is a very coarse article of doubtful ingredients, the poorest cuts, and pieces of pork not considered fit for any other purpose, is ground into sausage. It is common for butchers, with an eye to economy, to

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use up their tainted pork this way. It is very little trouble, if there is a chopper in the house, to make it at home. A meat chopper to cost not more than \$2.50 is a very useful article in the kitchen; a week's supply of sausage can be made at once, and properly packed in a broad-mouthed jar with a layer of lard on top, will keep until used up, if kept in a cool place.

An excellent way to cook sausage is to put them in an ordinary biscuit tin and set them in the oven, turning the tin, if necessary to brown both sides alike. If the oven is hot, they will cook thoroughly in ten minutes. A little chopped onion—a tablespoonful to a pound of sausage, browned and sprinkled over the sausage just before it is put in the oven, may be used. Serve with the rich brown gravy in the pan. Sausage should be thoroughly well done inside, but should not be cooked until dry and hard.

Half veal and half pork may be used for the sausage.

Robbing the Miners.

The coal trust protests against the honest weighing of mined coal and asserts that the fictitious ton of 3,000 pounds or more demanded from the miner is barely sufficient to produce 2,240 pounds of "prepared coal." Even if that be true, it is not a valid excuse for refusing to pay the miner for all the coal he produces. Sizes of coal smaller than chestnut are not classed as "prepared." After obtaining from the fictitious ton delivered by the miner a full 2,240-pound ton of "prepared" coal, the operator turns the alleged waste into "pea" and "buckwheat" coal and sells it at a good price. All that the operators receive for the smaller sizes is clear profit, and it is taken from the pocket of the miner.—Philadelphia North American.

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