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Sunday School. INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO.

AUGUST 2, 1908.

Samuel Anoints David.-1 Sam. 16: 4-13.

Samuel Anoints David.-1 Sam. 16:413. Commentary.-I. Planning for a new King.-vs. 1-5. Samuel's grief because of Saul's rejection was great. This showed his affection for Saul and his interest in the King-dom. But to continue long in such grief would hinder him in his pub-Hc dutes as prophet and also dis-honor God. It was Samuel's duty to recognize God's will as supreme and not continue to eling to Saul when God had rejected him. The divine cure for grief is a greater faith in God.

cure for grief is a greater faith in God. 4. Samuel....Came-The Lord told Samuei to go to Bethlehem. and anoint one of the sons of Jesse. But Samuel said, 'How can I go ? If Saui hear it he will kill me."-v. 2. The Lord then told Samuel to take a helfor and go to Bethlehem and sacrifice unto the Lord. 5. Sanctify yourselves- Change your clothes, and wash your bodies in puré water and prepare your minds by meditation, reflection and prayer, that being in the spirit of sacrifice, ye may offer acceptably to the Lord. 'It is probable from the acts and words of Samuel on this occasion that he privately in-formed Jesse of his purpose to anoint one of his sons, but it nowhere ap-pears that Jesse was informed as to the object of that anoiniting." This was feft for Inture developpears that Jesse was informed as to the object of that anointing." This was left for future develop-ments to disclose. II. The Lord chooses David (vs. 6-12). 6. When they were come-After the public sacrifice there was the

the public sacrifice there was the sacrificial feast, and in order to par-take of this feast Samuel went to the home of Jesse. Between the sacrifice and the feast several hours would necessarily elapse, as the victim would have to be prepared and cook-cd. Elinh-Jesse's oldest son, one of Saul's army in the Palestine war (I. Sam. xvil. 13), and afterwards the ruler of Judah under David. In I. Chron. xxvil. 18 he is called Elinu. We have an exhibition of his rude

Chron. xxvii. 18 he is called Elliuk We have an exhibition of his rude and overhearing temper in I. Sam. xvii. 28.—Moulton. 7. Look not, ste:—Even Samuel was still judging from outward appear-ances. "That which chiefly recom-mended Sami to the favor of Israel

mended Saul to the favor of Israel was his size and beauty, but now in selecting a man after his own heart Jahovair shows that His divine judg-ment is based, not on external form or comeliness, but on the inner life. David also, however, was of a goodly appearance" (v. 12).-Terry. On the heart-God does not look at one's earthly possessions, or social rank, or family history, or literary attain-ments, or natural ability, for He does not judge from appearances, not oven not judge from appearances, not even from religious manifestations-such from religious mannestations sata as many rears, many prayers, a ser-ious deportment, a solemn tone to the voice, etc.; but God looks on the heart, the inner life, the character,

nd judges accordingly. 3-10. Abinadab.....Shammah—These 0-10. Abinadab.....Shammah-These two, with Eliab, were the sons of Jesse sent to war against the Philis-tines (chap. xvii 13). Again-Jesse, no doubt, brought his sons before Samuel in the order in which he con-sidered them to rank, bringing the most likely first. Not chosen these-David's seven brothers had passed be-fore Samuel and the Lord had refused them all. them all.

Are here all-Samuel was not 11. ready to give up. He quickly sur-mised that there might be one overready mised that there might be one over-looked or counted unfit by the father. Jesse had offered all of his sons, whom he supposed were at all likely to suit. But the Lord had sent Sam-nel, and the errand could not be in vain. The youngest-Jesse, having evidently no idea of David's wisdom and bayery socks of him as the and bravery, spoke of him as the most unfit, God in His providence so ordered it, that the appointment of David might the more clearly ap-pear to be a divine purpose and not the design cither of Samuel or Jesse. Fa & B. His name signifies "be-

have that family gather round the table of the peace offerings with one of the sons absent. Here a lesson bearing on family worship muy be iearned."-Hurlbut. 12. Ruddy-The word denotes the red hair and fair skin which are re-garded as a mark of beauty in south-

12. Rhdy-The word denotes the red hair and fair skin which are re-garded as a mark of beauty in south-rr countries, where the hair and complexion are generally dark.--Cam Bib, Beautiful countenance-Literally, of beautiful cycs. "This in-dicates that his eyes were keen and penetrating, millyened by the fire of genius, and beaming with a gen-erous warmth."-Terry. David was evidently a beautiful young man as he stood there before Samuel. This is he-This was God's choice, and Samuel was commanded to anoint him at once. We can see here how little stress the Lord really patts on outward forms and ceremonies, for David was not present when Samuel sanctified Jesse's sons with such great care.

sanctified Jesse's sons with such great care. II. David set apart for his work (v. 13). 18. Anointed him-Havid was anointed in the presence of his breth-ren, though it is not at all likely that they understood at this time to what position he was being called. It is extremely doubtful if David un-derstood the meaning of the act. He knew that God had some great work for him to do. The anointing was (1) the symbol of a setting apart by God for some special work, and (2) a call to him to prepare himself for that work. Thoughts. -1. David had natural endowments: He had (1) a good in-heritance; (2) physical strength; (3) attractiveness; (4) natural abilities

heritance; (2) physical strength; (3) attractiveness; (4) natural abilities as a warrior, musician and poet. 2. His early training was good. He had (1) a pious father and his home train-ing was of a high order; (2) a health-ful occupation, in which he developed in strength and agility; (3) an op-portunity to study nature and med-itate on God-szen in his writings in his references to the sun, the moon, the stars, the rivers, the mountains, the thunderstorm, etc. 3. He made a careful preparation. (1) He was faith-ful; (2) he improved his talents; (3) studied the Scriptunes; (4) became a true child of God. PRACTICAL SURVEY. Samuel was the last of the three

Samuel was the last of the three great prophets who were illustrious n God's service under the theocracy. in God's service under the theocracy. These were Abraham (Gen. xx. 7), Moses (Deut. xxxiv. 10) and Samuel (Acts iii. 24). He was the last one of those great men who served God in the office of judge under the the-ocracy. He was also one of the only three persons who are mentioned in the Bible as being Nazarites for life. These were Samson, Samuel and John the Baptist. These last mentioned had all been born in direct answer to praver of wives who had not been the Baptist. These last mentioned had all been born in direct answer to prayer of wives who had not been mothers, and they had been dedicated before birth to God's service to be Nazarites for life. Samuel succeeded Eli in the judgeship because of the wickedness of Ell's sons and the fall-ure of their father to enforce obedi-ence. Samuel was llustrious as being both a prophet and a judge, and la-so by serving in both offices under the theocracy and as prophet under the reign of Scall. Samuel was a noble character, and the only blean-ish in his life seems to have been the very thing that brought dis-grace on Ell's house, and that was the evil doings and disobedience of his sons (1 Sam. 8.5). David was the second of the three great kings who ruled the united tweive tribes in one kingdom, and each of them reigned forty years.

twelf the the reigned forty years. He was by far the best, noblest and greatest of the three, and un-der his rule the kingdom reached the heighth of its power and strength.

The events preceding the anoint The events preceding the anoint-ing of David are briefly as follows: The people of Israel had rejected the theocracy, and in accordance with their request or demand God had consented to their having a king. He had chosen Saul for that place, and Samuel had anointed him to be king. But little was done towards his actually being king for some time, except the affair at Jebesh-gilead, in which Saul de-feated the Ammonites. This was stagnant ponds, where cattle are allowed to drink, and the surfaces of barn yards or milking yards are always swarming with them. For this reason the udders and flanks of cows should always be brushed be-fore milking to remove the dry mud, particles of manure, hairs, etc., which might otherwise fall into the milk pail. Straining the milk, while it is necessary to remove the visible dirt, does not get rid of these foul of barn yards or milking yards are always swarming with them. For this reason the udders and flanks of cows should always be brushed be-fore milking to remove the dry mud, particles of manure, hairs, etc., which might otherwise fall into the milk pail. Straining the milk, while it is necessary to remove the visible feated the Ammonites. This was used by Samuel to officially install Saul into the kingdom, and Saul was acknowledged as king by the people of Gilgal. This first sucwhat a deshowledged as king by the people of Gilgal. This first suc-cess was the beginning of Saul's downfall. This anointing was probably the most notable of any in the Bible, both on account of the character milk pail. Straining the milk, which is necessary to remove the visible dirt, does not get rid of these foul germs, which are the actual cause of the tainted, gassy milk. Improperly cleaned milk pails, strainers and milk cans are constant sources of the personages and on account of its results. Samuel was a pro-phet, judge and Nazarite for life, the only instance of such a comt contamination. of contamination. The whey tank is a common source of infection at those factories where the whey is returned to the patrons in the milk cans. This prac-tice is detrimental to successful cheese making, but when it cannot be arranged to have the whey disposed of in some other way, the tanks should be kept thoroughly clean in order to lessen the danger of con-tamination. bination. The results of this anointing of The results of this anointing of David are immediately manifest. The Spirit of the Lord came upon David, and at the same time de-parted from Saul. He continues in the kingdom for some time and has some remarkable success, but God has forsaken him. The anointing oll was an emblem of the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit. They should be emptied at least nice a week. tamination. The New Proposal. Absorption of Odors.

my



finest Japan tea grown. It is as far ahead of Japan tea as "SALADA" Black Tea is ahead of all other black teas. Lead packets only. 25c and too per 1b. By all grocers. (i i mi

The AVE JAK DIT PLANE AND IT - NOT

HE ATHENS REPORTER JULY 29, 1903

GARDEN

Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Brancis

Ottawa, July. The patrons of a cheese factory have a direct financial interest in supplying only good pure milk, free from taints or had flavors. Thousands of dollars are lost to the coun-

try annually because patrons send to the factories tainted milk, which

to the factories tainted milk, which it used at all, not only precludes the manufacture of first-class cheese, but diminishes the quantity of cheese per 100 pounds of milk. Some of the chief causes of tainted or gassy milk have been enumerated by the Dairy Division of the Do-minion Department of Agriculture, in order that patrons may be induced to guard against them. In many cases the source of trouble may be found in the undesirable germs that get into the milk during and after milking. These germs are al-ways associated with filth in some form or other. Careful investiga-tions show that a very large pro-portion of the cases of taints or bad flavors in milk and its products are caused by the germs which are always present in the droppings of animals. Such germs are to be found in large numbers wherever such drop-pings are deposited. The mud of

for growing or dry cattle, if turning and rape are fed, even in limited quantities, to milking cows, there is a likelihood of imparting to the milk a taint which cannot be eliminated by any process known to the cheese-maker's art. Some first-class foods when fed alone, and to excess, will cause indigestion and thus indirectly affect the milk. One example of this kind is found in green clover.

affect the milk. One example of this kind is found in green clover. In conclusion it may be said that when cows have free access to sait at all times they will give more milk, which will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals. Yours very truly. W. A. Clemons, Publication Clerk:



The Markets.

Live Stock Market rt cattle, ex. choice..... do mediu do light. do light. Calves, per hoad.... do per lb..... Hogs, select, per owt Hogs, light, per owt Hogs,fat, per owt...

Toronto Farmers' Markets

July 27.—The offerings of grain to-day were imail. One load of goose wheat sold at 72 1-2, and 500 bush-els of bats at 37 to 38c. Other grains purely nominal. Vegetables and dairy produce in good supply, and prices, as a rule, steady.

keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals. Yours very truly, W. A. Clemons, Publication Clerk:
In a letter to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, Mr. G. T. Powell, of New York, consulting horticulturist, re-affirms the statement which te made at the Cobourg meeting of the On-tairio Fruit Growers' Association in 1899, that the Keilfer pear makes an exceedingly fine. The mion is porticet and the trees years to make the change, working only two or three branches at a time. Many have failed by cutting the entire top in one year; hence this warning to take there years to complete the topgrafting.
Keilfers have been so largely planted that there is a reasonable doubt whet there good prices for them can be there good prices for them can be there so is a complete the topgrafting.
Keilfers have been so largely planted that there is a reasonable doubt whet there good prices for them can be the system of the there is a reasonable doubt whet there good prices for them can be the top there doed prices for them can be there good prices for them can be

Toronto Fruit Markets.

July 27.-Receipts of raspberries at the market were heavy on Saturday, but the demand was good, and there was very little change from the prices of Friday. Most of the ber-ries sold at 6 and 6 1-2c per box, but extra good frait brought 7 1-2c. Bed currants were , about steady, with rather less offering. Black cur-rants came in more freely, and are quoted lower, at 73 to 802 per bas-ket. Cucumbers are easier at 50 to 60c per basket. Huckleberries are about steady, at \$1 to \$1.10, A few, lots of Canadian plums were in, and they sold at \$1.10 to \$1,25 per bas-ket. The demand for other fruits was good, and prices generally were unnarket were heavy on Saturday, ket. The demand for other fruits was good, and prices generally were un-changed. Quotations are: Bananas, \$1.50 to \$2,50 per bunch; cocoa-nuts, per sack, \$3.75; lemons, 300's, \$4; oranges, late Valencias, \$4.50 to \$5; water meions, 25 to 35c; pine apples, \$2.25 to \$3.50 per case; Havana sugar pines, \$3.50 to \$4; ap-pleas, Canadian Astrachan, 12 1-2 to 20c per basket; Canadian tomatoes, 75c to \$1.13.

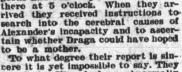
The Cheese Markets.

Belleville, July 25.-At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here to-day there were offered 2,945 white and 140 colored. Sales were: Hodgson, 775; Watkin, 870; Alexander, 350; Sprague, 345; Magrath, 300, att at 9%; Cook, 140 colored at

THE SERVIAN MASSACRE.

The Shocking Truth About the Blackest of Crime.

The Shocking Truth About the Blackest of Crime. ("Ivanovich 'in Nine-centh Century. Reigrade is less than iwo days by the oriental express from Paris, but the psychical state of the French officer is hundreds of years in ad-nance of that of the Servian colonel and lieutenants who tried to clear of by massacre the Obrenovich dynasty. The ultra modern circum-tannes, which accompanies (lieu-polytechnic School knew how to use dynamite without injury to them-selves when they wanted to break. Those who had statled in the Zurich Polytechnic School knew how to use dynamite without injury to them-selves when they wanted to break. Those who had been toki off to cut the cleatrie wires communicating. They searched by the light of con-posite candles they had brought of their pockets for the hiding-place of the king and Queen. When they dis-officers held high the candles for their comrades to lay on and not their comrades to lay on and not part of romance; it may here atter a winted was "to die with bards. Another goodern circum-stance makes one's flesh creep. They bodies, flung out of a wiedow, lay when they had been cleaned to lay them on the tables of the palace when with a fireman's hydrant, and when they had been cleaned to lay them on the tables of the palace ito hay on the candles of the modern to the soldier, flung out of a wiedow, lay them on the tables of the palace ince makes one's flesh creep. The bod they received an order to was when they had been cleaned to lay them on the tables of the palace sockiet for dissection. The sur-secth into the cerebral causes of the whether braze could have hoped to be a mother.



Alexander's incapacity and to ascer-tain whether Draga could have hoped to be a mother. To what degree their report is sin-cere it is yet impossible to say. They found the King had an abnormaliy thick and small skull and solerosed and adhesive meninges. He also suf-fered from spinal malformation. Draga. suffered from the malady which two French doctors some time diagnosed, but of which a Rus-sinn doctor sent by the Czar to examine her could see no sign. * * Well, at the post-mortem in the palace kitchen at Belgrade, the sur-geons counted in the body of Alex-ander six revolver wounds, each deadly, and forty-two sword wounds. Draga received two pistol balls and sixty two sword cuts and slashes. She had been cut to pieces, but they left her face unmutilated. And-still more frightful-her corpse bore black and bue marks that testilled to a merciless gave so many conflict-ing accounts of their adventure that one did not know what to believe. It is now tertain that the King and Queen were defenceless; that they at once on being aroused by the dyna-mite took refuge in her wardrobe room, and that they never sought to oscape by the roof, and did not run through a long suite of rooms, slamming the doors after them. They had not a moment's time to utter a prayer.

They had not a moment's time to utter a prayer. Draga's brothers received a five minutes' respite to make their souls. Nicodemus, the eldest, for whom Mademoiselle Pach mourns in Brus-sets, asked for eights and for leave to embrace his brother. He and Nich-ohas faced unfilmchingly a firing party, casting away the eight ends as they stood before a wall. This reminds one of La Tremoulle, the light-hearted and heroic Frenchman in Sardou's "Patrie."

DEMILL COLLEGE OPENING.

DEMILL COLLEGE OPENING. We call attention to the advertise-ment in another column of the open-ing of Demili Ladies' College for the 29th year, on Sept. 8th, 1903, at St. Catharines, Ont. The Demili College has pursued an unusual course, in not admitting day pupils, which is neces-sarily a great loss to the College linancially, which must be a great advantage to those boarding socially, as well as educationally. Students attending the institution show in the 95-16c." London, Ont., July 25.-Twelve as well as educationally. attending the institution show in the moral and religious character bulld-ing (which is a most important fea-ture of their education), that they have enjoyed the great advantagus derived from such a course, giving as a result a high standing to the College, and offering very desirable surroundings, in which to place the young when in training for life's work. ow in work.

loved," and was an eminent type of the beloved Son of God. Sit down— "The word thus rendered means 'to surround,' and here suggests the sit-ting down or reclining around a table. Samuel did not propose to



Mrs. Emmons, saved from an operation for Ovaritis, tells how she was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I am so pleased with the results I obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Conpound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

Bout it. "I suffered for over five years with **ovarian troubles**, causing an un-pleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise scemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the mark mot however within a few weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an **Cperation** — all my troubles had dis-**Cpeared**, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell wery sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know noth-ing about, but take Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."— MIRS. LACTA EMMORS, Walkerville, Ont. -\$5000 forfelt if viginal of above letter procing guideness cannot be produced.

Bendlorness cannot be produced. Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your case which you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her ad-vice is free. No woman ever re-gretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address is deven, Mass. Lynn, Mass.

(The Thomas S. Clarkson School of Technology confers a degree of "bachelor of science in domestic engineering" upon young women who complete the course in house-

who complete the course in hou hold sciences.) Chicago Tribune. Priscilla, when I gaze upon The nzure of your eyes. I see the glory of the dawn And peace of twilight skies. Please note my blushing and sigh.

sigh, And D, Priscilla, dear, But say the word that you'll be my Domestic Engineer.

What joy ! Your knowledge so ex-

Would ever charm my soul-You know just how best to extract

tract Heat units from the coal. No grim bacili could get by If you were watching uear. Priscilla, O, say you'll be my Domestic Engineer.

A life with you-it could be but A fate serene, divine, For even pies must all be cut. On reometric line! No janitor could me defy-His voice, I should not fear. Priscilla, please, will you be my Domestic Engineer ?

Not Yet Settled.

Catholic Standard. Mrs. McCall -So your dear old un will won't be read till after the funeral, 1.1.1.1.1.m.L.

It is a well known fact that milk It is a well known fact that milk will absorb some odors to which it is exposed. Warm milk will absorb odors quite as freely as that which has been cooled; hence the neces-sity for removing it from the stable or milking yard as soon as possible after it is drawn.

An Impure Water Supply.

An impure Water Supply. An abundant supply of pure water for the cows, is one of the essentials for the production of good milk. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds, or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal mat-ter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health they cannot give first class milk. Moreover the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows, and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection, which is often over-looked. looked.

Improper Feeding.

There is in Canada an abundance of good, wholesome food, available for cattle feeding purposes. The nat-ural pastures are, on the whole, ex-cellent, and it is only in limited dis-tricts or at certain seasons of the year that trouble is experienced with weed flavors. Among the cultivated foods, turnips and rape are two prominent exceptions to the rule of suitability which applies in general to Canadian folder crops. While they are undoubtedly valuable in a ration

markets. The Anjou is recognized as one of the best export pears as far as the qualities of the fruit are concerned, but unfortunately on its own roots it is sometimes very long in coming into bearing and is then only moder-ately prolific. Topgrafted on Keiffer, in Mr. Powell's experience, it becomes one of the most prolific bearers of orgenter family Yours very truly.

excellent fruit. Yours very truly. W. A. Clemons, Publication Clerk. Department of Agriculture, Com

COMFORT AND SOUND SLEEP follow the use of Weaver's Corate, for skin troubles, no matter how tormenting they be nor of how long standing. It soothes and cleanses.

Sweet Pickles.

nissioner's Branch.

Sweet Pickles. Lay the cucumbers in brine for three days, then drain and lay in fresh water for a day. Line the kettly with grape leaves, and arrange the cucumbers in it in layers, scatter-ing a pinch of alum over each layer. Cover with cold water and three lay-ers of leaves; fit a lid on the kettle, and steam the pickles; throw into oold water, and when they are firm pack into jars. Fill the jars with boil-ing vinegar that has been seasoned with a cup of sugar to each quart, eight whole cloves, eight black pep-pers, six allspice, and six blades of mace. Seal the jars at once. They will be ready for use in three months.

Few Flies last year

No Flies this year

if you use

Wilson's

Fly Pads

720 at 94c. Cornwall, July 25.-At the Corn-wall cheese Board here to-day, 1.-429 white, 924 colored and 49 V.S. 439 white, 924 colored and 49 V.S. cheese were sold at 9½ to 95-16c for white, and 93-8c for colored. Cowansville, Que., July 25.—To-day 43 factories offered 2,206 boxes of

cheese. Twenty creameries offered 1.493 boxes of butter. Sales: Cheese at 9 to 9 1-8c, butter, 18%

to 19c. Watertown, N. Y., July 25.—On the Cheese Board to-day 7,000 cheese sold at 9½c for large white, 9¾c for large colored, 9¾ to 97.8c for small white, and 9¾ for twins. Canton, July 26.—Twin cheese, 9¾c; large, 9¾c. Butter, 23 lots, 50 1.8c. 9%c; lar 20 1-8c.

Bradstreet's on Trade

Bradstreet's on Trade. Trade at Montreal is good for the hot weather. Many country mer-chants and city business men are now holidaying, and a number of travellers are off their routes. In Toronto trade this week has been fair in spite of the hot weather and the holiday season. The crops are turning out we l. At Quebec there is an active sorting demand for sea-sonable goods, and sales are re-ported as good as this time a year ago. Trade has been fairly active at Vancouver and Victoria the past week. Business in who esale lines as well as retail trade at Winnipeg has been much more active this week as a result of 'the opening of the Winnipeg Exposition. There has been a fair movement in wholesale trade circles at Hamilton for, the hot weather season. Notwithstand-ing this late time of the season for sorting, quite a few parcels of sea-sonable goods are being sent out.

ing this late time of the season for sorting, quite a few parcels of sea-sonable goods are being sent out. Retailers throughout the country are busy, and the outlook for trade ns reported to Bradstreet's, is bright. In London there is a fair amount of activity in jobbing trade circles.

"Chicago Record Herald. "I hope to find a place some day where I can smoke in peace," grum-bled Mr. Muchtried.

"You will," answered his wife, sug-gestively, "and where everybody else smokes. too."

Choosing the Lesser Evil. He-That young one with its cry-ing will drive me crazy yet! Can't you get him onict? She-Til try singing to him! He-Oh, never mind. Better let him

Crys

DON'TS FOR WOMEN.

Don't use soap on the face oftener than once a day. Night time is the best time for a thorough cleansing. Don't use cold water when giving the face a cosmetic scrub. Warm water followed by a dash of cold water. is better.

water, is better. Don't try to put cold cream on a cold skin, or the absorption will not

cold skin, of the absorption will also be thorough. Don't despise the humble lemon. With the juice of a lemon and the beaten white of an egg, milady, brush in hand, may touch up her freckles in the seclusion of her boudoir, and no one be the wiser. Don't forget that vinegar will erad-icate yellow stains from the facc. Bathe the bruise at once with vin-egar and discoloration will be pre-

egar and discontraction with vented. Don't have a shiny nose and for-head, because it is warm weather. Use a little cologne or spirits of camptor in the water when bathing the face.

Don't wash your face in cold water Don't wash your lace in cold watthen the moment you reach a washstan-if you have been traveling. Remove traces of dust and smoke with cold cream, and wipe off with a soft towel.

Don't be afraid of the flesh brush or glove. Friction rouses the circula-tion and restores tone and color to the skin.

Don't expect to cure an eruption on

Don't expect to cure an eruption on the face by external application only. A hot foot bath, containing washing soda, will often cure this trouble. Don't be alraid of using a little rice powder on the face, neck and arms if troubled with prickly heat. Don't use alcohol on the face unless the skin is olly. Don't use tincture of benzoin on the face unless the skin is dry. It is detri-mental to an oily one. This is an in-stance of a preparation excellent in itself, but not suited to every com-plexion.-Washington Star.

"Everyone toves a lover" may look well in print, but in everyday life lovers are veritable nuisances to those doomed to watch their min-

