

WHAT EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW.

MENDING CHINA.—China may be mended by a paste made of the white of egg, mixed with flour. The article so mended will not hold water, but for vases, lamp shades and similar purposes answers a good purpose, and is handy.

CLEANING CHIMNEYS.—To clean a chimney place a piece of zinc on the live coals in the stove. The vapor produced by the zinc will carry off the soot by chemical decomposition. Those who have tried the process claim that it will work every time.

TO REMOVE SCRATCHES IN FURNITURE.—One can remove scratches from furniture, if not too deep, by rubbing with oil or camphorated oil. Mix one teaspoonful of spirits of camphor with two of oil. Common kerosene takes out scratches, but smells unpleasantly for a little while afterward.

CARE OF BROOMS.—A large picture ring screwed into the top of the handle is the nicest thing made by which to hang up a broom. A strong screw, with a small head, should be placed in the wall at a proper height to receive it. If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, will last much longer and always sweep like a new broom.

HOW TO FIT KEYS INTO LOCKS.—When it is not convenient to take locks apart in the event of keys being lost, stolen or missing, when you wish to fit a new key, take a lighted match or candle and smoke the new key in the flame, introduce it carefully into the keyhole, press it firmly against the opposing wards of the lock, withdraw it, and the indentations in the smoked part of the key will show you exactly where to file.

TREATMENT OF WET BOOTS.—When boots are wet through do not dry them by the fire. As soon as they are taken off fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain will rapidly absorb every vestige of damp from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot like a tightly fitting last, keeping its form good and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for use on another occasion.

REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS.—If the victim of this diseased condition will exercise due care they need not ransack creation for "anti-bilious pills." The bile does not belong in the stomach, but reaches there in consequence of improper food, too much of the oily, as butter, pork, lard, etc. The bile is Nature's grand cathartic medicine, passing from the liver in a direction to indicate that it is to pass on into the bowels, there to perform its important mission. When the liver is overtaxed by too much labor, or by the presence of too much greasy food, digestion is impaired and the whole system becomes out of order. If one would avoid biliousness let him fast, passing over one or more meals, as soon as the "mouth tastes bad," the tongue is coated, the appetite flags—the best possible evidence that too much food has been taken—thus allowing Nature to rally, the accumulated food to pass off and the system be relieved. In nine cases out of ten this fasting will remove the difficulty, save a fit of sickness and cheat the doctor! Any quack nostrum that will do as much as fasting would yield a fortune to the inventor. Many of them, however, if not most, increase disease rather than improve health.

WAYS TO RELIEVE CHOKING.—1. Do not lose an instant. Force the mouth open with the handle of a knife or of a long spoon; push the thumb and fingers deep down into the throat beyond the root of the tongue and

feel for the foreign body. -If the obstruction cannot be grasped, a hair-pin bent into a hook and guided by the left hand will often bring it out. If this fails, get some one to press against the front of the chest or support it against the edge of a table, and strike several hard, quick blows with the open hand on the back, between the shoulder blades. Further treatment must be applied by a physician, who should have been immediately sent for. 2. To prevent choking, break an egg into a cup and give it to the person choking, to swallow. The white of the egg seems to catch around the obstacle and remove it. If one egg does not answer the purpose, try another. The white is all that is necessary. 3. A smart blow with the flat of the hand on the back, just below the neck, will often relieve the windpipe. If it does not, send for the doctor at once. 4. Foreign bodies lodged in the throat can be removed by forcibly blowing into the ear. The plan is so easily tried and so harmless that we suggest its use.

WAYS TO RELIEVE COLD FEET.—1. People who write or sew all day, or rather those who take but little exercise, may warm their cold feet without going to the fire. All that is necessary is to stand erect and very gradually to lift one's self up upon the tips of his toes, so as to put all the tendons of the foot at full strain. This is not to hop or jump up and down, but simply to rise—the slower the better—upon tiptoe, and to remain standing on the points of the toes as long as possible, then gradually coming to the natural position. Repeat this several times, and by the amount of work the tips of the toes are made to do, in sustaining the body's weight, a sufficient and lively circulation is set up. Even the half-frozen car driver can carry this plan out. It is one rule of the "Swedish movement" system, and as motion warmth is much better than fire warming, persons who suffer with cold feet at night can try this plan just before retiring to rest. 2. A very valuable recipe for a foot-bath for any one troubled with cold feet: One pound prickly ash bark, a quarter of a pound of white mustard and a quarter of a pound of pepper. Boil in one gallon of water, strain and bottle and keep cool. Use a teaspoonful of this with two quarts of water for a foot-bath at bedtime.

USES OF AMMONIA.—For washing paint, put a tablespoonful of spirits of ammonia in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off the woodwork; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot and iron it lightly. In washing lace, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap suds, put in your silverware and wash it, using an old nail brush or tooth brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it. If you wish your house plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water adds much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia for cleaning the hair. In every case rinse off ammonia with clear water. Liquid ammonia is the most powerful and useful agent for cleaning silk stuffs and hats, and for neutralizing the effects of acids. In this latter case it is often enough to expose the spots to the vapor of ammonia, which makes them disappear entirely.