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Stories of King George V., His Queen and Their Family



Sample of His Humor.

He was present at one of the famous
Savage club dinners, and, as is usual
on such occasions, much cards were
circulated about the table for auto-
graphs. When a numerous signed
card reached the then prince, with a
generous space at the top for his sig-
nature, he ran his eye over the names
upon it. Among them were Sir Henry
Irvine, James Bryce and Winston
Churchill, and down near the bottom
in a cramped handwriting was the au-
tograph of Hall Caine.

"I am very glad to see that," the
prince is reported to have said. "Now
at least I can truthfully say I've read
something Hall Caine has written."
He put his autograph on the card,
and as he passed it on he remarked:
"I wish Mistress Correll were here and
had signed the card. Then I could
stop having to say almost daily that I
had never read anything she wrote."

In his early days as Prince of Wales
he was his custom to stroll through the
mail of St. James' park, which adjoins
the rear gate of Marlborough House.
But one night he suddenly changed his
usual course and turned into Pall
Mall, to see before him a stout, blis-
sing gentleman, plainly from the coun-
try, looking perplexed about him.

"Young man, you can earn half a
sovereign if you will take me to the
police," said the gentleman. "The
police here try to direct me, but I

am sure to lose my way, and I am
attracted to trust myself to chance guid-
ing. But you seem to be respectable."
The heir prince burst into a laugh
and said, "I accept the commission,"
and then led the countryman along
Pall Mall to the door of the Criterion.
"You've well earned that money,"
said the countryman, putting the gold-
en piece in his hand. "Be careful to
make good use of it."

"I am extremely obliged to you for
the tip," said the prince, "but I'm
sorry for the accompanying advice," and
jumping into a hansom cab, he bowed
merrily back to Marlborough House.

Hater of Toadyism.
It is said that the new king hates
toadyism. A few years ago he was
taking part in a shoot. Early in the
day a man came up to him and said:
"I've been picking up your royal high-
ness' birds." "That's all right," an-

swered the prince. "How many have
you?" "Thirteen, sir," answered the
man. "That's funny," was the reply,
"considering that I've shot only eight."
King George is a stamp collector
and has one of the most extensive col-
lections in the world, estimated to be
worth half a million dollars. He used
to exhibit it publicly. One day, ex-
amining the gallery, he noticed a sheet
of forty-four anna Indian stamps
which had been offered to him years
before for \$750 and which was then
worth about \$6,000.

"Ah," he said, "I have reason to
envy Mr. Hansberg that sheet."
Prince Eddie, the heir apparent, is
following in his father's footsteps as a
stamp collector.

The new queen of England was the
Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of
the Duke of Teck. Before her mar-
riage with Prince George she was en-
gaged to his elder brother, Albert Vic-
tor, then Duke of York and second in
line of succession.

Prince Albert Victor died on Jan.
14, 1892. The English people sym-
pathized with Princess Victoria Mary,
and on all sides people were say-
ing that Prince George, the brother of
the dead prince, ought to marry her,
which he afterward did. In those days
the new queen was most popular in
England as the Princess May.

In her carriage and dress she re-
sembles the present queen dowager,
though she is not so beautiful or dis-
tinguished as the latter.
The new queen, like her mother be-
fore her, is a complete housewife. She
is never without some form of need-
lework in hand to occupy fingers that
are idle. And she not only knits all
the king's socks, but—and here is
the touch—she sees that he wears
them and makes him change them
when he gets his feet wet.

When a Menagerie of His Own.
Prince Edward is the eldest of the
six children of the new king and
queen. He will be sixteen years old
in June and, with the other five chil-
dren, has received a careful and com-
mon sense education, both mental-
ly and physically. Prince Edward is
as merry and light hearted a youngster
as can be found anywhere. He has a



THE NEW KING AND QUEEN IN FANCY COUTURE AND THEIR CHILDREN.



THE GALKWAR OF BARODA.

ing much attention, as once before he
came to these shores and made many
friends in Washington and elsewhere.
Furthermore, he is one of India's most
remarkable men and said to be the
richest, one of his pearl necklaces
alone being valued at \$12,000,000. In
this connection an amusing anecdote is
related, showing that the maharajah is
not deficient in blarney.
"I should so dearly love to see your
pearls," rapturously exclaimed a young
matron he met at a dinner in Wash-
ington.
"Here is one of them," quickly re-
plied the prince, smilingly pointing to
his maharajah, who sat at his side.

The galkwar speaks English fluently
and has entertained numbers of Amer-
icans at his palace at Baroda. The in-
come of this potentate is about \$6,000,-
000 a year, and as his household ex-
penses are borne by the people he is
enabled to invest his wealth in gems.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

King Edward Born in Famous London
Residence Where He Died.
Buckingham palace, in which King
Edward recently breathed his last and
where his successor may reside, has
an interesting history dating back hun-
dreds of years. As long ago as 1000
the ground was royal property, James
I. acquiring it in that year. In 1608
Arlington House, as it was then called,
passed into the possession of John
Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, from
whom it has retained its name.



ENTRANCE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

chased it of Sir Charles Sheffield for
\$28,000 and settled it upon Queen
Charlotte. From time to time since
then it has been remodeled and im-
proved, a considerable sum being spent
in this work just before the corona-
tion of the late King Edward. Queen
Victoria added the eastern facade, the
great hall and other modern parts of
the big palace.

The principal front of the building
is 300 feet long, but the architecture is
quite uninteresting. Within the palace
is gorgeously adorned and sumptuously
furnished. The throne room, the grand
staircase, the state ballroom and the
picture gallery are notable among the
royal apartments of Europe. In Buck-
ingham palace King Edward drew his
last and last breath, having been born
there.

Comet Halley's Latest Party.

Of course a Halley's comet party had
to come, and a Brooklyn girl original-
ly and imaginatively conceived the
idea. It was not a party of the cele-
stial affairs. At the party were thir-
teen—the number—and it was
made as weird as
possible. As soon
as the guests ar-
rived they donned
black gowns and
masks and were
 ushered into a
room of subdued
light, where in-
cense was burned
and skeletons and
bats were suspend-
ed by strings. La-
ter the guests were
taken to an upper
veranda, a tele-
scope produced and a prize offered to
the first to sight the comet. That
much talked of celestial visitor, how-
ever, was not seen on this occasion, no
doubt being frightened away by the
gowns and masks.

RICHEST PRINCE COMING.

One Necklace of the Galkwar of Bar-
oda Valued at Twelve Millions.
The visit to this country in June of
the galkwar of Baroda, Sir Sayaj
Rao, ruler of the independent state
of Baroda of western India, is attract-



THE GALKWAR OF BARODA.

ing much attention, as once before he
came to these shores and made many
friends in Washington and elsewhere.
Furthermore, he is one of India's most
remarkable men and said to be the
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Home Course In Domestic Science

XVII.—Suggestions on Home Nursing.

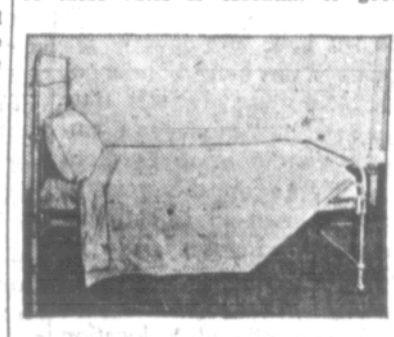
By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

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TO have good health is the birth-
right of every individual. Some-
times, this gift has been denied,
and there is an inherited ten-
dency to disease. But even when this
is the case good health may still be
attained and, having been attained,
may be kept if the path of wisdom is
followed. To be free from disease, to
be a normal individual, lies more of
two within our own power than many
people suppose. A simple prescription
which will help the person who al-
ready has good health to retain it and
will also do much in gaining it for the
individual not so blessed, if it is faith-
fully followed, is this:

Nourishing food in right amount.
Sufficient fresh air and exercise.
A fair share of work and a fair
amount of recreation.
Eight hours' sleep out of each twenty-
four.

A cheerful mind free from worry.
A few moments' thought will show
the intelligent person that each one
of these rules is essential to good



IN THE SICKROOM.

health, and not one of them can be
safely omitted if it is to be retained.
However, in spite of wisdom and care,
or possibly because of a lapse and
neglect of one or more of the above
rules, sickness does come into the
home. It is the result of some trans-
gression of nature's laws and brings
its attending anxiety and care. What
to do when some member of the fam-
ily is ill is often a puzzling question.
It is not always possible or necessary
to have a professional nurse, and yet
it is necessary that the patient should
have good care in order that there may
be a speedy and thorough recovery.

Perhaps it were well if the first di-
rection given in times of sickness
should be, "Use common sense and
practice rational methods," and yet
sometimes there is so little real un-
derstanding of the body that one's in-
terpretation of rational methods and
common sense is far from right. It is
the intention in this article to give
the patient a basis of hot water, a
pitcher containing hot water, two
wash cloths, a bath towel and one or
two soft towels for hands and face,
some good soap and a bottle of alco-
hol. When quite ready with a damp cloth
the patient should be covered with an
extra blanket and the windows and
doors opened to admit a free circula-
tion of air for a few minutes. An
open grate fire should be kept, an ex-
cellent method of keeping the air pure.

Giving a Sponge Bath in Bed.

Before giving the bath all arrange-
ments should be made for it and ev-
erything needed in the process should
be near at hand. The room should be
warm, and during the bath it will be
well to keep the windows closed. If
the patient is weak or likely to take
cold have a hot water bag filled ready
to apply to the feet.

The necessary articles for the bath
will include a basin of hot water, a
pitcher containing hot water, two
wash cloths, a bath towel and one or
two soft towels for hands and face,
some good soap and a bottle of alco-
hol. When quite ready with a damp cloth
the patient should be covered with an
extra blanket and the windows and
doors opened to admit a free circula-
tion of air for a few minutes. An
open grate fire should be kept, an ex-
cellent method of keeping the air pure.

Arrangement of the Sickroom.

Unless the illness be of an infectious
nature, so that the patient must be
isolated from the rest of the family,
his own room will be most satisfactory
to him. But when a choice of rooms
can be made select one that is cheer-
ful and with as little unnecessary fur-
nishing as possible. Restful for the
patient will it be if the wall paper is
quiet in design and color. Such should
be the decoration of a bedroom at any
time, but it is doubly necessary in time
of sickness. Conspicuous wall paper
and bright colors are exceedingly irri-
tating to weak nerves. A room without
a carpet is best, in health as well as
sickness, but in ordinary attacks of ill-
ness it is wiser not to disturb the or-
dinary appearance of the room, as it
might have a depressing effect on the
patient. But during fevers and severe
surgical cases there should be no car-
pet or draperies to hold and breed dis-
ease germs.

Making the Patient's Bed.

About the first thing to be consid-
ered is the bed. It should have a
good, firm mattress, not too soft, with
a blanket or pad under the lower
sheet. The bedding should be light
and warm, first the cotton sheets, then
a blanket or two, as the case may re-
quire, and over this another sheet or
slightly spread. The ordinary white
counterpane does not add materially
to the warmth and is too heavy for
comfort. The pillows should be sim-
ple in number and varying in size.
There should be small ones to back
under the shoulders, between the
knees or for a rest to the back when
the patient becomes weary of his posi-
tion. There should be one or two
larger ones to serve as supports when
the patient sits up during convales-
cence. To make the patient's bed
properly three sheets are required, be-
sides the blankets, pillows and spread;
also in case of severe illness a piece
of rubber sheeting three-quarters of a
yard wide will be needed under the
draw sheet. It requires considerable
skill to arrange a bed for a sick per-

son so that it will be thoroughly com-
fortable and free from wrinkles. Begin
operations by drawing the under sheet
very smoothly over the pad and tuck-
ing it in well under the mattress. Pin
it at each corner with a strong safety
pin if the patient is heavy or inclined to
be restless. Over the under sheet
and across the middle the bed lay
the draw sheet, which may be a full
sized sheet, folded in half, or a smaller
one, covering about three-quarters of
a yard, in the center. If a rubber is
used it should be put on under the
draw sheet, firmly pinned to the mat-
tress on both sides. The latter is par-
ticularly useful, because it keeps the
under sheet clean for a longer time
and may be changed without distur-
bing the patient in any extent.

In putting on the upper sheet leave
a good margin turned over at top to
cover the blanket. Tuck both sheet
and blanket in well at the foot so
the patient may turn comfortably with-
out disarranging the covers. Pillows
should be fitted smoothly into cases
large enough for them or they will be
uncomfortable. Three points to ob-
serve about the sickbed are perfect
cleanliness, no crumbs and no wrinkles.

Care of the Room.

It is hardly necessary to say that
the sickroom should be kept absolute-
ly clean, and yet it is not unusual to
find decided signs of disorder about it.
Soiled towels and linen are seen, empty
cups and dirty dishes are often left
on the table for hours after they have
been used, and there is a general air
of disorderliness that is not only
against all rules of sanitation, but an-
noying to the patient as well. Any-
thing used about the patient—clothing,
bedding and dishes—should be remov-
ed from the room at once and disinfected
if there is the slightest infection
about the disease. This is impera-
tive for the health of other members
of the family. Even when there is no
infection common decency demands
this attention to the sickroom.

The air of the sickroom should be
kept pure at all times. It is almost
always possible to have the window
lowered at the top and raised a little
at the bottom to allow the escape of
impure and the entrance of pure air.
If the bed is so near the window that
there is danger of a direct draft on
the patient, place a screen in front of
it, or, better still, open the window
and let a frame of two or three inches
wide and covered with coarse gauze
into the space. This will permit the
fresh air to enter and will also absorb
any moisture.

Do not forget the importance of sun-
light in the sickroom. Not only is it
cheering to the patient, but sunlight
and fresh air are two great germ de-
stroyers. After the room has been
dusted by having the floor and all the
woodwork wiped with a damp cloth
the patient should be covered with an
extra blanket and the windows and
doors opened to admit a free circula-
tion of air for a few minutes. An
open grate fire should be kept, an ex-
cellent method of keeping the air pure.

Before giving the bath all arrangements should be made for it and everything needed in the process should be near at hand.

The room should be warm, and during the bath it will be well to keep the windows closed. If the patient is weak or likely to take cold have a hot water bag filled ready to apply to the feet.

The necessary articles for the bath will include a basin of hot water, a pitcher containing hot water, two wash cloths, a bath towel and one or two soft towels for hands and face, some good soap and a bottle of alcohol. When quite ready with a damp cloth the patient should be covered with an extra blanket and the windows and doors opened to admit a free circulation of air for a few minutes. An open grate fire should be kept, an excellent method of keeping the air pure.

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