

About the ...House

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A little variety can be given to peas by cooking them with green string beans in slightly salted water. Put both on together, drain when soft, put in a generous lump of butter, a waft of paprika, and with flour. Put back a tablespoon or two of the water in which they were boiled and let all simmer for a few moments. Minced parsley adds to flavor and appearance.

It is a good plan to save all pieces of old table linen for use in drying green salads after they come from their bath.

If the eggs come from the icebox they will whip much stiffer than if kept in a warmer place.

A wire spoon whisk is best for eggs when they are beaten separately. A revolving beater is best when the yolks and whites are whipped together.

A dish of powdered charcoal kept in the refrigerator will help to keep the air sweet. It should be changed twice a week.

Tea matting, which any grocer will give to customer for the asking, may be charmingly utilized in decorating a room with flowers, ferns or foliage. Fashion the matting into baskets, cornucopias and the like, and tack them under pictures in corners and in other desirable places.

An old housekeeper says that a little dissolved gelatine added to the cream will prevent all danger of its turning to butter, as it is apt to do when it is whipped in hot weather.

A roast of veal is made more "tasty" by seasoning over night in this way. Take equal parts of pepper and salt, and moisten with grated onion. Rub this thoroughly into every crevice and cranny of the roast and put it in a double baking pan. Next day, "lard" with its own suet or a little bacon, and let it brown slightly. Then dredge with flour, putting a half cup of boiling water in the bottom of the pan as a gravy foundation. By renewing the flour every time it is dredged the gravy will be found thick and creamy, when the meat is roasted.

French-fried toast is more delicious and easier of digestion if the crust is cut from the bread just before it is dipped for a moment in scalded milk. Pat as dry as possible with an old napkin, and give it a coating of beaten egg, using a pastry brush. Have ready butter in a frying-pan and fry quickly, dusting with powdered sugar and ground cinnamon before serving, which should be done promptly after cooking.

Besides making an excellent sweet-pickle, cucumbers can be converted into one of the richest of preserves. Sliced lemons, spices and plenty of sugar aid in the transformation. Big yellow cucumbers which have gone to seed are best. Peel and scrape carefully and cut into long slices, then prepare the syrup according to any of the old-fashioned "pound for pound" recipes. Put cucumbers and lemons in together and use a spice-bag, as directed in former cases. Put away with waxed papers when quite cool, using either large or small glass jars.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Poverty Cake.—Break one egg into a cup, beat with it a piece of butter the size of an egg, and fill up the cup with sweet milk or luke-warm water; add one cup sugar and one

and three-quarters cups of flour in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted. Bake in three layers and put together with lemon filling, for which take one egg one-half cup sugar, half cup sweet milk and two-thirds of a teaspoonful of flour. Cook till it thickens, then beat in the juice and grated rind of a lemon.

Cucumber Pickles.—Put small cucumbers in a stone jar, scatter a handful of salt over them, and cover with boiling water. Let stand over night, then drain and repeat the process. Rinse in clear water, wipe and put into boiling vinegar sweetened and spiced to taste.

Old-Fashioned Gingerbread.—One cup each of butter, sugar, molasses and buttermilk, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and soda, the latter dissolved in hot water, two eggs, and about five cups of flour. Stir the first four ingredients with the spice till light and creamy, then add the milk, eggs and flour. Beat hard, and bake in sheets of pattytins.

Banana Shortcake.—Make a rich biscuit crust, bake in jelly cake tins not too thick layers. When done, split open with forks and butter while hot, three layers being enough for one cake. The two bottom layers and one top make the best shape. Take about three good-sized thoroughly ripe bananas and shred finely with a fork. Spread a layer of the fruit on the crust, adding the least bit of salt, and sprinkle well with powdered sugar. Add the next layer in the same way. On the last one spread fruit very thickly, well mixed with sugar, so as to form a sort of icing. Serve with soft custard flavored with vanilla.

Chow Chow.—Half a peck of green tomatoes, two large heads of cabbage, fifteen good-sized onions, twenty-five cucumbers, one pint of horse-radish, half a pound mustard seed (white), one ounce celery seed, one ounce turmeric, half a teaspoonful ground black pepper. Cut the tomatoes, cucumbers, onions and cabbage small, and pack them in salt for one night. In the morning drain the salt off, and lay them in vinegar and water for a day or two, then drain them again. Boil the spices in half a gallon of vinegar, with three pounds brown sugar, and pour it over while hot. Repeat this for three days, then mix five ounces mustard and half a pint of the best salad oil. Add two quarts more of vinegar when the pickle is cold. This is good to eat in two months.

Chocolate Ice-Cream.—One quarter square of chocolate, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of boiling water, one-third cupful of thin cream, a few grains of salt and two drops of vanilla. Melt chocolate in small saucepan placed over hot water, add sugar and boiling water gradually, stirring constantly. Pour on slowly the cream, add salt and vanilla, then freeze.

Spanish Pickle.—Slice very thin one gallon green tomatoes; let them remain in brine one night. Prepare a mixture of white mustard seed, one pint grated horse-radish, one-third pint green peppers, one-third pint of chopped onion, one tablespoonful ground black pepper, two tablespoonfuls cloves, two of mace; put in the jar a layer of this mixture, then a layer of tomatoes, and so on until it is filled. Pour on sufficient elder vinegar to cover the whole. To one quart of vinegar, add three quarters of a pint of sugar; boil together and pour over the pickle. This quantity will fill a two-gallon jar.

TAKING OUT STAINS.

Here is a serviceable list to be kept for reference: To take out grass stains use ordinary coal oil; wet the spots thoroughly just before putting in the wash tub.

For iron rust wet the spots with lemon juice, lay the garment in the sun, and spread thick with salt; every now and again squeeze lemon

juice over, keeping it wet. Two or three exposures may be necessary. When your tablecloth and nice napkins are stained by fruit, have a small bottle of javelle water prepared at the druggist's, and saturate the spots, letting it lie awhile before laundering. If fruit stains are taken in time, however, have some one hold the spot over the sink and pour boiling water slowly through. Oxalic acid eats a hole in a few moments unless immediately washed out.

Glycerine takes out coffee and tea stains. First soak in cold water, then spread with glycerine and leave all night. The stains will disappear in the laundering. Those who have used vaseline know what an ugly stain it leaves on linen. This can be removed with chloroform or ether, but must be used with care. Have a cup or bowl handy; pour a few drops of ether on the stain, invert the bowl over the spot to keep the fumes from evaporating and leave some time.

When a garment has been scorched in the ironing, unless too deep, a hot sun bath will effectually draw out the spot. If not quite gone, wet the place and rub laundry soap on it; then lay in the sun.

A WISE MOTHER.

A wise mother never attempts to cure the ailments from which her little ones suffer by stupefying them with sleeping draughts, "soothing" preparations and similar medicines containing opiates. This class of medicines are responsible for the untimely death of thousands of little ones, though some mothers may not realize it. When your little ones are ailing give them Baby's Own Tablets, a medicine sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mothers who have used the Tablets always speak in their praise. Mrs. A. Johnston, Eddy-stone, Ont., says: "I find Baby's Own Tablets all you recommend them to be. My baby was troubled with eczema, and was very cross and restless, but since giving her the Tablets she has become quite well and is now a strong healthy child." Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AUSTRALIAN STEEL.

Inventors Have Process They Wish to Dispose of.

For some time two Melbourne inventors have been at work on an invention for making iron and steel direct from the ore without the necessity of first making pig iron. Their experiments so far have been with magnetic ore obtained from Taranaki, N.Z., but they claim that they have now so far perfected their process as to be able to treat with equal success all classes of iron ore and effect a saving of fully \$10 per ton over the present manner of making iron and steel.

They have fully protected their process with patents in all parts of the world. The success of these inventors and the possibilities that it offers has caused widespread discussion throughout the country and it is proposed that the government shall obtain the patents and make it a government monopoly.

It is proposed that the New South Wales government shall pay to the inventors the lump sum of \$1,000,000 for the rights to the invention and then that ironmasters throughout Australia shall be licensed on a royalty to manufacture.

It is also proposed that the right to use the process shall be let to ironmasters in different parts of the world, but that in the case of works outside of this country a differential royalty shall be charged at about \$5 per ton, to equalize the higher rate of wages paid here.

BUBBLES.

Some diseases, like some fishhooks, are not catching.

The man who serves you with milk likes cream puffs.

Spooney couples in the park seem to prefer the dark meet.

The unsuccessful laundryman lays it to the irony of fate.

A barrelful of money wouldn't be much if it was a gun barrel.

As you might say, hydrophobia is a dog-gone crazy thing.

A girl must have time to burn when she does burnt-wood work.

The photographer is not gullible just because he takes you at your word.

Even when the weather is first-class you can truthfully say, "Oh, it's fair."

There's always something going on if it is only an excursion.

Of course, it is quite possible to eat light lunch in the dark.

A faded, rickety old umbrella is a difficulty many people have to labor under.

A traveling dress may often be described as "fits and starts."

Even a very tall man, you know may be a little short of ridiculous.

The enterprising undertaker thinks he is equal to any undertaking.

A woman with an abundance of hair is often falsely accused.

Selfishness is one thing a person cannot keep to himself.

After an illness, you know, it may take four or five weeks to make one strong.

Procrastination is the thief of time but it seldom gets into jail.

"That's what I call hard luck," said the facetious man, as he picked up a silver dollar.

CUT LOOSE from Tradition, and Adopt the use of "SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea in place of Japan. It is Pure, delicious and beneficial to health. Sold in the same form as the celebrated "SALADA" Black tea, in sealed lead packets only, 25c and 40c per lb. By all grocers.

THE JAPS ARE DIGNIFIED PRONUNCIAMENTOS MODELS OF POLITENESS.

Russia's Intrigue to Gain Foot-hold in Japan in 18th Century.

Nobody who has been reading the newspapers of late can have failed to observe the air of dignity which pervades the various contemporary official pronouncements of the Japanese. Obviously, in the diplomacy of the West these islanders are most proficient. Here now are some fragments of older proclamations and like documents belonging to the time when Japan was all Oriental. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to be welcomed in the Flowery Kingdom, and, as may be read in some several books, they prospered there exceedingly for a while. But by the year 1637, partly by their own arrogance and partly by the machinations of designing Dutchmen, the Portuguese had fallen into hopeless bad odor. Then the Mikado issued a proclamation, whereof the following was a part:—"The whole race of the Portuguese, with their mothers, nurses, and whatever belongs to them, shall be banished forever." And so they were.

The same proclamation, by the way, forbade, upon pain of death, any Japanese to leave the country, and further provided that any Japanese who had visited foreign parts should, upon his return to Japan, be executed forthwith. At this time the Dutch only had trading privileges. Then in 1673

AN ENGLISH COMPANY

with a charter from Charles II., and ambitious to trade with Japan, sent to that country a ship named the Return. The Dutch got wind of the matter, and at once whispered in the ears of the Japanese officials the horrid fact that the English King was married to the daughter of the King of Portugal, and, consequently, Englishmen and Portuguese were much the same. So, when the Return came to the ports of Japan officers of the Mikado came on board and put the leaders of the expedition through a long and searching catechism. "Were they called English? Were not the English subject to the Portuguese? How did it happen, if this was not so, that the English flag, like the Portuguese, bore a cross upon it? Was it true, as they had been informed, that the English King was married to the King of Portugal's daughter?"

The English traders indignantly denied all subservience and alliance with Portugal, but were forced to admit that their King, Charles II., had married Catherine of Braganza, a Portuguese princess.

The Mikado's officials were most polite, nodded gravely, and departed. They would lay these matters before their master. The answer, which came after some waiting, was this: "We have received letters from the Emperor. Your request, as well as the reasons by which you enforce it, have been duly considered. But you cannot be allowed to trade here, because your King has married the daughter of the King of Portugal. That is the only reason why your request is refused. The Emperor orders that you depart and come back no more. Such is his will, and we cannot change it in any particular. I will, therefore, make sail with the first favorable wind, and at the latest within twenty days." Upon request some twenty more days were graciously allowed, but otherwise

THE DECREE STOOD,

and the Englishmen departed, heaping curses upon the Portuguese marriage, and perhaps upon the Dutch also.

Another most interesting proclamation refers to the Russians. In the reign of the Empress Catherine there was wrecked upon the Siberian coast a crew of Japanese sailors. The Russians took these castaways inland and kept them several years, in order to learn their language and allow them to learn Russian. For even then Russia was coveting the harbors of her island neighbor. Japan was, in fact, but a stepping stone, as appeared, between Russia's Asiatic and American possessions, for then Alaska was Russian. In 1792 Catherine sent Lieut. Laxman, under cover of the errand of carrying back the Japanese sailors, to arrange for the Russians trading privileges in Japan. The Empress was not aware, it seems, that Japanese who had once left Japan were barred of return. So Laxman came to Hakodate.

The Japanese were polite, but refused to take back their countrymen, informing that it was against their laws. They also told him that he

had subjected himself and his crew, as being foreigners, to perpetual imprisonment for landing anywhere in the kingdom except at the appointed Port of Nagasaki; yet in consideration of the Russian ignorance of this law and of their kindness to the shipwrecked Japanese, they would not enforce the law provided Lieut. Laxman would promise for himself and his countrymen to return immediately to his own country, and never again come to any part of Japan but Nagasaki.

Laxman accordingly took himself off without landing the Japanese castaways. After this rebuff it was not till 1804 that the Emperor Alexander, Catherine's grandson, tried again to establish relations with those so politely inhospitable people to the east of

HIS VAST DOMINIONS.

He sent a ship to Nagasaki with a special Ambassador named Resanoff, a haughty person, and a stickler for etiquette. Resanoff got everything muddled up at the very beginning by disputing as to whether or not it was the correct thing for him to bow to the Emperor's representatives. So the Japanese kept him waiting, taking, as it seemed, "pleasure in mortifying the Ambassador, and in overwhelming him, at the same time, with an affection of great personal politeness." When at last, he was summoned to Nagasaki to hear the Emperor's answer, "curtains were hung before the houses on each side of the street through which he passed, and the inhabitants were all ordered to keep out of sight, so that he saw nothing of the place."

The answer was, moreover, peremptory enough. It was entitled, "Order from the Emperor of Japan to the Russian Ambassador," and went something thus:—

"Formerly our empire had communication with several nations, but experience caused us to adopt as safe the opposite principle. It is not permitted to the Japanese to trade abroad, nor to foreigners to enter our country. * * * As to Russia, we have never had any relations with her. Ten years ago you sent certain shipwrecked Japanese to Matsmai, and you then made us propositions of alliance and commerce. At this time you have come back to Nagasaki to renew those propositions. This proves Russia has a strong inclination for Japan. It is long since we discontinued all relations with foreigners generally. Although we desire to live in peace with all neighboring States, the difference between them and us in manners and character forbids entirely treaties of alliance. Your voyages and your labors are therefore useless. All communications between you and us are impossible, and it is my Imperial pleasure that henceforth you no more bring your ships into our waters."

TRAINING TORTOISES.

"One of the most curious examples of patient training is a display by an old Korean boatman," says a correspondent, "of a dozen drilled tortoises. Directed by his songs and a small metal drum, they march in line, execute various evolutions, and conclude by climbing upon a low table, the larger ones forming of their own accord a bridge for the smaller, to which the feat would otherwise be impossible. When they have all mounted, they dispose themselves in three or four piles, like so many plates."

WHAT'S THE USE.

To Keep a "Coffee Complexion."

A lady says: "Postum has helped my complexion so much that my friends say I am growing young again. My complexion used to be coffee colored, muddy and yellow, but it is now clear and rosy as when I was a girl. I was induced to try Postum by a friend who had suffered just as I had suffered from terrible indigestion, palpitation of the heart and sinking spells."

"After I had used Postum a week I was so much better that I was afraid it would not last. But now two years have passed and I am a well woman. I owe it all to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place."

"I had drunk coffee all my life. I suspected that it was the cause of my trouble, but it was not until I actually quit coffee and started to try Postum that I became certain, then all my troubles ceased and I am now well and strong again." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Indescribable Pains. Stone in Bladder.

An Exceptionally Severe Case in Which a Helpless Sufferer Was Restored by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Gravel or stone in bladder is about the most painful ailment that ever afflicted man. It is the result of deranged kidneys, the uric acid forming into hard substances, which lodge in the kidneys and bladder. This horrible disease is prevented and cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Daniel Brown, English River, Ont., writes:—"For three years I suffered from urinary troubles, partaking of the nature of stone in the bladder or gravel, and the pain which I endured can scarcely be described. I was unable to do any work, and frequently discharged blood. Though I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills I received no relief, and at last decided that I would never be able to work again."

"While in this condition I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and though I had no faith in them or in anything else I

decided to give them a fair trial. After using one box I felt a decided change for the better, and after taking five boxes I feel like a new man. I am entirely out of pain, and have no more discharge of blood. I can honestly recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to any fellow-sufferer, and will cheerfully verify this statement to anyone writing me."

Mr. W. Bowen, Postmaster and station agent at English River, Ont., writes:—"I have interviewed Mr. Daniel Brown of this place in regard to his long illness and cure, and hereby certify that the testimonial as given by him is correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.