

About the ...House

TABLE ETIQUETTE.

Celery, olives, cheese, radishes, etc. are always eaten from the fingers.

It is not good form to serve bread in whole slices, but cut in two, or even smaller.

Glasses should be filled three fourths full of fresh cold water just before the serving of the meal.

Open a boiled egg either with the knife or spoon. The top should be neatly taken off at one stroke.

Cakes are eaten from the fingers, except in the case of sticky layer-cakes, when a fork should always be supplied.

Bread should never be broken into soup, and the last drop of the latter should never be greedily taken up with the spoon.

In eating peaches, pears, etc., remove the skin, cut the fruit up with the dessert-knife, and convey the pieces to the mouth with the fork.

If a silver knife is not provided for the fish course, and the fish is bony, two forks may be used. The knife, however, should always be supplied.

For a high tea, savory dishes are introduced, such as ham, tongue, chicken cutlets or croquettes, oyster-patties, etc., also hot cakes, toast, biscuits, preserves, honey, etc.

It is not necessary to wait until all have been served at the table. One may begin to eat leisurely as soon as served, only observing care not to get through before others.

Each mouthful of bread or biscuit should be broken off when needed, and a small piece of butter put on. An entire slice or a whole biscuit should never be spread at once.

It is out to dinner, at the end of the meal the napkin should not be folded, but placed unfolded at the left side of the plate. If visiting, and a napkin-ring is given, the napkin should be neatly folded and placed in it.

When a plate is sent up the second time, the knife and fork may either be left upon it, side by side, or they may be held in the hand. Usage in this little matter varies, but the former method is the one generally preferred.

In passing loaf-sugar and olives, it is always more elegant to provide an olive-spoon and sugar-tongs. Some hostesses omit these, but it is almost impossible to help one's self with the fingers without touching more than one takes, and this is objectionable.

Mustard and salt should be placed upon the side of the plate. Meat and vegetables can either be taken up by the fork and dipped into the condiment, or the point of the knife can be pressed into the salt, mustard, catsup, etc., and then applied to the food on the fork.

The same sort of dishes served at a party supper are suitable for a wedding-breakfast. Salmon or lobster with mayonnaise dressing, cold fowl—roasted and boiled—ham, tongue, pigeon pie, pressed beef, chicken salad or patties, lobster cutlets, oyster-patties, jellies, creams, tarts, trifles, ices, etc., may be selected from, and, of course, the wedding cake.

The knife should never be used in eating lettuce or salad of any kind. With a very little practice one may soon acquire the art of manipulating an entire lettuce-leaf with the fork and water alone. The salad is quite as pretty, however, and much more daintily eaten, if several lettuce-leaves are placed together, and then torn across in strips. A slight twist, and the prettiest of green roses may be made to line the salad-bowl instead of the plain leaves.

WITH CHERRIES.

Cherry Jam—Stem, wash, and pit the cherries. Allow 1 lb. loaf sugar

LIKE A MIRACLE.

THE WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF A NIPISSING MAN.

Stricken With Partial Paralysis He Was Unable to Use Either Right Arm or Right Leg.

Mr. John Craig, a well known farmer living near Kells, Nipissing district, Ont., is another of the many paralytics, who owes his present good health and ability to go about—if not life itself—to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Craig gives his experience as follows:—"But for the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I do not believe that I would be alive to-day. I was stricken with that terrible affliction, partial paralysis, I had absolutely no power in my right arm or leg. I was not able to sit up—in fact if I tried to do so I would fall over. I had to be lifted like a child, and my family and friends believed death was very near. The doctor told me that he could do nothing for me, and that I was liable at any moment to have a second stroke which would carry me off. I was in this deplorable condition when I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for three boxes and before they were all used I could move the fingers on my hand, which had hitherto been absolutely numb and powerless. You can scarcely imagine my joy at this convincing proof that the pills were helping me. From this on I kept getting stronger and the control of my paralyzed limbs gradually came back until I was again able to walk about and eventually to work. To my neighbors my cure seems like a miracle, as not one of them ever expected to see me out of bed again. I gladly give permission to publish the story of my cure with the wish that it may bring life and hope and activity to some other sufferer."

The cure of Mr. Craig gives additional evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine, and that their power to cure in all troubles of the blood or nerves places them beyond all other medicines. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box.

to each lb. fruit. Put the cherries in the preserving kettle with the sugar, and let it heat slowly to extract the juice. Keep stirring well from the bottom of the pan. Bring slowly to the boiling point, and let simmer very gently for three-fourths of an hour. Seal in small jars like jelly.

Preserved Cherries—Select large, ripe, sour cherries; stem, wash and pit them. Crack a cup of the pits and remove the kernels. Add them to the cherries. Allow 1 lb. sugar to 1 lb. fruit. Place the sugar and cherries in layers, and let stand for one hour on the back of the range. Then simmer very gently in a preserving kettle until the cherries are clear, and the syrup is rich and thick. Seal boiling hot.

Canned Cherries—Select fine, ripe, sour cherries, stem, wash, and pit them. For each qt. cherries allow 3/4 lb. white sugar, and half pint water. Put the fruit and sugar in layers in the preserving kettle, and let stand for one hour. While waiting, simmer in the water to be added to them 1 tablespoon stones for every qt. water. Strain, add to the fruit, bring quickly to a boil, and let boil for five minutes. Seal boiling hot.

Cherry Catsup—To 2 qts. stoned chopped cherries add 2 cups each of sugar and vinegar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon and 1 teaspoon ground cloves. Add every drop of juice that drains from the cherries while pitting them, and simmer for half an hour. Seal in small jars.

Pickled Cherries—Choose large cherries, ripe but not soft, wash and pit them. For every 5 lbs. fruit allow 3 lbs. sugar, 1 pt. cider vinegar, 1 teacup water, and 1 tablespoon each ground mace and cinnamon. Tie the spices in a piece of muslin, and boil them with the vinegar, sugar and water for 15 minutes. Add the cherries, place on the back of the range, and simmer for 15 minutes. Seal boiling hot. Many cooks prefer to leave the stones in the cherries; they do look prettier, but they are much nicer eating when pitted.

Cherry Drink—Wash 1 lb. ripe cherries, stone them, and bruise in a bowl. Add 1/4 lb. sugar, some of the kernels bruised, a little lemon peel cut very thin, and pour over the whole 1 qt. boiling water. Cover the bowl and let stand for five hours, then strain and flavor with 1 teacup ratafia extract. Serve ice cold. This makes a refreshing and delicious drink.

CANNED PINEAPPLES.

This is a very delicious fruit, to can, is easily prepared and very seldom spoils. They should be dead ripe, and this is determined by pulling on the spines at the top of the fruit. If they come out readily the fruit is in a fit stage to be eaten. They are usually 90 cents and \$1 per dozen at this season of the year, and one dozen fine pineapples will fill fifteen pint cans and have sufficient syrup.

Begin at the large end and pare them all over, not stopping to pick out the eyes until all are pared. A sharp pointed knife is best for going over them the second time. When all are ready commence slicing from the outside toward the center. You will find a sort of pith or woody stem, but the pulp will cleave away from this, for it has no value whatever.

Put the fruit in a preserving kettle with sufficient water to just cover nicely. Cover closely and let boil gently for about half an hour, or until it is easily pierced with a fork. Usually one teacupful of sugar to a pint can is enough, but depends largely upon what degree of sweetness the family likes. Let this simmer for another half hour, when the fruit will be clear, something like citron preserves. Be sure that the rubbers are new, the tops in good condition, and the cans perfectly clean and sweet, and there will be no trouble with the keeping.

Pineapples are quite an inexpensive fruit for everyday use on the table. Should be prepared in the forenoon if desired for supper, cutting it in fan-shaped pieces and sprinkling with powdered fruit sugar, then cover closely and set in the ice-box. It will make its own juice, and when one is fond of it it is delicious. The only trouble is they are so plentiful and cheap just when strawberries are in "full blast," and one is undecided which to invest in, so it must ever remain a matter of taste.

Pineapple shortcake is much liked by many, and in the making the same method obtains. They aren't a very bad fruit to eat out of hand, without a grain of sweet, and I often think that we spoil our taste by the too lavish use of sugar, don't you?

WASHING LACES.

To wash white or cream lace make a suds of white soap and tepid water, adding a solution of borax in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the powder to a cup of water. It will be necessary to dissolve the borax in boiling water. Cool the liquid before using it. Baste the lace on a piece of white flannel.

To two quarts of suds put the one cupful of borax water. Put the lace in it and leave over night. In the morning remove the flannel with the lace from the water and rinse in several waters without squeezing it. Tack it on a board to dry and put it out in the sun. To take the dead white color off lace, coffee or saffron may be used if a yellow tint is desired.

The best starch for lace is made by dissolving one-fourth ounce of gum arabic in a cup of water. Strain the liquid through a cloth.

You can wash the newer laces, if they are much soiled by wearing in the necks of dresses, by making a warm pearline suds and washing lightly in your hands. Rinse in warm, clear water and while wet place upon your window pane or mirror, and leave there until quite dry, then peel off, and it will look like it had just been bought.

LEARNING FROM ANALOGY.

"I tell you," contended Smithson, in the smoking-room of his club, "the man who says we ought to live to be a hundred years old is right. Look at the horse. It takes a horse four years to complete its growth, and it lives to be twenty. It takes a man twenty years to complete his growth, and by the same ratio he ought to live to be a hundred. There are lots of things we can learn from analogy."

"I don't know but that you are right," responded the unemotional friend. "For instance, there is the flea. It jumps thirteen hundred times its own length. There is no reason, therefore, why a man six feet high should not be able to jump—let us say—seven thousand eight hundred feet, or a mile and a half, at one leap. Yes, we can learn a great many curious things from analogy!"

You may have observed that a bachelor can hold a baby almost as awkwardly as a woman can throw a stone.

A WARNING.

Testimonial Fakirs Are at Work Throughout the Country.

Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., proprietors of Dr. Chase's family medicines, desire to warn the readers of this paper against having anything to do with these fakirs, as they positively refuse to accept any testimonials except directly from persons who have actually used their medicines.

This warning is made necessary on account of recent disclosures in Toronto and other cities where these parties are at work. Though the police authorities made an effort to put a stop to this fraud some days ago, it is still going on, and thoughtless persons are being induced, by the offer of a dozen free photographs, to sign fraudulent statements about medicines almost, if not entirely unknown to them.

Every testimonial and every photograph used in reference to Dr. Chase's remedies is backed by a \$500.00 guarantee that it is genuine.

The original, signed letters of persons recommending Dr. Chase's medicines are kept on file at the offices of Edmanson, Bates & Co., and will be cheerfully shown to anyone who doubts the truthfulness and accuracy of any published testimonial. You are also invited to call on the person whose name appears in the testimonial whenever possible.

As a matter of fact, so many people are ready and willing to certify to the merits of Dr. Chase's medicines that it is quite unnecessary to employ persons to solicit testimonials.

Day by day letters are pouring in direct from persons who have been freed from sickness, disease and suffering, and who, as a result, write with a heart full of gratitude for the benefits obtained from these great medicines.

WATCHES THE RAILS.

Machine Which Provides for Safety of Travellers.

American railroad development has reached the point where a man can sit comfortably in a private car and see recorded on paper before him every imperfection of the rails over which he is riding, says World's Work. Twenty years ago, a track walker with a hammer tramped the cross-ties to find out this same thing. The track walker's work and much more is now done by the dynograph, a mechanism which not only records the deviations the rails make from a straight and level line, but automatically computes these deviations in feet and inches. It is the invention of Dr. P. H. Dudley. The invention is attached to his private car, which has been his home for fifteen years. The dynograph tests rails. It is a machine 42 inches high and looks like a hand printing press. It makes records on the roll of paper attached to the machine, made through power gained from the rolling of the wheels of the car over the track. The paper is unrolled by a shaft attached to the axle of the car. The paper is thus moved slowly as the car travels. Suspended over the paper are a number of glass tubes, each containing red ink. They are really glass needles that makes a continuous mark on the paper. There is one needle for each track, one for the gauge of the rails, another to measure the distance the car is travelling. These needles are all connected, first, by shaft attached to the side, and then by delicate mechanism attached to the shaft. If the car is travelling over a perfect level track, these glass needles make a straight line. If there is an undulation in the track of a fraction of an inch, the sensitive mechanism wavers, and the line becomes broken. Since no track is perfectly level, the record for the best road-bed in America is wavering.

When the undulation or break in the level of the track is one-eighth of an inch or more, the mechanism opens a hose attached to a can of blue paint on the tracks, the paint is splurged on the rail and the defect is thus plainly marked for the section gangs. Every time the paint is thrown on the track a mark is made by the glass needle, giving a record by which to check the work of these track repairers.

At the end of a test trip a permanent record of the roll is made and copies printed for the various mechanical departments of the road. By this record the road is apprised of the actual condition of its road-bed.

BABY LAUGHS.

Baby laughs when mother gives him Baby's Own Tablets; they taste good and make him well and happy. They are mother's help and baby's every day friend. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. The tablets aid digestion, cure colic, prevent diarrhoea, cleanse the bowels, allay teething irritation, and cure all the common ills of Childhood. No cross, sleepless children in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. Mrs. M. Ready, Denbigh, Ont., says: "I don't know what higher praise I can give Baby's Own Tablets than to say that I would not be without them in the house. I have found them all that is claimed and keep them on hand to meet any emergency." Sold by all medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 25 cents by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHAT FINLAND SUFFERED

BOBRICKOFF'S METHODS OF SUPPRESSION.

Commissioned to Stamp Out Every Vestige of Nationality.

An interview published in the London Daily News gives the opinion of a young Finnish lady, an exile, on the assassination of Gen. Bobrikoff, late Governor of the province.

"General Bobrikoff," she said, "is the destroyer of Finland, deliberately commissioned to stamp out every vestige of nationality—the national institutions, and even the education of the people, which made Finland the one civilized part of the Russian Empire. No man has ever been hated in Finland like this cruel and barbarous man. Even the children everywhere hate his name. All Finland will be glad that he is gone."

MUCH HATED MAN.

"Even at St. Petersburg he was hated by almost every one in authority. When it was determined to break down the spirit and destroy the institutions of the Finnish people my uncle was Minister of State for Finland. The post of Governor-General was offered to officer after officer, but they all, knowing what was expected of them, recoiled from the task. At last Bobrikoff was suggested—a parvenu, son of a priest given to intoxication, but clever, aggressive and forceful, and, as I said, hated by all his colleagues. He was the only one who would take the place. He had had some experience of the work of tyranny in the East Sea provinces, and he was appointed precisely on account of the worst things known about him."

TAMING A PEOPLE.

"How has he set to work to destroy Finland, to break down the spirit of the only educated and civilized population in Russia? The education of the people was the great thing aimed at. The Polytechnicum in Helsingfors—the only one in Finland—was suppressed, so that technical education is absolutely stopped in the country. All meetings of the students in their clubs and debating societies—the Nylandsker Afdelingen—were stopped, and it became treasonable to take the slightest interest in the education of the people. Many of my relatives have been driven out of the country for nothing. Any excuse is taken to drive out the educated or those who take an interest in politics or resent the oppression of the people. They are trying to supplant the Finnish schools by schools teaching only Russian; they are planting Russian bishops and Russian churches, and trying to force the people to abandon their Protestant religion. Anyone in authority who showed the slightest sign of objection was simply sent away and replaced. Numbers have been exiled, most of them going to Stockholm, but even there they are dogged at every step by Russian spies. Others have simply disappeared. They went to bed at night; in the morning they were not there. Their friends have no idea where they are—perhaps in prison or perhaps in Siberia. Newspapers are suppressed; all news of what is going on has to be circulated secretly."

POLICY OF SUPPRESSION.

Mr. C. Harold Perrott, who knows Finland well and has taken an active interest in Finnish politics, gave a brief and striking summary of the steps by which General Bobrikoff has attempted to destroy all semblance of liberty in Finland since his appointment six years ago.

"Bobrikoff's predecessors in the Governor-Generalship," said Mr. Perrott, "had always been men of cultured stamp and high social position. But when the new regime was started in 1898 the post was offered to several leading Russian statesmen and declined. General Bobrikoff, a rough soldier, with no pretensions to family or education, then took the office. His sole ambition has been to stamp out the liberties of the people and substitute an autocracy, to do away with the self-governing institutions of the Grand Duchy. All the leading newspapers have been suppressed, most of the prominent citizens exiled, and a tremendous number of resignations of Finnish officers in the Russian army have occurred."

POLICE DOMINATION.

"The whole country has been flooded with spies, the passport system has been instituted, the people are subjected to constant police raids and 'domiciliary visits,' and practically the whole Finnish Senate has been summarily dismissed from their posts and creatures of the Government substituted. An influential manifesto was issued protesting the violation of Finland's constitutional rights, and among those who signed it were some of the leading jurists of Europe. The late Professor Mommson, the late Mr. Herbert Spencer, Professor Westlake, K.C., and Senator Frarieux, then Minister of Justice in France, signed the protest. At first General Bobrikoff's subordinate in Finland was M. von Plehve, who now acts as Secretary of State for Finland in addition to his other duties."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for every and every form of piles, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. Write a box at dealers of EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Experience of Two Nurses

Who Have Had Splendid Opportunities in
Their Practice of Testing

the Merits of

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Miss C. Stanley-Jones, professional masseuse and nurse, 283 Simcoe street, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"In my occupation as a nurse I have come across many cases in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has been used with extraordinary results. One case I recall was that of a child of sixteen months who was in a bad way with scaly head. It was a really nasty case, causing the child to suffer very much and to be very troublesome. I persuaded the mother to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in ten days the child was entirely cured."

"Another case was that of a lady who was greatly troubled with eczema on the face. The doctor was dosing her with medicine, which was doing no good. In this case cure

was effected in seven days with only one box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Both of these cures were lasting."

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Philipsburg, Que., writes:—"I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment a perfect medicine. I have used it myself and as a nurse have recommended it in a good many cases for itching piles. It always gave perfect satisfaction in every case, and once people used it they would not think of being without it in the house."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.