

About the House

SOME DAINTY DISHES.

Try Cucumber as a Vegetable.—First cut up strips, dredge thickly with flour, and fry till a light-brown color.

Boiled Hominy.—Soak one cupful of hominy over night in cold water. In the morning pour off the water and put the hominy on in a quart of cold water, season with salt, bring to the boil and then cook for five minutes, and serve in the same way as oatmeal porridge.

A Wholesome Salad Dressing should be as simple as possible. One spoonful of vinegar, two of oil, with pepper, salt, and a little made mustard leaves nothing to be desired. On the other hand, very rich dressing, with cream, etc., are very apt to disagree with people.

For Muffins.—To every pound of flour mix one egg, one ounce of butter, and two tablespoonfuls of yeast. Melt the butter in half a pint of milk. Beat the mixture thoroughly, and set it to rise for two hours. Form into cakes, and bake on a griddle. When the bottoms are brown, turn and bake on the other side.

Chili Sauce.—Four quarts of tomatoes, fourteen onions, six long peppers, six large spoonfuls of coarse brown sugar, one of salt, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, ditto cloves and allspice. Skin the tomatoes, chop the onions fine, add to the dry ingredients and boil all gently for about an hour. Bottle while hot and tie over with bladder.

Milk Jelly is an inexpensive and good mould for children. Soak half an ounce of gelatine in water, strain and put into one pint of milk, which must be boiled with half the rind of a lemon, add one ounce of sugar, and let the milk, etc., stand on the side of the stove for ten minutes. Rinse a pint mould in cold water, strain the milk, etc., into it and allow to set.

Curry Toast.—The remains of a fowl or some veal should be used for this dish. Remove all the meat that may be left and chop it finely, add to this a little gravy and cream. Flour the mixture, then season lightly with pepper, salt, and curry powder; warm thoroughly and serve on rounds of fried bread, with a very fine dusting of grated lemon rind scattered over. Curry toast must always be served very hot.

Fried Vegetable Marrow is a good dish. Boil a large fresh marrow in the usual way, but cut it into even pieces about three inches long by two broad. Drain and set aside to get cold. Then brush over each piece with oiled butter and dredge thickly with flour. Let the butter set and then brush over with egg and dip into breadcrumbs. Put into a frying-basket and cook to a golden color in deep fat.

Stewed Mushrooms.—Wash, dry, and peel the mushrooms. Melt two ounces of butter in a stewpan, put the mushrooms in and carefully turn them so as to be covered in butter. Directly the juice begins to flow, draw the pan to the side of the stove, and gently stew for quarter of an hour. Boil a little cream or milk, season with salt, pepper, a pinch of sugar and grated lemon peel, and serve all together on a piece of toast.

Oyster Fritters.—Drain 30 oysters and chop fine. Beat 2 eggs until light; mix with 1 cup milk, 2 cups sifted flour, level teaspoon baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Beat until smooth, add the oysters, mix thoroughly and drop into boiling lard. When done, remove them and serve at once.

Nut Loaf.—This is an acceptable dish for a light luncheon, as the nuts contain a good deal of nutrition, and may take the place of meat.

Two cups of nut meats are called for, the choice of nuts being hickory, English walnuts, and almonds. Put the nuts through the food chopper, grinding them fine. Have a loaf of slightly stale bread, and with a fork remove the crumb in flaky pieces. Mix the bread flakes and the nuts, adding a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of mixed herbs, parsley, marjoram, and any other savory herb on hand. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a cupful of milk and pour this over the dry materials. Work with the hands and form into a firm loaf. Place in a buttered pan and bake for an hour in a moderate oven, basting with butter and water. The loaf may be served cold, cut in slices and dressed with mayonnaise, or it may be served hot with a rich tomato sauce.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Salt beef will be a nice color when boiled if a little saltpetre is added to the pickle.

Damp in a new house may be absorbed by placing boxes of lime in the rooms near where the damp threatens to betray itself. Directly the lime is damp, change it. No substance appears to absorb damp more readily than this.

When making a ginger cake or pudding add the grated rind and juice of one large orange.

To take stains off marble Washstand. Rub with a piece of fresh lemon, or any good crystal soap.

To destroy cockroaches, scatter powdered borax freely in their haunts and the pest will shortly vanish.

A dirty silk umbrella will be greatly improved by sponging with a little beer which should be slightly warmed.

Pads for Stair Carpets may be made of shrunken, half-worn bed blankets. These should be laid smoothly under the carpets.

In a baby's bottle use very little sugar, and always add a pinch of salt. This is particularly necessary when condensed milk is used.

Lemonade should never be made in a tin vessel, as the acid of the lemons with the tin forms a poison which is very apt to produce severe sickness.

Prevent syrup from crystallising by adding two or three drachms of citric acid to each gallon of syrup. Those who prefer it may add cream of tartar in the same way.

Punctuality in a household is a most important matter, and the only way of keeping things going smoothly in either large or small families.

Soak bread, custard, and batter puddings in a basin for an hour before cooking. Then beat all together, pour into a dish, and cook at once. Delay will spoil a batter, as it allows time for the flour to sink.

To Clarify Sugar.—Break the sugar into a copper pan, and to each pound allow two gills of water. Place on the stove, and gradually allow it to boil. Carefully remove the scum as it rises; now throw in an additional half-pint of water, and allow it to boil again. Skim very thoroughly, and strain through muslin.

These bathroom hints should be adopted in every well regulated house. Keep all sponges clean and sweet and dry them each day in the sun. For perspiring feet try alum or vinegar in the washing water. Keep large towels in the bathroom, and a small piece of blanket to stand on, both of which should be constantly aired on the line. Use either good yellow or curd soap in the bathroom—not any chance variety.

To give paper the appearance of parchment follow this recipe, and you will have a tough substance. First procure some concentrated sulphuric acid and mix it with half its quantity of water. Pass some good rough paper quickly through this liquid, wash in several waters, and the change is effected. Have a pair of tweezers with which to hold the paper, for such a strong solution would burn your skin and cause great pain.

NAGGING OVER LITTLE THINGS.

"She was always nagging, always nagging about little things." There is a life of misery painted in that one sentence.

We meet the big things in life with smiling faces and brave hearts.

We let the little things fret and worry us until we make ourselves miserable, make every one at home miserable, and too often make our neighbors uneasy and unhappy.

A big misfortune never teases us. A pitcher of milk upset on a clean tablecloth and poof! we are off like a flash of powder.

Willie falls downstairs, breaks his wrist. Mother sends for the doctor, helps to patch the little fellow up, and nurses him tenderly until he is well. The same Willie fires a stone through a six by eight window glass, and he is "jawed" until he wishes he had never been born.

We down the big things. The little things down us.

If the mortgage must be given husband and wife discuss the subject with grace and forbearance until an agreement is reached.

That same husband and wife quarrel until the dust rises over the proper place to hang a certain picture.

Each thinks the thing is too little for the other to hold out about.

Neither happens to think that the thing is too little to hang out about. Neither thinks that the thing is too little to quarrel about.

All through life it is the little things that make the trouble.

All through life we climb the big rough places and fret and sweat because we stub our toes upon the little lumps of clay.

All through life we fuss over little things that don't make a whit's worth of difference one way or the

other, that can't be helped by fretting, that cannot be remedied by nagging.

"She was always nagging about little things."

Many another husband could bring the same charge against his wife.

It's a pity. It spoils a woman's happiness and wrecks her husband's life. It eats the peace out of a home as a nasty worm eats out the heart of a rose.

HERE AND THERE.

Notes of Interest From the Four Quarters of the Globe.

One-third of the land surface of the globe is covered with trees.

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal-mines of the world.

The purest air in cities is said to be that about 25ft. above the street surface.

A shipyard at Ominato, Japan, still in operation, was established 1,900 years ago.

Gibraltar may fairly be called the land of tunnels, there being over seventy miles of burrowed rock.

The elephant seldom sleeps more than four or five hours a day, in spite of its capacity for hard work.

Nearly every Chinaman can read, but about 90 per cent. of the women are entirely uneducated.

Germany is able to feed about nine-tenths of her nearly 60,000,000 inhabitants on the products of her own soil.

No married man in Vienna is allowed to go up in a balloon without the formal consent of his wife and children.

Pineapples are so plentiful in Natal at certain seasons that they are not worth carting to market, and so are often given to pigs.

Shepherds believe the wool on a sheep's back is an unfailling barometer. The curlier the wool, the finer will be the weather.

Widows in Korea never remarry, no matter how young they may be. Even though they had been married only a month, they may not take a second husband.

Owing to constantly living in canoes, a race of dwarfs in British New Guinea are losing the use of their legs, while their chests and arms are abnormally developed.

In Fiji the coinage consists chiefly of whales' teeth, those of greater value being dyed red. The natives exchange twenty white teeth for one red one, as we change copper and silver.

Many Greenland women are perfectly bald on the sides of the heads, owing to their method of dressing the hair, which is pulled back with painful tightness and held in place by a ribbon.

Since the process of photographing upon silk and linen has been brought to such perfection in France, many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of their names or initials. The portraits are not injured by washing.

Statistics just compiled at the Missouri State University show that fully 50 per cent. of all its students are dependent on their own resources, and that nearly 25 per cent. work daily for their own expenses.

IT'S IN THE BLOOD.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Drive Out Rheumatic Poison.

Rheumatism is rooted in the blood—any doctor will tell you that. Nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood. It is a foolish waste of time and money to try to cure rheumatism with liniments, poultices or anything else that only goes skin deep. Rubbing lotions into the skin only helps the painful poison to circulate more freely. The one cure, and the only cure for rheumatism is to drive the uric acid out of your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood, and the new blood sweeps out the poisonous acids, loosens the stiffened, aching joints, cures the rheumatism and makes the sufferer feel better in many other ways. Mrs. Jos. Perron, Les Eboulements, Que., says:—

"I suffered from rheumatism in a chronic form for nearly twenty-five years. I spent much money in liniments and medicines, but without avail, until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Some times I was so stiff I could hardly move. The trouble seemed to be growing worse, and finally seemed to effect my heart, as I used to have pains in the region of the heart, and sometimes a smothering sensation. I grew so weak, and suffered so much that I began to consider my case hopeless, and then one day a little pamphlet, telling of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, fell into my hands, and I learned that they would cure rheumatism. I sent for a supply, and in about three weeks found they were helping me. The trouble which affected my heart soon disappeared, and gradually the pains left me and I could go about with more freedom than I had done for years. I still take the pills occasionally, as I now know it is wise to keep my blood in good condition."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood that they cure such troubles as rheumatism, anaemia, indigestion, kidney troubles, backaches, headaches and sideaches, neuralgia, erysipelas, and the special ailments that burden the lives of so many women and growing girls. But only the genuine pills can do this, and these always have the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Standard of Purity

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CEYLON TEA for Matchless Quality is far ahead of any other Tea.

Sold only in lead packets.

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Black, Mixed or Green.

Highest award, St. Louis, 1904.

SOME LUDICROUS LAWS

GIRLS WERE FINED FOR REFUSING OFFERS.

Towns Object to Tobacco and Cheese—Railway Company Forbids Kissing.

A notice, signed by the chief constable, was some time ago posted in the streets of Bolton warning all persons against the practice of striking matches against walls and painted woodwork. Any person found offending, it was declared, would be liable to fine and imprisonment.

All over the world the crusade against the consumption of tobacco seems to be particularly active just now—especially against the smoking of cigarettes. Anti-cigarette leagues are forming all over Europe and America. And now in one or two States in the latter country—Iowa, for instance—it is actually made a criminal offence for any person, even an adult, not only to smoke cigarettes, but to be even found with them in his possession.

In this matter the Americans seem to be reverting to the days when their New England ancestors who were caught indulging in the noxious weed were whipped, "pickled," and set in stocks and cages.

TOBACCO AS "PHISIC."

The cultivation of tobacco was prohibited except in small quantities for "phisick," which, however, it was ordained might be taken "privately by ancient men." For the permission a physician's certificate was required. No one could smoke within two miles of a meeting-house on the Sabbath day. And no two persons could smoke together anywhere.

With regard to intoxicating liquors, the laws at the present day in some of the American States are to all intents and purposes as strict as the old Puritan laws against smoking.

At Grinnell, in Iowa, a municipal ordinance just adopted makes it a crime for two or more citizens to get together and take a drink, no matter where they meet, even in their own homes.

It is a crime to set a glass of beer on the table at dinner, provided the family consists of more than one person. Each member of the household must in that case retire to a separate apartment and "refresh" privately.

But the modern American cannot even eat what he likes, as was demonstrated recently at Louisville, in Kentucky, when Dr. Allen, the health officer, announced that shopkeepers selling the German cheese known as Limburgher would be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.

LAWS AGAINST LIMBURGHER.

A committee of German citizens called on Dr. Allen to protest against the enforcement of the order. But the medical officer was adamant. He declared that Limburgher was chiefly microbes.

"Animal life," he said, "is what makes it pleasing to the taste—I mean, to the taste of some Germans. I propose to stop the traffic."

And stop it the doctor did, just as the police at Atlantic City stopped "spooring" on the beach.

Each member of the force was last summer furnished with a baton, which by touching a button could be converted into a brilliant incandescent lamp. With the rays of this light beating into every nook and corner the officers carefully searched all the pavilions along the shore for couples who might be courting there, and in this manner hundreds of couples were dragged before the justices and fined.

On a par with this measure was a law actually passed by the Missouri legislature in 1897, which fined widows and maidens from a hundred to five hundred dollars for rejecting a suitor. Several rich girls were fined accordingly. But the law was afterwards amended to add to the fine a provision that the woman should sew on buttons and darn socks for the rejected suitor for six months. This ridicule effectually killed it.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST KISSING.

An American railway company has started a campaign against kissing, an order having been recently issued to trainmen and gatemen at the Jersey City terminus of the Pennsylvania railway to "stop all persons from exchanging kisses upon the arrival and departure of trains at this station." This order, however, it appeared on inquiry, was not issued as a health measure, but because trains were obliged to be delayed by the prolonged "sweet partings" of relatives and others.

This, however, is nothing to the by-law which has been passed by the authorities at Uelzen, in Germany—a

bye-law which is more popular with the fair than the sterner sex. For at Uelzen husbands must be home by eleven o'clock at night. Bachelors can stay out as long as they like, but husbands staying out after eleven are fined a penalty equal to \$2.50, half of which sum goes to the informer, who has generally turned out to be

THE AGGRIEVED WIFE.

On the electric lamp-posts at Edinburgh are permanent notices against spitting. Belgium, however, has gone "one better" than this; in that country spitting being altogether prohibited, both in the streets and elsewhere.

After this the Belgians would probably see nothing strange in the law which was made by the authorities in Liverpool in 1617, enacting that wherever a citizen died, at least one person from every house in the street in which the deceased had lived should attend the funeral—or to flogged.

In the South Sea islands, too, missionary work has flourished to such an extent that at the present moment in the island of Gonoato every man, woman, and child who does not go to church, as commanded by the law, at least three times a week, is immediately arrested and fined. Possibly one of the reasons for this is that all fines accruing in this way find their way into the King's pocket.

A few hundred years ago the prejudice against the then new fuel of coal was so strong that in the City of London stringent laws were passed against its use. According to a document found in the Tower of London, a man was hanged in the time of Edward I. for no other crime than having been caught burning coal.—Pearson's Weekly.

THEY SAID "GUILTY."

Of the queer notions sometimes entertained by the twelve "good men and true" in the jury-box, the following amusing story, recently told on the authority of the counsel who defended in a case of larceny, is let us hope, a unique example. Recognizing in one of the jurymen the nephew of the prisoner, counsel thought "the old man" was safe to secure a verdict of acquittal—more particularly as the prosecution were only able to present an extremely weak case against him.

The judge summed up in the prisoner's favor, but the jury said "Guilty." Meeting the nephew in the street next morning, the lawyer rallied him upon giving a verdict against his uncle—especially as, from the evidence, it did not appear that he was guilty. "Well, no, sir; we didn't think as he was guilty, but we thought as how a little imprisonment wouldn't do the old man no harm!"

A BABY CHANGED.

"One could hardly believe the change Baby's Own Tablets have wrought in my child," says Mrs. Angus Morrison, Port Caldwell, Ont. "He suffered terribly while teething, vomited his food and was weak and puny. One box of Baby's Own Tablets made him a changed child. They eased the pain of teething, strengthened his stomach, and he is now a big, healthy child, growing finely and never sick a day." The experience of Mrs. Morrison is that of thousands of other mothers who have found health for their little ones and comfort for themselves in the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Mothers need not be afraid of this medicine, it is guaranteed not to contain an atom of opiate or strong drug. They could not harm a child of any age, and they are good for them at all ages. Ask your druggist for Baby's Own Tablets or send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get them by mail.

CUSTOMARY KNOCK.

Maudie—Lucy Wellon is going to marry Widower Skimp, is she? I wonder what she sees in him that she fancies.

Mayme—A husband.

THE IMPORTANT THINGS.

The Husband—Why, my trunk is full of your shirt waists.

The Wife—Yes. I found there wasn't room in it for them and your clothes also.

Hetty—"Looking over the Dictionary again? Evidently you find it intensely interesting." Bertha—"No, not interesting, but amusing. It spells words so differently from the way I spell them, you know."

FIFTY CENTS

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

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