

# THE HOME.

## HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

At the end of the winter all house-keepers have considerable fruit juice left from pickled, spiced and canned or preserved fruit. None of this goes to waste except some of the pickle vinegar; a portion even of this may be strained and kept in a stone bottle for cleaning sheet iron, frying-pans, porcelain-lined kettles and some other kitchen ware.

This vinegar contains salt, and the combination makes an excellent cleaning fluid, says an Exchange. The best way to use it is to heat some of it in the dish to be cleaned. It will remove all black stains. After this, polish the dish with a good polishing soap, and wash it thoroughly in clear boiling water; wipe and dry it before a hot fire. Omelet pans may be kept as bright as new by this means, and a bright pan is necessary to make a successful omelet.

The juice of sweet pickles, that has been properly spiced, makes, with the use of a little gelatine, a delicious spiced jelly. Soak in a cup for two hours, or longer, if you wish, a tablespoonful of gelatine. Set the cup in a pan of boiling water, and in about two minutes, when the gelatine is a clear liquid, strain it into a pint bowl of spiced fruit juice. Set the bowl into a pan of wet snow, and stir it very carefully until it begins to grow thick, then set it away to harden. It is stirred in order to prevent the thick particles of fruit and spices from settling to the bottom. If they were strained out there would not be enough flavor in the jelly. This makes an opaque but excellent jelly to serve with meats.

The juice of preserved and of rich canned fruits may be used for fruit creams or for water ices, and with the addition of a tablespoonful of brandy and half a cup of sherry to a pint of fruit juice it makes a good jelly. Thicken it by adding three large tablespoonfuls of gelatine, soaked in three tablespoonfuls of cold water, and melted as described before. Never cook gelatine over the fire, merely melt it by setting it in a saucepan of boiling water for two or three minutes. Longer cooking is likely to develop an unpleasant odor.

If you prefer, a cup of the fruit juice can be heated boiling hot and the soaked gelatine stirred into that, instead of being melted in a pan of hot water. Strain this mixture, with the remainder of the fruit juice. Add the wine, brandy, and sugar, if necessary. If the fruit juice is highly flavored, like the juice of preserved strawberries or raspberries, the brandy and wine may not be necessary. Strain these jellies several times to clear them. They are nice served with blanc manges or with Bavarian cream, or alone, with a garnish of whipped cream.

## POTTING AND REPOTTING PLANTS.

How often we see plants killed, or nearly so, by potting and repotting! Many people in potting will catch a pot up in their left hand while with a knife in their right they will run it around the inside of the pot to loosen the ball of earth. They couldn't do a much more cruel thing to the plant for all the fine feeding roots are on the outside and they are broken, bruised and mangled by such unkind treatment.

When the soil in the pot is quite dry, place the left hand across the top of the pot, and turning it upside down hit it a smart tap, and usually the plant will slip out. If the old soil is sour, or for any reason you wish to remove a part of it, set it in a dish of water and gently move it to and fro until you have washed out as much of the soil as you desire. Slightly warm water is better for this work than very cold.

But your movements must be very easy or you will mangle the tiny feeding roots and do more hurt than good in your transplanting. Have ready some potting soil. Use a pot only one or two sizes larger than the one you have been using. First put in drainage, then for most plants a gill or two of dry hen manure, according to the size of the plant; cover that with one or two inches of the potting soil (which for general use, is best composed of leaf mold, decayed sods, manure, garden soil and a little sand); then carefully set the plant into that, holding it upright and in place with one hand, gently sift some soil onto the roots until the pot is nearly full, when it can be pressed firmly among the roots and around the stalk.

Firming the earth is one of the secrets of successful transplanting, for unless the earth is pressed onto the roots they cannot seem to grasp it. The pots can be filled to within one inch of the top and a top dressing of equal parts leaf mold and manure used. Water the newly set plants just enough to moisten the soil, and keep them rather too dry than too wet. Hundreds of plants are ruined by too much water at transplanting. Large gardens and scarcely taken up from the are not kept too wet. In taking up plants from the garden take up as much soil as possible with them and set it in a "firm" well around the roots in the pots. If the roots are more or less broken in taking up be sure the tops are cut back as much; if not twice as much, as were the roots. In potting plants from the garden, it is well to leave space at the top of the pot for an inch or half an inch of

topped plants are sent to a cool but not too dark cellar for a few days, they do much better than if kept in ordinary rooms. A sprinkling of the foliage of newly-set plants is very beneficial to them.

## HELPS IN DISH WASHING.

Modern invention has done very little to help the dish-washer, although there has been a few articles invented that somewhat lessens the labor.

The greatest improvement in utensils for dish-washing in domestic kitchens, has been the chain dish-cloth for washing pots and pans to which food sticks. If the chain dish-cloth will not do the work perfectly, a broad scraper may be used. This scraper is quite similar to the tool used by painters for scraping off old paint and varnish and does the work it is intended to do much better than a knife.

A wire soap-shaker is another help to the dish-washer. It should not cost over five cents and it is a genuine soap saver. The soap is put in it and shaken in a dishpanful of hot water. This makes a strong suds in a short time, at a minimum expenditure of soap.

A neat dish-washer uses abundance of very hot water, with occasionally some alkali, like soda or borax, to clean pots and pans. She also has plenty of heavy, coarse towels for the coarse glassware and soft linen ones for wiping neatly hemmed dish-cloths which are regularly put through the wash, is also a part of her outfit.

## WASH-DAY IN THE WINDOW GARDEN.

Cleanliness is as necessary to the health of plants as it is to our own bodies, and a weekly wash day is as important in the window garden as in the laundry. On days when the outdoor temperature is above 50 degrees, the easiest and best way to wash the plants is to take them outdoors and give them two or three thorough sprinklings with water but little warmer than the air. If the state of the weather does not permit this the small plants may be treated similarly in a wash or bathtub, and the larger ones should have their leaves brushed or sponged off at least once a week.

In the planting of lawns and pleasure grounds in general there is rarely much thought given to their appearance in winter, and yet to those who live in the country the year around this is a matter of no small consideration. The proper disposition of a few handsome evergreen trees will often effect a complete and pleasing change in the character of one's grounds and gives brightness and cheer to otherwise bare and dreary surroundings. Winter is the proper time to note the places where such trees would be most effective, and to mark the spots with a stake as a guide where to plant next spring.

## SAVORY SALADS.

Oyster Salad.—Boil 24 small oysters for five minutes in water enough to cover them; add a little salt, 1 tablespoon vinegar, drain and cool. Put into a salad bowl the center leaves of two heads of lettuce, add the oysters whole and pour over them a mayonnaise. Garnish with oyster-crabs, hard boiled eggs and if liked a few anchovies cut into fillets.

Cauliflower Salad.—Break the vegetable into flowerets, season with salt pepper, a little vinegar and oil. Pile them in a pyramid on a dish and pour over them a white mayonnaise. Arrange around the base a border of beets cut into dice or fancy shapes to give a line of color. On the top of the pyramid place a floweret of cauliflower.

Orange Salad.—Use sour oranges, and if these cannot be obtained, strain lemon juice over sweet oranges. Cut the fruit into thick slices, remove the seeds carefully, arrange them in rows and turn over them a dressing made of 1 tablespoon lemon juice to 3 table-spoons oil, with salt and cayenne pepper to taste. This is especially nice to serve with game. Grape fruit may be used the same way, and walnut meats used with either.

Salmon Salad.—Broil two salmon steaks, when done break the fish into flakes, and add a little salt, pepper, and two tablespoons lemon juice. Half fill a salad bowl with lettuce; add the fish and garnish with hard-boiled eggs, stoned olives and a few spiced oysters. If canned salmon is used, put into a salad bowl, three stalks celery, sliced; add half pound canned salmon, arrange neatly, add the mayonnaise, garnish and serve.

## WOMAN'S WIT.

Wife.—For mercy sake, if you must smoke, smoke cigars, and not that horrid pipe.  
Husband.—I smoke a pipe for the sake of economy.  
Do you smoke a pipe in your office?  
N-o. I smoke cigars there.  
Well, you smoke your pipe there, and tell the firm it's for the sake of economy. They'll soon raise your salary.

## AN OBJECTIONABLE DIVERSION.

Foster.—So her father refused to consent to your marriage with his daughter?  
Biglin.—No, that's just the duce of it. He gave me no answer when I told him what I had called for and told me if I didn't leave in less than two seconds he'd kick me out. What's to be done with a fellow who will wander off in that way from the subject of discussion?

# Servants in India.

In India even a young bachelor, just out from home, must have at least seven servants, and, as his importance increases, the list must be added to.

Let us consider the absolute necessities of the bachelor who dines at the club, or at mess, and who therefore, does not require a "bobbergee," or cook. Early on the list is the bearer. He is the valet, or body servant, the head of the establishment, and the keeper of the privy purse. It is a position of trust and responsibility, and the bearer is perfectly aware of the fact. All orders are, or should be, according to the bearer's creed, delivered to the other "nowkars," servants, through him, and should one of them desire a personal interview with their "sahib" the favor of the bearer is first solicited in the matter. He is a man who considers his own and his employer's interests identical, and though he holds large ideas on the subject of his lawful perquisites, he does his utmost to be a barrier against any rapacity on the part of his colleagues—that is of course unless they have given solid proof of their kindly feeling toward himself. But, on the whole, he is hard-working and honest, both according to his lights, and given a good master, will never want to leave his service. Indeed, a bearer has been known to request the gift of a watch and chain, so that when his sahib returned from his leave of absence in England he might know at what time to meet him on arrival at Bombay.

Very likely his name is Bahari, and he is a Hindoo. His services are valued at about 2 rupees 12 annas a month. Next in rank is the khitmatghar. It is quite probable that he may be called Rahim Bux, and that he is a Mussulman. He is your butler, and his chief duty is to stand behind you at meal times, arrayed in spotless white, and attend assiduously to your wants. If he can obtain for you the best of everything he will do so, but he has a rooted objection to waiting on anybody else in the club, though in your own bungalow he proffers hospitality to all your friends in the shape of drinks and cheroots. He has an easy berth and often grows fat on the monthly tulub of 10 rupees.

The bheestie, or water carrier, is an indispensable adjunct of your household. He brings all the water that is required from the well in a large musk, or bag made of goat-skin. This he carries slung on his back, with one hand closing the mouth, and as a bheestie is generally a weak-looking individual, it is a wonder how he manages to walk so easily under such a burden as a water-laden musk.

If you grow vegetables or flowers in a portion of your compound, it is his duty to water them, under the supervision of the malee, or gardener; he it is that waters the path leading from the gate to the bungalow; that sprinkles the khushkhu tattles, thus creating a cooling draft through your rooms; that waters the horses; that keeps the filter filled; and above all, that fills your ghushul, or bath, with sparkling water, and enables you to enjoy the greatest boon to the Britisher in India—a cold tub.

Perhaps his name is Juggoo, and his

services are cheap at a monthly stipend of 6 rupees.

There is scarcely a white sahib in India who does not own at least one horse or pony, and each animal necessitates the keeping of two servants for its adequate attendance.

The first of these is the syce. He is the groom and looks after the pony, the saddles, bridles, and other adjuncts.

Perhaps the most remarkable trait of a syce is the fact—the sad fact—that scarcely a day passes without his asking for something. It may be that the head-stall needs repairs, that the heel ropes have worn out, that there is no soap to clean the saddle, or it may be any one of the fifty other things.

There is another unfortunate circumstance about the syce, which, unless great strategy is used, may result in the pony becoming lamentably thin and its groom waxing stout. It is this: The main food of the tahoo, pony, is gram, a kind of pea, and this when split is greatly in demand as the basis of a very savory curry. Syces are peculiarly partial to it. If the sahib is also the owner of a tum tum, or trap, this is also in the syce's charge, who accompanies his master on all drives, perched on an uncomfortable board at the back. The syce lives on from 6 to 8 rupees per month.

The grasscutter's duty may be summed up in a few words. It is reserved for him to have a sally forth, cut grass and bring it home for his pony. And, as he has often to tramp miles in quest of suitable fodder, he earns his monthly 5 rupees.

The mehter, or sweep, does the most menial work of the household, and in addition generally takes charge of the dogs. He is a humble but useful person, and his remuneration is similar to that of the grasscutter.

The chowkidar is a species of black-mail. He is not necessary in every part of India, but most assuredly he is in the Punjab and in many parts of Bengal. In the hot weather the doors and windows of the bungalow will be open all night, and when they are shut in the brief cold weather they are easy to force, and therefore is the chowkidar, or night watchman, a necessary evil. There was once a sahib who refused to keep one, but when his most cherished belongings had been successfully looted he saw the error of his ways. The chowkidar is the only means by which to stave off the visits of thieves. He is himself a member of the thief caste and his confreres but rarely come to a bungalow thus guarded. He works only at night. He is supposed to walk round and round the bungalow armed with a thick lathi, or stick, and to call out at intervals in token that all is well. But more often he sleeps peacefully in the veranda. If, however, the sahib, after hours of weary tossing on some particularly furnace like night, has at last fallen asleep, he can depend upon being thoroughly aroused by a loud clearing-throat kind of shout just outside his open window; this is the chowkidar proving his alertness—at any rate to his own satisfaction. The bungalow is generally shared with one other sahib, and in this case three rupees from each every month is sufficient payment. If however, there are three inhabitants thereof, three rupees from each is still necessary. This is the only sort of logic a chowkidar appreciates, and the wise man lets him have his own way.

The list of workers is by no means exhausted. For instance, in the hot weather there is the inevitable punkeh-wallah. For married sahibs there is the bobbergee, cook, the massauchi, lampman, and the ayah.



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The Chronicle is the most widely read newspaper published in the County of Grey.

Hazardous Sport—There are hazards in the game of golf, are there not? asked the ignorant one. Hazards! exclaimed the veteran. Well, I should say so. Why, no less than three marriage engagements were announced after the last match.

She, whirling around on the piano stool—What a wretch that Nero must have been, to fiddle as they say he did. He—it was a mean thing to do, but let us be charitable. He might have made it even more disagreeable for the Romans by compelling one of the ladies of his household to play the piano.

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LATER EXCESSES IN MANHOOD  
MAKE NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN

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Mr. James Row, Belleville, Ont., suffered for nine years with terrible pain in the back, rheumatic pains, and pains in the bladder. He spent \$300 doctoring, but got little relief. Doan's Kidney Pills have completely cured him, banished the back pains, and all the other pains and aches.

Lord Minster; but let me introduce you to Mr. Heigham.  
Lord Minster glanced casually at Arthur, and, lifting his hat about an eighth of an inch, was about to resume his conversation, when Arthur, who was rather nettled by this treatment, said:

"I think I have had the pleasure of meeting you before, Lord Minster; we were stopping together at the Stanley Foxes last autumn."  
"Stanley Foxes, ah, quite so, forgive my forgetfulness, but one meets so many people, you see," and he turned round to where Mrs. Carr had been, but that lady had taken the opportunity to retreat. Lord Minster at once followed her.

"Well, if my brother has forgotten you, Mr. Heigham, I have not," said Lady Florence, now coming forward for the first time. "Don't you remember when we went nutting together and I tumbled into the pond?"  
"Indeed I do, Lady Florence, and I can't tell you how pleased I am to see you again. Are you here for long?"  
"An indefinite time; an old aunt of mine, Mrs. Velley, is coming out by next mail, and I am going to stop with her when my brother goes back. Are you staying with Mrs. Carr?"  
"Oh, no, only I know her very well."  
"Do you admire her?"  
"Immensely."  
"Then you won't like James—I mean my brother."  
"Why not?"  
"Because he also admires her immensely."

"We both admire the view from here very much indeed, but that is no reason why you and I should not like each other."  
"No, but then, you see, there is a difference between lovely scenery and lovely widows."  
"Perhaps there is," said Arthur.

At this moment Lord Minster returned with Mrs. Carr.  
"How do you do, Lady Florence?" said the latter; "let me introduce you to Mr. Heigham. What, do you already know each other?"  
"Oh, yes, Mrs. Carr, we are old friends."  
"Oh, indeed, that is very charming for you."  
"Yes, it is," said Lady Florence frankly.  
"Well, we must be off now, Florence."  
"All right, James, I'm ready."  
"Will you both come and dine with me to-night, sans facon, there will be nobody else except Agatha and Mr. Heigham" asked Mrs. Carr.  
"We shall be delighted," said Lord Minster.

"An revoir, then," nodded Lady Florence to Arthur, and they separated.  
To Be Continued.

Mrs. Quiverful—Do you know, dear, that I think the baby sometimes cries in her sleep? Mr. Quiverful, savagely—I don't know about that, but I know she often cries in mine.



equipment of a full line of handsome commodious and rapid autocars. The motors which will be fitted in the autocars are the invention of Mr. J. Still, and the Canadian Motor Society dictate control the rights for the use of their cars, road vehicles, bicycles, invalid chairs, road locomotives, and all kinds of street cars and locomotives. The well as for stationary engines. The enterprise promises to be large and lucrative. Mr. St. Germain, is to be congratulated on his pluck and persistence in pushing forward his enterprise for the new line of autocars, which will be the first in Canada if not on the continent.