

## FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen, Hygiene and Other Notes for the Housekeeper.

### TESTED RECIPES.

**Barley Soup.**—The two following soup recipes are especially recommended for the sick room: Take one pint of slightly salted boiling water and into this stir (slowly) about two-thirds of an even cupful of barley flakes, or enough to make a thick mash when it is swollen. Stir constantly and cook until the large bubbles have ceased to burst. Then set the boiler over boiling water and cook a half-hour. Turn it into a bowl, smooth off the top and pour over it a little cold water to prevent the formation of a crust. When the patient is ready for a portion smooth it in cold milk—if it is desirable to have it very fine—sift it. Then thin it to the desired consistency with hot milk, or cream, and add a pinch of salt. In this way a small portion of gruel may be prepared quickly and often. Enough of the mush for one day only should be cooked at one time. This soup has been given with satisfactory results in severe cases of dysentery. It is also soothing and nourishing.

**Mutton Juice.**—Cut one pound of raw mutton, from the leg, into thin shavings and carefully remove all the fat. Spread the slices, close together, on a long fine piece of clean cheesecloth; sprinkle with fine salt, roll up the cloth tightly and tie it. Then place it in a meat press or between heavy weights and thus squeeze out all the juice. Serve with broken ice, or heat it slightly and serve without straining.

**A Simple Nourishing Dish.**—Bread and milk, and crackers and milk, are classed as very simple dishes; yet, nevertheless, they do not agree with all people. Those who cannot eat them without an uncomfortable sensation of fullness may like to try the following dish: Have some perfectly made and baked Graham or whole wheat bread, slice it thin and pour over it a little thin cream—about three tablespoonfuls to each slice; sprinkle sparingly with salt. Personally, I would prefer this for my dessert to either pie or pudding.

**Oyster Rolls.**—Shape some well-risen light bread dough into small round forms and put them into well-greased muffin pans. Let them rise until very light, then bake them in a quick oven, decreasing the heat when they are brown, and let them remain until very thoroughly done. When cold cut a small slice from the top and scoop or pun out the inside, being careful not to break the crust. Don't throw away the inside, but put it in a moderate oven and let it dry and brown slightly and use it as you do pulled bread, or roll it for crumbs. Pick over one pint of oysters, strain the liquor, put it with the oysters, and parboil until the edges curl. Skim out the oysters, remove the scum, add to the hot liquor an equal amount of cream, and pour it gradually over a white roux made by cooking one tablespoonful of hot butter until well blended. Add a few grains of mace, one-half of a teaspoonful of celery salt, a dash of cayenne and a few drops of lemon juice. Cut the oysters in bits, put them in the sauce and when hot fill the bread shells, put on the crust cover, and if there be any sauce left, pour it around the rolls. Serve very hot.

**Escalloped Oysters.**—One pint of oysters and six pound crackers. Drain the liquor from the oysters and wash them in a bowl of clear water. Put a layer in a small dish, sprinkle with salt, pepper, a pinch of mace and bits of butter. Then cover with a layer of bread crumbs. Repeat this process till you have used the oysters. Have the top layer of crumbs thick enough to hide the oysters. Strain the liquor and pour over it, and let stand for a few minutes. Then pour over all half a cup of milk, and bits of butter at intervals to make a rich crust. Bake fifteen to twenty minutes.

**Macaroni.**—Two ounces of cheese, one pint of milk, a scant ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, a little pepper. Boil the macaroni ten minutes, turn off the water and pour on the milk with half the cheese and butter and boil for five minutes. Then put the whole in a dish with the remainder of the cheese and cover the top with a layer bread crumbs and bits of butter. Brown in the oven and serve at once.

### CAKES FROM BREAD DOUGH.

A dainty produced from the breadpan is a light cake that is delicious for tea. Take one cup of the light dough, add half pint of warm milk, three eggs, sugar or syrup to sweeten, one cup raisins, a few spices, and flour to form a thick batter, as for cake. Pour into a greased tin, and allow to rise until very light, then bake slowly. In place of raisins, dry cherries stewed and sweetened with maple syrup are nice. Citron may be used and dried apples are equally good. The apples should be soaked for an hour in warm water, and used in the cake without previous cooking.

Another favorite relished by the little folks, as well as "children of an older growth," is to knead up a quantity of dough with a little butter. Roll out very thin. Butter a flat tin, and lay in the dough, so

it will cover the bottom and sides. Cut a long, narrow strip of dough, wet the edges, and press the strip along them firmly. Fill the center with apples, peeled, sliced, and sweetened with sugar, dotted with bits of butter, and flavored with cinnamon. The flavoring may be varied with lemon juice, vanilla or nutmeg. Allow it to become very light, then bake in a slow oven. This forms a favorite dessert, when served warm with cream, or a sweet sauce. Dried or canned fruits may be substituted in place of apples. When reasonable fresh currants are nice.

Cinnamon roses are nice for the children's luncheon. Roll out some bread dough quite thin, spread with a little butter, and sprinkle with a little butter, and sprinkle thickly with sugar and cinnamon. Now roll it up as for roll jelly cake, moisten the edge with water, so it will adhere firmly. With a sharp knife cut off slices from the roll about one inch thick. Lay them in a greased pan, and when light, bake.

### WATERING HOUSE PLANTS.

Many plants are starved for want of water, but more are killed by having too much. The way to tell is to tap the pot with the knuckles, if it rings out it is a call for water, if it gives out a quiet sound it is all right; but if the sound is dull and heavy, the soil is too wet, and you must look to the drainage. By moving the soil on the top of the pot with a knife or trowel, it is easy to tell if the ground is dry, for if so it requires water, but any one must use judgment in the case.

If water is given from the tap, let it stand in the open air a few hours before using. Of course rain water is the best for this purpose, and add a little warm water, so as to be nearer the temperature of the room than the cold water would likely to be. Never let the water stay in the saucer, and about once in three weeks put in a bit of lime about the size of a walnut in the water, for it helps to sweeten the soil and gives the leaves a healthy appearance. At this season of the year when the days are cloudy and cool the plants require much less water than in February and March when the sun is more powerful and the plants feel the heat, and start into new vigor. A plant lover can generally tell when these window treasures are suffering, and when they are blossoming in contentment with their environment.

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Symptoms Much the Same in the Human Being as in the Cow.

This is a disease affecting cattle and sheep especially, but occasionally transmitted to horses, dogs, cats and poultry, and also to man.

In cattle it is characterized by fever and by an eruption of little blisters in the inside of the mouth. The blisters are at first filled with a colorless fluid which later becomes cloudy, and then the blisters break, leaving sore places, which heal slowly. A similar eruption occurs at the cleft of the hoof, and also frequently on the udder. In the latter case the eruption is of serious consequence to man, for from it the milk may be contaminated. While the cow is ill, however, the milk usually becomes very scanty, and acquires so disagreeable a taste that it is unsalable. The disease lasts from ten days to two weeks, but for some time after recovery the cow is in poor condition and gives but little milk.

In the human being the symptoms are much the same as in the cow. The trouble begins with fever, aching pains in the limbs and dizziness. After a day or two the eruption appears in the interior of the mouth, and also on the face about the nose. The blisters, which are from the size of a pin-head to that of a pea, soon break, and form yellowish scabs on the skin and ulcers on the mucous membrane of the mouth. The eruption may occur also on other parts of the body, especially on the fingers and toes, around the nails. In severe cases there may be bleeding from the mouth or from the bowels, and pneumonia sometimes occurs. The affection is seldom fatal, either in man or in beast.

The disease is acquired in man through direct contact with an affected animal or by drinking contaminated milk. The germ of foot-and-mouth disease has not been discovered, but it must be very minute, for, like that of yellow fever, it will pass through a filter which will hold all bacteria large enough to be seen under the microscopes now in use.

The treatment in man consists chiefly in the use of antiseptic and soothing lotions and mouth washes to relieve the distress caused by the blisters. The patient should stay in bed while the fever lasts, and avoid exposure and fatigue for some time after convalescence is established.

Care must be taken by the nurse to avoid infection. All rags used in dressings should be burned, and bed linen and towels should be boiled for half an hour before going into the general wash.

### FAMOUS DRUMS.

The drums used by the Scots Guards in South Africa have just been sold, and in some cases they fetched between \$300 and \$350 apiece, a price which is nearly eight times as much as they originally cost.

## ONE OF LONDON'S CRIMES

### MAN MURDERED THREE TO GET A GROCERY.

Englishman's Series of Crimes to Gain Control of Small Shops.

A series of murders, which in method of execution suggest the horror tales of Edgar Allen Poe and which for peculiarity of motive are almost unequalled, are attracting the attention of England.

Edgar Edwards, a man who had an ambition to become a grocer, is now imprisoned charged with the commission of three murders and an attempt at a fourth. In the "vast loneliness of London" these crimes have been months in coming to light.

The facts, as the London public have learned them, are these:

In the latter part of November Edwards approached a young couple named Darby in Camberwell and entered on negotiations for the purchase of their grocery business. He himself had a home in Leyton. The young people have been described as being uncommonly good looking and promising. They had a year old baby and were conducting a prosperous grocery establishment.

This business Edwards proposed to buy. They agreed to his terms and everything was arranged for the settlement. So far as the neighbors understood the bargain was actually made. The Darbys disappeared from the neighborhood and Edwards took possession of the store.

Their old customers came to him, and when inquiry was made concerning the former proprietors Edwards replied that they had been paid the purchase money and had moved away, he did not know whither. Things ran along smoothly in this fashion until Edwards determined to buy another grocery store.

### SECOND MURDER ATTEMPTED.

This time he entered into negotiations to buy out John Garland, another grocer. The bargain was being made when Edwards, to complete it, asked Garland to visit him one evening at his home in Leyton.

Garland agreed. He had not been in the house long when neighbors were alarmed by a number of terrific screams, and suddenly the door opened and out rushed Garland, bleeding from great wounds in the head. He was barely alive, but he managed to tell a story of an assault made on him by Edwards.

He was taken to a hospital and Edwards was placed under arrest. He had nothing to say; no excuse to offer for the murderous assault, and Garland was too seriously wounded to talk at any length.

This story was spread abroad, and it reached the notice of the relatives of the Darbys. Their disappearance had been mysterious to their people. No hint of why they should take such sudden departure had been given, and nothing had been heard of them since the sale of their grocery store. The relatives knew that Edwards had bought the store, and when the news of his assault on the other grocer was heard they determined on an investigation.

The police, at their request, entered the store formerly occupied by the Darbys. Nothing was amiss downstairs in the store, but upstairs in the living rooms the whole story was told. Two rooms were literally splashed with blood. Excited by this discovery, and certain that a great crime was to be revealed, the police searched the premises over for the bodies without finding the slightest trace of them. The blood stained walls were the only evidences of a crime.

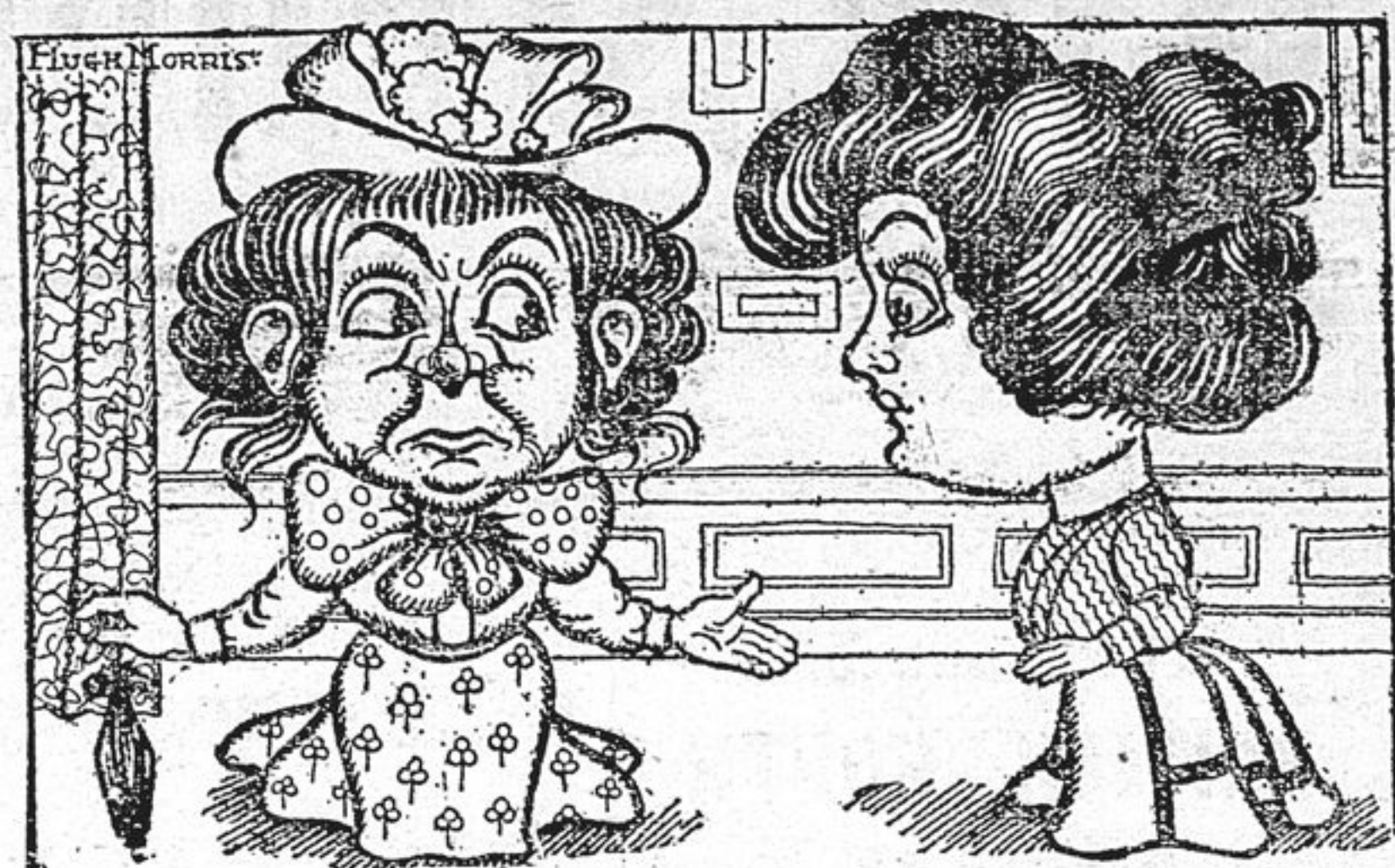
Suddenly it occurred to one to make a search of the premises in Leyton, although they were miles away from the grocery store, where it was supposed the crime had been committed. That revealed the remaining evidences. In the garden of Edwards' residence were found the dismembered bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Darby and their baby.

### CRIME TO SECURE SHOP.

With that discovery the rest of the evidence fastening the guilt on Edwards came rapidly. It soon became evident that he had determined on the murder of the Darbys to secure their shop without payment of the price agreed on. With this purpose in mind he had entered the living rooms quietly one day. There he found Mrs. Darby with her baby in her arms. Stealing up behind her he brought down on her head a heavy iron bar which he had carried with him for the purpose.

Just as he did so she became aware that some one was in the room with her. The first blow did not kill her, and Edwards had to strike again. As he did so she screamed, and the cry alarmed her husband, who was downstairs. Before he could reach her Edwards had completed his work and had rushed into the adjoining room to meet Darby, who was just coming upstairs. Before the startled grocer understood what was happening Edwards had struck him with the bar.

Undismayed by the blow, although blood was pouring down his face, Darby, who was a muscular young fellow, grappled the murderer. They fought about the room, but Darby's wound weakened him, Edwards soon was able to strike again, and the second sweeping blow with the heavy bar killed his antagonist.



"How many ways can you serve meat?"  
"Three, mum."  
"What are they?"  
"Well done, rare, and raw."

### KILLED THE BABY.

The killing of the baby was then a necessity, and Edwards accomplished this by strangling the little one with a handkerchief. To hide his crime it was necessary to remove the bodies. He hit upon the idea of carrying them to his own home in Leyton, many miles away. He dismembered the bodies, using a fine saw for the purpose. Then he packed the parts in boxes and late in the night he took his grocery wagon and made the trip to his own residence.

There he interred the boxes. This done, he returned to the grocery store and opened it for business with as much calmness as if his acquisition of it had been by a plain, honest business transaction.

If his small ambition had stopped there it might have been that his occupation of the store never would have been questioned. His account of the disappearance of the Darbys might have been accepted, and, as no suspicion of misdealing would have been aroused against him, their relatives might never have undertaken the investigation which revealed the crime.

He was ambitious—even though it were only in the green grocer line. And his ambition proved his undoing. Having secured possession of the one grocer shop by the easy method of murdering three people, he undertook the acquisition of another in the same way.

### GAINING SHOPS BY MURDER.

In carrying out this plan he nearly murdered Garland. Had his blows been better directed he might have been successful again for a short while, although it is probable that the continued disappearance of the people with whom he had dealings might have led to an investigation of his methods.

In hiding his crime he had adopted some methods of small cunning which were in a measure unique. To turn suspicion from his garden, in which he intended to bury the victims, he had engaged some gardeners to spade it up. He announced to the neighbors his intention of planting the space in flowers. Some of this work had been done when he brought the boxes there, and the fact that earth was thrown up did not attract attention. The gardeners spaded over the place and nothing was thought of the proceeding.

One feature which suggests an idea which Poe would have been quick to utilize in working his ghastly material into a tale saturated with superstition and supernatural horror was furnished by a small curly black dog owned by the Darbys.

### FAITHFUL DOG POINTS TO MURDER.

When the search for the murdered people led the police to Edwards' Leyton residence and they had entered the garden they found this little dog sitting over the upturned earth under which his master was buried. It was nearly starved and was howling pitifully. It had followed the murderer on his midnight trip to Leyton with his ghastly burden of dismembered bodies and skulking around until after the interment, had taken his position over their grave, where he staid until the police found the evidences of the crime. By prowling in the neighborhood he had managed to find sufficient food to keep him alive.

Garland is expected to recover, and Edwards' trial will be taken up as soon as his proposed victim has recovered sufficiently to testify against him.

### WHY HE DIDN'T CALL.

"You don't call on Miss Cutting any more, I hear, Blobber."  
"No."  
"Did she reject you?"  
"Not exactly, but when I first began calling there was a mat at the door with the word 'Welcome' woven in it, and a motto on the wall that read 'Let us love one another.' Later I noticed that the door mat was changed for one that said 'Wipe your feet,' and a motto declaring that 'Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise,' had the place of the other one."

### THE HOTTEST PLACE.

La Guaira, which has been mentioned in the telegrams from Venezuela, is one of the claimants to the distinction of being the hottest place on earth. Day and night, winter and summer, the thermometer is said to register 100 degrees in the shade.

### NERVOUS ORATORS.

Feelings of Some Great Names Before Making a Speech.

Great orators are almost invariably nervous with apprehension about to make an important speech. Luther, to his last years, trembled when he entered the pulpit; the same is true of Robert Hall.

John B. Gough, the great temperance orator, confessed that he was always in a tremor when coming before an audience.

Senator Frye, of Maine, said he never got up to speak before an audience without a tremor of fear. Many of the leaders of the House of Commons have given similar testimony.

Canning said he could always tell in advance when he was about to make one of his best speeches, by a chill running through him, caused by a fear of failure.

Lord Derby, father of the present earl, when a young man, was one of the best speakers in Parliament. He was known as the "Prince Rupert of debate," and seemed so self-possessed as to be incapable of embarrassment. But he said: "When I am going to speak my throat and lips are as dry as those of a man who is going to be hanged." He also told Sir Archibald Alison that "he never rose to speak, even in an afternoon dinner assembly, without experiencing a certain degree of nervous tremor, which did not go off till he warmed to the subject."

It is recorded of Cicero that "he shuddered visibly over his whole body when he first began to speak." In the "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin, we are told that he did not prepare his speeches. "Though like all great orators he never rose to speak without nervous emotion, this in no way interfered with his power of thinking as he spoke, and calling into play the fittest language to express what he thought. The intensity with which his intellect worked became contagious. He got his hearers' minds within his grasp; he made them think with him, see things with the same clearness as he himself saw them, and so led them insensibly up to his conclusions."

Tierney, whom Lord Macaulay calls one of the most fluent debaters ever known, said he never rose in Parliament without feeling his knees knock together. It is one of the compensations of Nature that the nervous temperament which occasions the trembling is also one of the causes of oratorical success. In fact, it may almost be said that no one can be a great orator or a really effective speaker who does not experience this feeling.

### A MUSICAL HEART.

Professor Reitter has introduced to the Society for Internal Medicine in Vienna, a woman with a musical heart. For the past four years she has suffered from palpitation, and about eighteen months ago she noticed for the first time a peculiar singing noise in her breast, which was also audible to other persons and rose and fell in strength and pitch. The sound is said to be due to malformation of the heart valves which sets up vibration.

### NEWEST HAT INVENTION.

The newest invention is a hat which salutes ladies automatically. By means of clockwork the poor man who is too fatigued to raise his hat to a lady friend is able to escape any imputation of impoliteness. He has simply slightly to incline his head and the hat raises itself gracefully. On his head resuming the perpendicular the hat goes back to its proper position. Of course, the owner has to wind up the hat every night like a watch.

### A SHOCK-PROOF SUIT.

Sir Humphrey Davy put a wire-gauze envelope around the miner's lamp, and thus removed the greatest danger of fire-damp explosions. Professor Artemieff, of the Kief University, Russia, has devised a suit of clothes, likewise made of wire-gauze, which will protect the wearer from electric shocks of every kind. Wearing such a suit he received a shock from a condenser charged to 150,000 volts, and attracted sparks more than a yard long with his hands, without burning himself in the least.