



The Housewife's Corner



Selected Recipes.

Spanish Salad.—Four large cucumbers, one bunch of celery, three large onions, four large tomatoes, two heads of lettuce, three green peppers; chop all separately very fine, then mix together and season with a tablespoonful of vinegar, juice of one lemon and salt and pepper to taste.

Grape Catsup.—To each 5 pints of grapes allow 1 pound of sugar, 1/2 pint of vinegar, and 1/2 ounce each of mace, cloves and cinnamon. Boil sugar and vinegar 15 minutes; heat the pulp and skin, let them cool, then rub through a colander and add to the vinegar and sugar, cooking about 15 minutes more. Bottle and seal while hot.

Sweep Grape Pickle.—Allow 4 pounds of sugar and 1 quart of vinegar to 7 pounds of grapes. Tie mixed spices, cloves, cinnamon, mace and all-spice in a thin bag and cook with the syrup. Pour the latter, thick and boiling, on the grapes. Pour off and reheat this syrup and pour again on fruit for 2 successive days; then seal.

Black Bean Soup.—Soak two cups of beans over night. Boil until soft enough to mash through colander; after adding one quart of stock, half cup of tomato catsup, one sliced onion, salt and pepper and pinch of summer savory. When the seasoning is cooked in, cut lemon in three slices and float on top as it is served at the table.

Honey Fruit Cake.—Half cup of sugar, half cup of honey, half cup of sour milk and quarter cup of shortening, two cups of flour, half cup of raisins, half cup of walnut meats, one egg and one teaspoonful of soda. Spices to taste. Do not use too much spice or it will spoil the nice honey flavor. This will keep a long time and is very nice.

Japanese Chocolate Cake.—One-half cup of grated chocolate, 1 1/2 cups of granulated sugar, half cup of butter, four eggs, 1 1/4 cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, and one cup of sweet milk. Cook half of the milk with the chocolate, until it is as thick as cream; cream butter and sugar, add yolks of eggs beaten light; then add milk, flour and whites of eggs, a little at a time. Last add the chocolate and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in layers.

Orange Custard.—Juice of 10 oranges, 1 1/2 cups of sugar, yolks of 10 eggs, 1 pint of cream. Put the juice and the sugar on to boil in a double boiler; when boiling, skim it carefully and set aside to cool. Beat the yolks of eggs very light and add the juice of oranges; beat the cream also to a froth; then return the orange juice and beaten yolks to the fire and heat slowly, stirring until thick; add cream and pour into cups. Serve cold.

Beef, Tomato Gravy.—Put lump of butter size of walnut in saucpan, and two onions cut fine, brown slightly, stirring with fork; cut up in pieces two pounds of any good lean beef, and brown in more butter if there is not enough fat to the meat. Add water, salt and pepper to taste, and one can of tomatoes strained; boil until tender, adding water to make enough for about six people; thicken with whole wheat flour.

Beef Tamales.—Boil one pound of beef and pour over it some hot fat. Scald thoroughly one quart of meal, adding one teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of lard. Cut off the upper end of the corn shucks and put to boil in cold water; let scalded meal and shucks cool off, chop the beef fine and season to taste with salt and chili powder. Put a thin layer of the meal on the shucks (leaving shuck enough to turn ends and the sides under), then put a small quantity of meat in the centre. Put a few shucks in the bottom of pot to prevent scorching, and pack in the tamales, placing a weight on top. Cover with boiling water, adding one tablespoonful each of lard and chili powder.

Chicken Tamales.—Take two quarts of yellow dried corn, boil in water mixed with a half cup of lime. When well cooked, wash thoroughly and grind the corn on a matata (mill) three times until it is very fine. Boil two medium-sized chickens until quite tender; cool, then cut in small pieces. Mix with the corn enough water in which the chicken has been boiled to make it soft, and add about two cups of lard. Season with a little salt, and knead thoroughly. Remove the seeds from three red chilis, and roast in a moderate oven for a few seconds. Take out and place in tepid water; then grind on metata several times, together with almost a head of garlic. In a stewing pan place some lard (about a tablespoonful); when hot, drop in one onion cut fine and a tablespoonful of flour; let cook a moment, then drop in the chilis. Then cut the chicken, a cupful of seeded raisins, a cupful of stoned olives and salt and pepper to taste; let come to a boil and cool.

gently for one hour. Any other meat may be used if desired.

Useful Hints.

Use paper bags for covering pitchers with food in them.

Medicine stains can almost always be dissolved by alcohol.

A milk bottle opener is a handy thing to have in the kitchen.

Peas to be tender should be boiled slowly, with the lid partly off the saucpan.

A glass measuring cup and glass lemon squeezes should be found in every kitchen.

When you can't find a bodkin a safety pin run through the end of the tape or ribbon will answer.

Table silverware and unlined silver mesh bags can be cleaned by soaking half an hour or more in sour milk.

To remove paint from clothing, saturate the spots with ammonia and turpentine, mixed, and then wash out in soapsuds.

Do not forget, when making meat pies, to put in also raw potatoes, tomatoes or hard-boiled eggs. This saves the meat.

Cornstarch is the best for starching cuffs and collars; wheat starch for delicate dresses; rice starch for fine French lingerie.

A steaming hot dish of baked or boiled macaroni dressed with cream and grated cheese is a very good substitute for meat.

When jam assumes a "sugary" appearance, stand it in the oven until the sugar has melted, and when cool it will be ready for use.

Instead of adding bluing to water in which lace has been rinsed, try making the final rinsing in milk; it gives a lovely creamy tone to the lace.

A simple potato salad is made with slices of cold boiled potato, some chopped chive or onion leaves, salad dressing and a sprinkling of fine parsley.

A mixture of half a teaspoon tartar emetic, one teaspoon sugar and three tablespoonfuls water in a dish where ants congregate will speedily drive them away.

The water in which asparagus is cooked should never be thrown off, as it contains a large amount of nutrition and makes excellent cream of asparagus soup.

Two tablespoonfuls of paraffin mixed with a bucket of boiling water with which tables are to be scrubbed will make them beautifully white and smooth.

To clean doormats, put the mat into a bath of soapy water and scrub with a hard scrubbing brush. Then rinse well in cold water, standing it up to dry.

A few drops of vinegar will keep potatoes white, if put in as soon as they begin to boil, and when boiling fish, a few drops of vinegar hardens the fish and helps to keep it whole.

Every cellar should have many shelves for the convenience of the housekeeper. There should be one or two hanging shelves. By this means the cellar may be kept in order and sanitary.

TRICKS OF THE BRAIN.

Experiments Made During Abnormal Periods.

A French sergeant who was wounded in the head in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 had abnormal times, which lasted about thirty hours, during which he felt and smelt nothing, although his appetite was normal. During these abnormal periods certain experiments were made with him, and one of these was the writing of an unseen letter, the writer's hand being hidden by a special screen.

Ten sheets of paper were placed under his hand, and he would commence to write. As he wrote the sheets would be removed one by one, until only the signature would appear on the last. That is to say, he would have written one page of writing on ten sheets. Then he would be asked to read his letter from the last sheet, blank with the exception of the signature. This he would do without missing a word, making corrections where necessary, and putting punctuation marks exactly in the right place as measured by the other sheets!

There is the case of a Scottish lawyer, who, having a perplexing case in hand, was observed by his wife to get up one night, go to a writing-desk in the bedroom, sit down, and write for a considerable time. Having carefully folded his document, he then opened his desk, put it away, and came back to bed.

Next morning he related a dream to his wife, in the course of which he had given an excellent expert opinion on the case at issue, no single point of which he could recall. Judge of his surprise when his wife led him to his desk, told him where to look, and dream document.

WITH RUSSIAN MACHINE GUNS



This picture was taken in a Russian trench near Brest Litovsk.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
OCTOBER 24.

Lesson IV.—Elisha's Heavenly Defenders, 2 Kings 6, 8-23. Golden Text: Psalm 34, 7.

I. Plotting Against Elisha (Verses 14-17).

Verse 8. The king of Syria—Probably Ben-hadad (see verse 24). Israel was in grave danger at this time. Syria was a powerful and determined foe.

In such and such a place—This expression is like that of "somewhere" now seen in so many reports of a battle after the account thereof has passed the censor's hands.

9. The man of God sent unto the king of Israel—Although the kings were inimical to the prophets, the latter did not forsake their sovereigns. The prophets knew that without God's guidance Israel and her kings could not survive.

10. Not once nor twice—But several times. Elisha's advice was always good. The Syrians claimed it was based on actual knowledge (see verse 12).

11. Which of us is for the king of Israel?—The king of Syria had been frustrated so many times in his plans that he thought he had a traitor in his camp.

21. Nay, my lord, O king; but Elisha—The story of Naaman was known. It was natural for a quick-witted soldier to remember Elisha's cure, and to relate this power of the prophet to the seemingly miraculous way in which every military move of the Syrian king was anticipated and frustrated.

13. Go and see—That is, spy out. Dothan—Mentioned in the Old Testament only here and in Gen. 37, 17. According to tradition, it was only twelve miles from Samaria, which shows how far into the country of Israel the Syrians had penetrated.

II. The Mountain Full of Horses (Verses 14-17).

14. Horses, and chariots, and a great host; and they came by night—An exceedingly large host to come after one undefended man. To make sure, the night time was chosen.

15. How shall we do?—Not a question for instructions or advice, but a cry of despair.

16. They that are with us—The present tense is used by the prophet. To him the angelic protectors were always apparent.

17. Open his eyes—Elisha's concern for the young man was so great that he was unmindful of the many men waiting to waylay him.

18. Round About Elisha—Dothan stood on an eminence, and so the summit could be thus encircled, and the barrier against the Syrians appears complete.

Tobacco Growing in France.

The cultivation of tobacco in France is strictly controlled by the national Government. Licenses are issued to communes or districts authorizing the cultivation of tobacco on a specific area. This area is then allotted to certain growers, and from the planting to the gathering of the crop every plant is under the supervision of government officials. As the government is the sole purchaser of the leaf when grown, it thus maintains a practical control over the amount that may be raised in a year. No bounty is given for growing of tobacco according to the amount grown and sold.

FEARS OF GREAT MEN.

"Bobs" Was Afraid of Cats, and Peter the Great, Water.

A peculiar sense of fear is associated with many different creatures and things. Lord Roberts, for instance, was afraid of cats. He would not have a cat in the room where he was sitting. On one occasion, when asked out to dinner, his host rather doubted the existence of his fear and concealed a cat in the ottoman in the dining-room. Dinner was announced and served, but the chief guest seemed ill at ease and at last declared his inability to go on eating, as he was sure there was a cat in the room.

A pretended search was made, but disclosed no trace of the animal. The famous soldier persisted in his declaration. Finally the host, realizing that he was causing "Bobs" great discomfort, let the cat "out of the bag" and the ottoman at the same time and apologized for the annoyance caused.

Another famous man who was superstitious to the presence of cats was Henry III. of France. This monarch disliked them so intensely that he was known to faint at the sight of one. Two other great generals, Marshal Saxe, the French soldier, and the Duke of Schomberg, also held them in horror.

Peter the Great loathed the sight of water. He could scarcely be persuaded to cross a bridge, and if compelled to do so would sit in his carriage, with closed windows, bathed in perspiration. Fear of the River Moser, which flowed through his palace garden, prevented him ever seeing its beauty.

Julius Caesar, to whom the shout of thousands of the enemy were but sweet music, was mortally afraid of the sound of thunder, and always wanted to hide underground whenever a thunderstorm hovered over his army.

SCIENTIFIC SURGERY.

Newly Discovered Curative Principles in the Present War.

The encouraging feature of the war news that probably will constitute a special memorial in the history of the present conflict is the statistics of the number of wounded who recover if once they are placed in a position to obtain the benefit of surgical measures. Infection prevails in army wounds. Antiseptics have been found unavailing to a great degree except for superficial wounds, but the advance in bacteriological pathology has made some very potent remedies available.

Sir Almoth Wright, to whom modern medicine owes so much for the discovery of remedial reactions within the body to bacterial toxic processes, recently received one of the prizes of the French Academy because of the magnificent effects noted from these newly discovered curative principles in the present war. French surgeons have now followed up his discovery by the invention of a polyvalent serum that is eminently life saving.

The reports from both sides in the western war area seem to indicate that by far the greater part of the wounded not only recover but actually return to service. For some months the ratio of such recoveries to deaths has been nearly as high as eight to one. The statistics of the surgical history of the war is to be one of the most valuable contributions to the story of human experience with infected wounds.

Boiling to death used to be a form of capital punishment in England. Eight olive-trees on the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem are known to be over eight hundred years old.

The Fur Trade in Canada

"The fur trade has passed through the most remarkable year in history," said John Hallam, the Toronto fur merchant. "Before the war 65 to 75 per cent. of all the raw fur caught in Canada and the United States was annually exported to Europe; the two largest fur markets of the world being London, England, and Leipzig, Germany. Shortly after the war broke out the export of furs to Germany from the United States was rendered very difficult by the activity of the English fleet, while the decree against trading with the enemy prohibited exports to Germany from Canada and the British Possessions.

"The fall of 1914 found great stocks of raw furs in London, so that there was no demand for American furs from that quarter, while many dealers in the United States and Canada had large stocks of raw furs in their warehouses which they had failed to ship to the London June sales of 1914, owing to the poor outlook for obtaining reasonable prices, which preceded that sale, while the results of the June sale proved that their fears were only too well grounded. Leipzig fur merchants, who previously were very heavy purchasers at the London sales, having large stocks of raw fur on hand, attempted to have the June sales of 1914 postponed, and on refusal of the London merchants to grant their request, a boycott of the members of the Fur Merchants' Association at Leipzig was instituted under a heavy penalty for any member of the Association who purchased raw furs directly or indirectly at the June sales of that year.

"This fact, taken with the large offerings of furs and the lack of purchasers, resulted in a heavy decline in prices compared with the prices realized for the same class of furs one year earlier; the result being that many fur dealers withdrew their stocks from the sales, and the war coming on shortly afterwards, left vast quantities of furs unsold on the London market, while the American dealers were also well stocked up with raw furs. Business in all lines was in a more or less demoralized condition; many men were out of employment, both in the United States and Canada, and the outlook for the sale of manufactured furs in America was far from promising, so that the raw fur dealers were at a loss to know whether they would be able to find a market for the furs they purchased or not."

"Owing to these facts, some raw fur dealers withdrew from the market for the time being, while others readjusted their prices as far as possible to meet the new unprecedented conditions, and purchased such furs as were offered them for sale. Manufacturers of fur garments and retailers bought only on a hand-to-mouth

basis, fearing to lay in their usual stocks, owing to the unsettled conditions then prevailing. Articles appeared in the papers advising trappers not to set out their traps, stating that there would be no market for their raw furs, all of which naturally tended to demoralize business of all kinds, and especially the fur trade.

"The ruling prices were lower than they had been for several years, but were decidedly higher than they were some fifteen or twenty years ago. This gave the general public an opportunity to purchase manufactured furs at very reasonable prices, and had a stimulating effect on the retail trade, as the public were thus enabled to purchase American-caught furs at prices they had formerly been forced to pay for inferior imported furs, thus opening a new avenue for the sale of American furs, which aided the dealer in disposing of his stocks, and the trapper in securing reasonable prices for his catch. This was especially noticeable in Canada, as the war tax of 7 1/2 per cent. placed on all furs imported into Canada made it an object for Canadian manufacturers to purchase Canadian-caught furs with which to supply the Canadian trade.

"The result of the increased consumption of American-caught furs in the United States and Canada has tended to use up the accumulated stocks that were in the hands of the dealers at the time the war broke out. Business has assumed a more settled condition, manufacturers have bought heavily and retailers have bought their usual stocks of manufactured furs, so that the present raw fur season opens with no great accumulation in the hands of the dealers, and the market is practically cleared ready for the new-caught skins to be absorbed in the ordinary course of trade.

"Under these conditions we can only look forward to a prosperous season for all concerned. The consumer will purchase American-caught furs at comparatively low prices, this stimulates the demand of the retailer from the manufacturer, the manufacturer from the raw fur dealer, and the raw fur dealer from the trapper, consequently we expect that the prices which will prevail during the coming raw fur season will be fully as high on all articles, and considerably higher on some articles, than were paid during the past year, and while they may not be as high as the prices that prevailed for several years when values of raw furs were inflated, yet they will be sufficiently high to amply recompense the trapper for his efforts in securing the valuable fur-bearing animals, and the larger catch which he will undoubtedly have, will materially assist in increasing the size of the trapper's bank account."

JAPANESE DOGS BEHAVE.

Coming Coronation of Emperor Causing Reform Among Canines.

Indicative of the minute care taken by the Japanese to prevent untoward happenings on the occasion of the coronation next November, it may be noted that the police authorities have decided to kill all vicious and stray dogs in the prefectures through which His Majesty will travel during the ceremonies. All the dogs in Japan are, therefore, on their good behavior and reformed and repentant dogs are reported daily in great numbers. The police have already killed 374 irreclaimable dogs in Kyoto—the bad kiyus of Kyoto.

The Imperial Household Department has already procured from the Sanryusha at Okazaki in Aichi prefecture three kan of the best raw silk, with which the ceremonial dress of the Emperor at the coronation this fall will be woven. At the Sanryusha silk-worm rearing room, the selected silk worms were reared with utmost care. The raw silk was reeled and was sent recently to the Imperial Household Department through the Aichi Prefectural Office. On Sunday the cleaning work was started in the reel room. Forty girls wearing white working clothes were employed. The working girls began their work in the morning at 6 o'clock and finished at 4 o'clock.

LEGALLY AN OUTLAW.

Old Sentence Revived in Case of Man Who Ran Away.

A curious ancient penalty was revived in a sentence passed on an accused person in Scotland. John McArthur, a Glasgow dealer, did not appear with two other defendants, who were accused of stealing stolen jewelry valued at over \$10,000. The other men surrendered to their bail at the Edinburgh High Court and were found not guilty and discharged.

McArthur did not appear, having fled from the jurisdiction of the court, and a sentence of outlawry was pronounced by the Judge. This means that he is put outside the protection of the law, is banished from Scotland, and any goods or land he may have are forfeited. He can, however, at any time submit to the jurisdiction of the law that he has defied.

Lord Rosebery is averse to pink. The sight of a lady in a pink dress has caused him to lose the thread of his argument in a political speech.

WORRIES WHICH WORKED.

How Fortunes Were Made Through Accidents.

Trivial mishaps have often led to fortune; good has often come out of seeming evil; joy out of sorrow. Alfred Nobel was assisting in his father's factory at Stockholm in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine. One day he found that a cask of the stuff had leaked badly, and its contents got mixed with the silicious sand used as packing. It suggested to him the method of preparing a safe and manageable explosive, and the result was dynamite, says London Answers.

It was the burning of a starch factory on the banks of the Liffey that first revealed the adhesive qualities of scorched starch with water, and introduced to the world a new and cheap gum.

A Limerick tobaccoist believed himself to be ruined by a fire that destroyed his shop. Several tins of snuff had been in the fire, subjected to great heat. Curiosity prompted him to open one, and his fortune was made. That scorched snuff ousted every other brand!

Visitors to the "pictures" will be familiar with the method which used to be in vogue in Good King George's day, of sprinkling wet ink with sand from a sort of pepper-box. Well, one day some ordinary paper was being made, when a workman forgot the size which ought to have been mixed with it to give it surface. The whole batch was ruined; but shortly afterwards the paper-maker wanted to write a note, and, thinking it good enough for the purpose, used a piece of the sizeless paper. To his great annoyance the ink ran all over.

Suddenly the idea of its utility flashed across his mind. He at once started to advertise his new blotting-paper, and the demand was so great that the mill ceased making ordinary paper, and concentrated on blotting-paper.

The inventor of the automatic system of signalling was, when a boy, an attendant at a spirit-rapping seance. He found that the table stood on two brass rails running across the stage, and at once suspected electricity. Taking a piece of insulated wire, the ends of which were open, he laid it across the two brass rails. The spirit ceased to rattle! Years after, when a signal engineer, this early experiment in track-circuiting came to his mind. It was then that he made use of the principle for the protection of trains.

III.
London, Eng., Sept. 22.—
The principle that we should act up to the end of the war applied to the industrial than the sphere. It applies to every element of national supply—the culturist, to the transport, the skilled factory hand, the employer and his machines, labor. The activities of human beings can be controlled and directed to a single through the impalpable which willing and loyal discipline in essence exact, obedience to the war time the nation, its work properly, must, in army, put itself under discipline not to be done by law. The cannot give orders to every as to how he should employ to the end of the war. No vice in industry must be primarily by public opinion national unity of Germany their efficiency and subordination of all person or class to the success of war, is not due to fear of punishment, but imposed national discipline and encouraged by Government in its essence of popular duty in this country unity will only come through discipline similarly self-imposed until every farmer, ever, every farmer, resolves ever will serve his country the day of its trial, what cost, that we shall get off civilization and inner peace.
This spirit is specially introduce in the industry. Unfortunately the war has British Isles at the crisis of danger between capital and industry itself has become trench warfare in which won or retained only after desperate fighting. In a to a large proportion of tion duty to the State is most forgotten in the mo claims of duty to their edly another and more r intervened, with an im mand on both sides to ab strife and bend all their increasing the output of This they have so far be do. The ill-feeling betw ers and labor is not ab side will make much adva compromise, and, in d strikes still occur, and the supplies is grievously o the industrial sphere the no united front to the fo festly shared by both; fundamentally the reason The war is not to be all danger the positions the the industrial battle-gr rights of property are no usly infringed, the rig are not to be seriously in during the war. Neith is willing to make the sac and inevitably be made one and all to do their o in the war.
It is obviously diffic armies to suspend their to substitute spontaneou getic co-operation for and suspicion. It is, th business of the State to terms of a temporary which, by guaranteeing as far as possible the their own positions aft will justify it in calling combine to increase the munitions to the utmost tent victory is won. ples of the settlement ar to see. On the one ha war profits, of whatever is, profits over and abov of the pre-war rate—m from private pockets first of the State, so that ever feel that if he is worki is working for the Sta private gain. On the right to strike and r stricting output must b so that the output can be the maximum which eff zation and hard work c No settlement, howe ed, can be expected to r conditions when the wa war itself is changing nently. The totally n world in which we sha change them still mo best will in the world e ven again be as they h even if they could, the sides will incur a los of what they have fo these years, by absolus their own industrial s war, is precisely the s they ought to make fo their fellows and the cause for which we star we look at the proble of view of our own n never do our duty. Th gone to the front hav all. It is for those wh kind to offer no less, we approach the indu in the spirit that we w will most help to win difficulties will vani straight and narrow ro to victory will become There is a third spher have already to go on vic Victory in this w