About the ....House

USEFUL RECIPES.

Chicken Salad.—For the chicken salad buy fowl rather than chicken, and let boil until tender, in as little water as possible. Cut the cold boiled fowl in one-half inch cubes. A five pound fowl should yield three cups of dice, and two fowls of this size ought to serve a company of twenty-four. To six cups of meat cubes add eight cups of celery cubes. To prepare celery, wash in cold water, scrape to remove stringy portions, and cut in small pieces. It is much improved by being allowed to stand in cold water to become crisp and thoroughly chilled, then drained and dried between towels. As near serving-time as possible, moisten mixture with cream dressing. Mould on salad dishes, and garnish with the yolks of hard boiled eggs rubbed through a sieve, capers, and celery tips. The artistic garnishing of a salad should never be overlooked, as it adds much to its attractiveness.

Cream Dressing for Salad.—Now for the cream dressing, which is a pleasing substitute for mayonnaise, and much less expensive. Mix one tablespoon salt, one tablespoon mustard, one and one-half tablespoons sugar, two eggs slightly beaten, five tablespoons melted butter, and one and one-half cups melted cream; then add slowly one-half cup vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens; then strain and cool.

Salad Rolls.—Of course any milk or milk and water bread dough may be shaped and baked into rolls to serve with the salad, although Parker House Roll mixture, a richer dough, is decidedly preferable. Just a few words about the shaping. First make in small round biscuits, place in rows on a floured board, cover with a cloth, then with a pan, and let rise until light and well puffed. Flour the handle of a wooden spoon and make a deep crease in the middle of each biscuit, take up and press together the two parts thus made. Place closely in a buttered pan, cover, let rise again, and bake in a hot oven. The rolls may be baked in the morning and reheated when needed.

Bisque Ice Cream.—In serving ice cream, caterers allow one quart to each six guests. It must be remembered that cream swells in freezing. Therefore the following rule for bisque ice cream will furnish a sufficient quantity, if the one who does the serving plans aright. Mix two tablespoons flour, two cups of sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, and two eggs slightly beaten. Pour on, gradually, four cups scalded milk, and cook in a double boiler twenty minutes, stirring constantly at first. Should the custard chance to have a curdled appearance, it will all disappear in the freezing. When the mixture is cool, add two tablespoons vanilla, and two cups English walnut meats finely chopped. Freeze using three parts finely crushed ice to one rock salt. If a larger proportion of salt is used the mixture will freeze in a shorter time, but will be of a granular rather than a fine-grained consistency. Turn the crank slowly and steadily to expose as large a surface of the mixture as possible to ice and salt. After the mixture is frozen to a mush, the crank may be turned more rapidly, adding more ice and salt if needed. Never draw off the sat water until the freezing is accomplished. It must be remembered that it is the salt water that effects the freezing. After the freezing, draw off the water, remove the dasher, and with a large spoon pack the cream as solidly as possible. Put cork in opening of cover, then put on cover. Repack freezer, using four measures of ice to one measure of salt. Place over top newspapers or a piece of carpet until serving time is at hand.

Salted Almonds.—Home-made salted almonds are, to my mind, more delicious than those ordinarily bought at the confectioner's. Blanch one pound almonds and dry on a towel. The blanching of almonds is a simple task. Simply cover with boiling water, and let stand five minutes; drain, cover with cold water, and then the skins may be easily rubbed off. Put one-third cup lard in a sauce pan. When hot, put in almonds to cover bottom of pan and fry until delicately browned, stirring constantly to keep the almonds in motion. Remove with a spoon or small skimmer, taking up as little grease as possible, drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt. Repeat until all are fried. Cool and keep in a covered dish in a dry place until needed.

Coffee.—Always make in a granite-pot. A sufficient quantity for twenty-four would better be made in two two-quart coffee-pots. There are but few households where one of larger capacity could be found, and the two smaller ones do just as well. Now for the recipe for one pot, which needs but to be repeated for the second. Scald the coffee-pot. Wash one egg, break, and beat slightly. Add one-half cup water, the crushed shell, and one and one-half cups ground coffee. Turn into the coffee-pot, add six-cups boiling water, and stir thoroughly. Place on front of range and let boil three minutes. The spout of the pot should be covered or stuffed with soft paper. Stir, and pour some in a cup to be sure that the spout is free from grounds. Return to coffee-pot and repeat. Add one-half cup of cold water which perfects the clearing. Place on back of range, where coffee will not boil, until serving-time. Serve in after-dinner coffee-cups, with cut sugar. This reception coffee is made half as strong again as the ordinary coffee used for the breakfast beverage.

SWINGING SHELVES.

Are a great convenience, occupy no room when not in use, and are made at a trifling cost. Shelves may be placed over the sink and over other large wall spaces. These will provide a place for the clock, cook books, tradesman's order books, etc. The broad window seats where a few pots of herbs may be grown, makes the kitchen still more attractive. Herbs seem to grow better there than in any other part of the house and the conveniences of having fresh parsley, tarragon, etc., at hand when needed will abundantly repay one for one's trouble. There should be two chairs in the kitchen, also a scuttle table with a box seat which may be so adjusted as to provide an ironing table, or a comfortable seat, and the box seat may be used as a receptacle for kitchen lore, domestic science magazines, etc. The kitchen should be provided with a good clock, a calendar, a thermometer, a slate for memorandums, and wherever there are jogs in the walls these spaces may be converted into shallow cupboards for small utensils, duster, brooms, brushes, etc., protecting them from the dust. Such spaces are as found alongside of chimney may be utilized in this way. Tablets, pencils, a pin-cushion, large and small needles, a spool of No. 8 cotton for trussing poultry or game, a ball of cord; a waste-paper basket should be found under the kitchen table where scraps of paper, short pits of string and any and all litter might be thrown. This basket may be of the half-bushel fruit baskets that are so plentiful during fruit season, or it may be of wire. A towel rack fastened to the wall, which may be dropped back flat against the wall when not in use, is a convenience. A small step-ladder, that may be so adjusted as to serve the purpose of both chair and ladder will be found a great comfort when something is to be got down from the high shelves. Bracket and roller for roller towels must be placed convenient to the sink. A covered galvanized iron garbage pail and ash barrel, are both absolutely necessary and should be just outside of the kitchen door for convenience sake, and both should be protected from the weather by some means of shelter, and only ashes placed in one and dry garbage in the other. The latter should be thoroughly cleansed, and should be scalded at least three times a week with a strong solution of sal soda.

CURED LONG AGO BUT STILL CURED

S. KERNOHAN'S INCURABLE DISEASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Five Doctors Agreed There Was no Hope for Him, But He Has Been Strong and Well for Years.

Gelert, Ont., Sept. 7—(Special).—The wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills published almost daily, recall the case of Samuel Kernohan, of this place. It is years now since he was cured, but as he is still cured it is well worth recalling the facts, and Mr. Kernohan delights to relate them.

"Some time in December, 1893," he says, "I was taken sick and laid up for fourteen months. During my confinement to my house and to my bed, I was attended at various times by five doctors. Three of them decided that my disease was incurable, Floating Kidney, and two of them that it was Spinal Disease. All agreed on one thing—that my case was incurable.

"When my money was all gone, as a matter of necessity and as my last hope I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had only taken three boxes when I was able to walk about. I took in all, eighteen boxes, when I was entirely cured and quite able to work.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best friend I ever found."

FOOD FOR THE NERVOUS.

As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of nervous people, as nutritious juices go into the brine to a great extent. Fish of all kinds is good for them. Raw eggs, contrary to the common opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been well cooked. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia and nervous starting from sleep, and sensations of falling, can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint a meal, and take four times daily. People with weakened nerves require frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. It aids the digestion of these by making it soluble, and seems to have a direct tonic effect.

Even the people who are always expecting the worst to happen may sometimes be disappointed.

BIG RAILWAY STATIONS

SOME VERY LARGE ONES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The most Remarkable Is at Crewe —An Immense Station at Edinburgh.

Whatever may be said against the British railway companies, it cannot be alleged that they have not provided us with fine railway stations says London Tit-Bits. Twenty-five stations, picked at random in this country, have an area of 618½ acres, almost as great as that of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens together. Perhaps the most remarkable of all these stations is that at Crewe.

Great and costly works are now in progress to enable the North-Western Company to deal efficiently with its enormous traffic at that point. The new goods station is now completed, and the alterations in the passenger station have just been begun. The old station, including the goods and passenger area, covered ninety-three acres; now it has an area of 223 acres.

In the new goods station the space roofed in is 40,000 square feet, or eight acres; there are 220 sidings, with a length of thirty-one miles, and 4,000 waggons are made up and dispatched every day. On 130 acres newly acquired accommodation for 2,500 waggons at one time is provided, and these waggons extend over some eight miles of line.

Through the passenger station as many as 1,000 trains pass in twenty-four hours at Christmas time, and on an August Bank Holiday the number has been 1,250. The length of the station from one end to the other is two and a half miles, and there are also two and a half miles of platform in the passenger section, though that provision will be much extended when the works now in progress are complete.

Crewe will be a great station when this work is done, but the largest passenger station in the United Kingdom is neither Crewe nor Liverpool Street, as many suppose, but the Waverley Station at Edinburgh, which has also been enlarged enormously in the last few years. The extensions and reconstructions there have cost no less than $10,000,000. It covers an area now of twenty-three acres of which eleven and a half acres are under one roof.

There are two and three-quarter miles of platform, with seven main lines running through the station, and fifty-six dock roads and sidings. Alongside the platforms thirteen trains of ten coaches each can stand at one time, and the traffic is controlled by 600 signal and point levers. The reconstruction of this station was a work of great engineering difficulty, but it was made necessary by the growth in the traffic to the North.

New Street Station, Birmingham, is another station of similar character, with an area of thirteen acres, eight and three-quarter acres being roofed in. The platforms extend for nearly two miles; there are twelve through lines, and some 700 trains pass in and out in a single day.

Liverpool Street, which is the largest and, in many rerpects the busiest station in London, has an area of twenty-two and a half acres, of which six and a quarter acres are under roof. There are twenty lines of rails, and it is estimated that 100,000 people use the station every week-day. The traffic in and out is controlled by 424 signal-points and levers. Waterloo Station, with twelve platforms and an area of sixteen acres, holds the record for traffic, the number of trains and engines passing in and out in twenty-four hours being about 2,500.

For the sake of comparison some facts as to the size and traffic of other great stations may be given. Paddington Station, which was built by Brunel at a cost of $1,200,000 is one of the largest in London, the area for passenger and goods traffic being seventy acres. The Marylebone Station of the Great Central Company has a similar area, and there is one goods warehouse with a floor space of eleven acres. London Bridge covers eight acres, but the Brighton Station is even larger, and receives and dispatches 250 trains a day. In the sixteen acres of Euston Station there are fifteen platforms, some 1,000ft. long.

The area of King's Cross Station is almost as great, and St. Pancras Station is the largest in the country under a single-span roof. Broad Street has 13,000 square yards under roof, and deals with 630 trains a day. At Cannon Street over 1,000 trains and engines pass in and out daily during the twenty hours the station is open.

Outside London some of the largest stations are Victoria, Manchester which now has an area of thirteen and a half acres, fifteen platforms and nearly 800 trains a day, and is being greatly extended; the Central, Manchester, with an area of ten acres; the Central, Glasgow, with about ten acres, now being enlarged. St. Enoch's, in the same city, with thirteen and a half acres, and Carlisle, with seven acres. But the busiest station in this country, and perhaps in the world having regard to its very limited area, is Moorgate Street, on the Metropolitan Railway; nearly 1,000 trains pass in and out of it every day.

Miss Schreecher: "Papa is thinking of giving my voice a trial." Mr. Bluntleigh: "Well, I hope, for your sake, he'll not select a jury from among your neighbors."

Keep on the Right Side.

Discard the use of Japan Teas altogether they're a doctored make up at their best

"SALADA"

Natural Ceylon Green is of double strength, Delicious and "PURE."

Sealed Packets only—same form as the celebrated Black Teas of "Salada" brand.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

SEEDING WINTER WHEAT.

A rich soil is always desirable for winter wheat. The plant is a gross feeder and requires an abundant supply of feed for the largest yields. This does not necessarily mean that the ground must contain as much humus as corn ground, but it should be abundantly supplied with this material, in addition to phosphoric acid and potash. If soil is not naturally very rich and stable manure is available, supply as much of this as can be obtained. It can either be applied to the crop previous to wheat, or if well rotted, can be put on the ground just before plowing for wheat land. If not well rotted, the most satisfactory method of enriching the soil for wheat is to top-dress during the fall and winter, spreading quite evenly over the surface. In this way the available plant food in the manure is absorbed by the upper layers of soil and is ready for immediate use by the young plants.

Furthermore, this top-dressing is a first-class protection against the disastrous effect of winter freezes. Where it has been tried, it gave most excellent results. In some localities it may pay to supply phosphoric fertilizers, but this question each and every man must determine for himself, as it depends almost

WHOLLY UPON THE SOIL.

In most winter wheat sections it is of utmost importance that preparation of the ground be started as early as possible. Where wheat is to follow oats, barley, potatoes, field peas or some spring crop, get these out of the way as soon as possible, then plow the ground without delay. This cannot be done too early, for it is absolutely necessary that wheat land be well compacted before the seed is put in.

Summer or fall plowing of this kind need not be very deep. On some soils 5 inches is sufficient and it is seldom necessary to plow more than 5½ or 6. Some farmers get good results in plowing 4 inches deep. See that the ground is thoroughly plowed and that there is no skipping or "cutting and covering." As soon as plowed, it should be harrowed at least once, so as to create a soil mulch and to compact the land in such a way as to prevent free access to the air and a consequent loss of soil moisture.

The ground should be watched carefully, and just as soon as there is evidence of excessive evaporation of moisture go over the surface with some light instrument which will maintain the mulch. If weeds appear, these must be killed while small. This is an excellent way of getting rid of perennials. Do not allow the leaves to reach any size. By killing them at this stage the roots will not be able to give any nourishment and will consequently perish. This method is advised for getting rid of such persistent perennials as Canada thistle. Occasionally it may be necessary to use a disk or acme harrow in order to kill the weeds. In some fields, particularly foul, a spading harrow

MAY BE NECESSARY.

If the seedbed has been given this careful attention, it will be in excellent condition by September 10, at which time seeding may begin, unless there is danger of hessian fly. In this case delay seeding until the last of the month, or the first week in October. As a rule, however, where hessian fly is not present, early seeded fall wheat does best.

The seedbed at sowing time must be thoroughly pulverized and well compacted. If it is in this condition, the young plants will start vigorously and attain a good start before freezing weather sets in.

The seeding is best done, all things considered, with some kind of a press or disk drill. As a rule, press drills give satisfaction, particularly on light soils, during a dry autumn. If the season is very wet, the ordinary shoe drill answers very well. Of recent years, the disk drill has been exceedingly satisfactory and is becoming very widely used. If you contemplate purchasing a new drill, it would pay you to look into this matter very carefully. Use from one bushel to six pecks of good plump seed to the acre. Clean the seed thoroughly by running through a fanning mill, which will blow out all light and imperfect kernels and will screen out all small grains.

FALL FEED PROBLEMS.

Millet and buckwheat may be sown as emergency crops. Millet will germinate and grow with light rainfall and in high temperatures, and may be sown July 1, writes Mr. H. H. Cook. Buckwheat requires more soil moisture for germination, but will thrive at a lower average temperature. Both are low in feeding value, and I should not depend upon them to be regularly sown. Where soil conditions are favorable alfalfa stands above all known forage plants for the dairy cow. The almost impenetrable subsoils of the northern granitic region offer a serious drawback and I feel quite sure that underdrainage deep enough to break up these subsoils may be necessary to make its growth safe and sure. Securing a catch is almost assured, showing that the proper bacteria are not wanting, but when the roots begin their downward growth there follows the inevitable tendency to throw out in the spring.

Upon these soils I am sure we are not giving red clover a fair chance to compete with its cousin alfalfa. The feeding value is only slightly less. If cut early for soiling medium red clover will produce three good crops

UPON RICH SOIL.

It has the disadvantage of being biennial, but it is altogether surprising how persistent it will be if given a top dressing each winter with stable manure and supplied with potash in some form. If in the soil a top dressing of dissolved rock will bring it out. If not there, an annual dressing with the manure of 200 to 300 pounds muriate of potash costing $4 to $6 will pay liberal profit on the investment.

I begin to feel that a change of base upon our dairy farms is urgent. The old practice of leaving a sod almost indefinitely bred weeds and poverty. We have practised short rotation, and I think it may have been considered upon dairy farms an indication of up-to-dateness. Certainly there has been soil and crop improvement and a preparation for drouth and soiling crops for every emergency. The expense, however, is yearly increasing, and I am satisfied substantially the same results may be secured in another way, thereby saving the cost of such frequent breaking, which is yearly increasing with me and in northern New York

In sections where grass is not a natural crop, where the sod is thin frequent or biennial breaking is necessary. With us a field left entirely alone, will, if rich enough, grass over in two years. Is it, therefore not to be a wise practice to expend the extra force which must be put into labor or fertilizers into the latter alone and lengthen the rotation? This system will, perhaps, decrease the grain and corn output. After all, what crop will bring greater net return than two or three cuttings of clover and timothy, which will come in the

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR.

Forty dollars to $50 of milk per acre is easily obtained from such land. The question always comes back, can a crop be insured against drouth?

Crops are governed largely by rainfall. I know it is possible to grow one crop with very little rain. A well established clover seeding, if top-dressed during the winter, will grow and cover the ground in time to prevent direct evaporation. The mulch protection given by strawy manure is twofold, feeding the plant and holding moisture. This practice cannot be followed by those farmers who haul their manure in the spring after a goodly portion is wasted, and when it must depend upon summer rains for solution.

I am confident for our northern dairy sections, that the oat and pea, corn, alfalfa, and the emergency crops, like millet and buckwheat, must continue to be a source of supply for supplemental feeding. In connection with these we must begin to treat grass growing as a specialty and an art.

"Yes," said the wife's mother, "I see it was a mistake for my daughter to marry you at all. She is just as different from you in every respect as she can be." "Well, well," replied the great brute, "how you flatter me!"