About the House

NEW DISHES AND HOW TO COOK THEM.

Cheese Cake.—Press through a sieve one pound of cottage cheese, add the beaten yolks of four eggs and one cupful of granulated sugar, beaten together until light; two teaspoonfuls of flour, one of cinnamon, one level saltspoonful nutmeg, the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons. Add lastly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a deep pie-pan or in patty pans lined with rich pie crust. The cheese should be a little firm, never soft enough to be mushy. Serve cold.

Prune Dessert.—Select nice, large prunes, boil slowly until tender in a small quantity of water, adding one cup sugar to one pound of prunes. When cold remove stones and cover with whipped cream; place on ice. It make a delicious dessert with wafers.

Grape Soup.—Take six cups of hot water (not boiling), stir in slowly a half cup of sago, and add a four inch stick of cinnamon and a teacupful of seeded raisins. Boil one-half hour and stir frequently to prevent the sago from getting lumpy. Then add two cups of grape juice (preferably homemade), and sugar, and salt to taste. Let boil and it is ready to serve. This is for six people.

Chess Pie.—Line a pie plate with a nice crust and bake. Then put in the shell a thin layer of jelly, jam, or preserves. Then fill with the following, which has been stirred together thoroughly and cooked for five minutes: One pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, yolks of two eggs, one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and a piece of butter half the size of a hickory nut; flavor with a teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla and add a pinch of salt. Cover with a meringue made with the well beaten whites of the two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return to the oven and brown lightly.

Rice Pudding.—Half teacup rice, three pints milk. Simmer until rice is cooked soft; cool and beat five eggs, leaving out two whites; add one coffee cup sugar and one grated cocoanut. Stir in the rice and milk when cold and set it in the oven to bake. Take out as soon as the custard forms. Make meringue of the two whites of eggs and six tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten to still froth. Pile up on the top and return to the oven to brown. Eat hot or cold.

Sausage Roll.—Fry sausage, and take off the skin; or, if it is preferred, use sausage meat. Make rich biscuit dough; roll as thin as possible and spread on sausage. Bake brown. Use one link to a roll. It is good hot or cold.

Hoosier Goodies.—Sift two teaspoonfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, rub in one tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt, and a cup of milk; roll out to one-quarter of an inch in thickness; spread with melted butter; cover with thin layer of sugar, and roll up. Cut off one inch in thickness and stand on well buttered tins, with a little space between each.

Buttermilk made Without Butter. — Take a quart of fresh, rich milk, adding a pinch of salt and about a half pint of hot water to raise the temperature to body heat. Add a tablet which contains a pure culture of lactic acid bacteria. Place all in a pitcher; cover with a napkin, and stand for twenty-four hours at the ordinary temperature, and you have perfect buttermilk. The tablets are made by chemical manufacturers and are called lactone or buttermilk tablets.

Turban of Macaroni.—Boil three-fourths cup of macaroni rapidly in salted water until tender, drain; rinse in cold water, and cut into small pieces. Mix with this macaroni one-fourth pound of cold boiled ham, chopped fine; one dozen mushrooms, chopped fine; one-half teaspoonful of salt; a dash of paprika; three beaten eggs, and one cup of sweet milk. Turn into a buttered mold and bake. Put the mold in a pan of hot water to prevent cooking too much on the bottom. Bake until it feels firm to the touch. Serve with a rich tomato sauce.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Wash and cut into small pieces three heads of celery. Cover with a quart of water; cool slowly half an hour and press through a colander, using as much of the celery as possible. Put this in a double boiler with one quart of milk. Rub together three tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour; add to the soup and cook until smooth and thick. Add a teaspoonful and a half of salt and a dash of pepper.

Bread Economy.—When cutting bread save all the crumbs, also all broken pieces, from the table. When warming over potatoes place the bread crumbs in the warming pan and you will have an excellent dish, especially for the children. Also use a baking powder can with a few holes in the bottom for a chopper.

Prune Dessert—No. 2.—Soak prunes in lukewarm water, seven to eight hours; remove pits and chop fine; cover bottom of pudding dish with prunes, over this a layer of ground nuts; alternate layers until dish nearly is filled cover with beaten whites of two eggs, a little lemon juice, and powdered sugar beaten stiff; dot with pecan nuts and serve.

HINTS FOR NEXT WASH DAY.

Wash with Soap in Bag.—Cut soap into several pieces or leave it whole. Put into a salt bag or other clean bag; knot the end and drop into boiler when first filled. It can be taken in and out at pleasure. More soap can be added as the washing progresses.

Be Careful with Lime or Acid.—We wish to warn all housekeepers against using chloride of lime or oxalic acid to bleach their wash. Either rots and burns the fabric, and in a short time even the best of linen will be full of holes.

To Wash Feathers.—Make a pillow from cheesecloth or any lightweight muslin, the size of your ticking; put feathers in and then sew up. Wash in a good suds of borax and soap; rinse well, then wash the ticking. When the feather pillow is dry, slip ticking over. In this way the ticking can be washed any time without disturbing the feathers.

Do Not Wring Quilts.—When washing comforters, quilts, or pads for bed, to obtain best results do not wring them through the last water by wringer but take to line in tub of water and throw over the line and dry. When dry give a thorough shaking and they are as light and soft as new. By using this method the cotton also receives a good cleansing.

Curling Tongs for Pressing.—When ribbons or thin lingerie belt are mussed and no iron is handy, use the large curling tongs for the purpose. Heat until it will press, but not burn the fabric. Put in one end of the ribbon; wind the ribbon tightly around the curler; leave until the iron has cooled, and the ribbon will be smooth. Another way is to heat the curler as hot as a laundry iron. Lay the ribbon on a folded towel on the dresser and pass the curler over it the same as you would an ordinary iron.

For Children's Dresses. — Mothers often are perplexed to know what to do with the little one's dainty frocks, which so often are covered with grass stain or grease from bicycles or wagons. A simple but sure method for removing the same is to wash the stain with cold water and soap before the garment is sent to the laundry or wash, as hot water sets the stain and then it cannot be removed. Soft water is preferable for this purpose.

To Iron Baby Dresses.—In ironing baby dresses or small skirts one often finds it hard to iron on a large board. By turning the skirt wrong side out you can still iron on the right side and not wrinkle up the parts just finished and this also keeps the waist and sleeves damp even in a draft that so often dries out the garments before your work is finished.

To Wash Small Articles.—Place laces, cuffs, or turnover cuffs in a glass jar half filled with strong hot soap suds. Shake soap and change water, as required. When well rinsed pat dry as possible between folds of Turkinsh possible between folds of Turkish and finish drying by laying on a newspaper in sun.

WHERE'S MOTHER?

Bursting in from school or play,
This is what the children say;
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by,
"Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain
This same question comes again;
From the boy with sparkling eyes,
Bearing home his earliest prize;
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Peril past and honors won;
"Where's mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task,
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace;
Let us love her while we may,
Well for us that we can say,
"Where's mother?"

Mother with untiring hands
At the post of duty stands,
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by,
"Where's mother?"

The blind man sat down and took up his cup and saw, sir.

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be.

Certain relief and usually complete recovery will result from the following treatment:

Hope, rest, fresh air, and—*Scott's Emulsion.*

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

MORE CRIMES IN SUMMER

A HIGH TEMPERATURE MEANS A FAT CHARGE-SHEET.

Sultry, Murderous Days are Fearfully Trying to the Nerves of People.

As the mercury crawls upwards from the bulb of the thermometer, so do crimes of violence increase in number and in horror.

This is no theory. It has been proved by carefully-collected statistics. New York is a city where the difference between summer and winter temperatures is greater than in most large centres of population. In New York 28 per cent. of the whole year's murders and murderous assaults take place in July. In December these crimes fall to between 5 and 6 per cent.

The same holds good all over the world. It may be remembered that in 1879 was a miserably cold year in England. Murders, which had numbered 199 in the year 1877, and 176 in 1878, fell to 153 in 1879. Again, 1880, another year in which the temperature was below the normal, had a record of only 157 murders.

IN THE HEAT OF THE MOMENT.

A man does not hit his wife on the head with a chopper unless he has lost al. control of himself, and nine times out of ten the state of the atmosphere is largely responsible for his sudden madness. We all know how fearfully trying to the nerves is one of those sultry, murderous days, when the sullen air is stagnant, and one pants in vain for a cool breath to ease one's stifling lungs. Such weather lowers one's vitality. One cannot eat with any appetite. One loses all sense of proportion, and what is a trifling annoyance when the air is cool and crisp and full of life-giving oxygen, is in time of great heat, an unbearable grievance.

Such weather drives the lower strata of humanity to drink, and those of epileptic tendencies to madness, and then come fearful outbursts of crime, causing readers of newspapers to shudder with incredulous horror.

Dry heat is not nearly so injurious as damp. When the barometer is low and the thermometer high, then the policeman is at his busiest. In July last, Germany was afflicted by a sudden heat spell, and a few days later the world was shocked by a series of ghastly and inexplicable murders of young girls.

A NIGHTMARE KNAPP.

This is no new thing. In June, 1901, Moscow was visited by a sudden heat wave, and a similar series of purposeless outrages began. In one day the bodies of five schoolgirls were picked up. All were between seven and fifteen years of age. In all, nearly twenty children were brutally murdered. It was the opinion that the murderer was an epileptic, whose weak brain was affected by the heat. Very probably he was quite irresponsible. He was never caught.

There was the series of so-called Knapp murders at Hamilton, Ohio. The criminal—Alfred Knapp—killed his wife and four other women. Each of these murders was committed on a different day in the summer of 1902, and each of these days was one on which the temperature ran to 80 degrees or above. After his conviction, the murderer confessed to other similar crimes. All these had been committed during very hot weather.

Suicide, like murder, becomes far more frequent in great heat. A blacksmith who lived in Stratford, England, and who finally killed himself by cutting his throat during the great heat of September of last year, had attempted his own life on five different occasions, each time in either August or September.

THE MOST FAMOUS MURDER

of modern times—the shooting of Stanford White by Harry Thaw—took place on the night of Monday, June 25th, last year. It was a hot evening, after a hot day, and some have attributed the culmination of Thaw's murderous impulse to the heat. Another celebrated attempt at murder—the shooting at President Roosevelt by Weilbrenner, in September, 1903—is also believed to have been largely due to the heat acting on the would-be assassin's crazy brain.

Crimes of violence are far more frequent in hot countries than in cool ones. In the United Kingdom the yearly average of murders is only twelve to every million of population; in Germany, whose summers are hotter than ours, it rises to fourteen; in France the average is nearly double ours—namely, twenty-three per million. Come to the semi-tropical peninsulas, which are exposed to torrid winds from North Africa and the proportion runs up alarmingly.

COLD WEATHER FOR VIRTUE.

In Spain there are 1,800 murders yearly, or 105 per million of population; while Italy possesses the unenviable record of 3,700 murders a year, which works out at 134 million of population.

One other proof—if more be needed—of the extraordinary connection between hot weather and murderous crime is afforded by the increase of criminality in white troops on foreign service. Among British regiments quartered in India the ratio of assaults is far higher than among the same troops when quartered at home, and among the Germans in German Africa the proportion of crime is five times higher than among the Regulars in German garrisons. One of the most ghastly crimes of modern times was the murder by torture of a half-breed named Keen at the hand of Prince Prosper von Arenberg, in command of troops in German South-West Africa. The details are too atrocious to repeat, but at the trial a part of the defence was that the murderer was crazed by intense heat.—London Answers.

WEAK, SICKLY PEOPLE.

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A great many young men and women are suddenly seized with weakness. Their appetite fails them; they tire on the least exertion, and become pale and thin. They do not feel any specific pain—just weakness. But that weakness is dangerous. It is a sign that the blood is thin and watery; that it needs building up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore lost strength because they actually make new, rich blood—they will help you. Concerning them Mr. Alfred Lepage, of St Jerome, Que., says: "For several years I have been employed in a grocery and up to the age of seventeen I had always enjoyed the best of health. But suddenly my strength began to leave me; I grew pale, thin and extremely weak. Our family doctor ordered a complete rest and advised me to remain out of doors as much as possible, so I went to spend several weeks with an uncle who lived in the Laurentides. I was in the hope that the bracing mountain air would help me, but it didn't, and I returned home in a deplorable state. I was subject to dizziness, indigestion and general weakness. One day I read of a case very similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to give them a trial. After taking four boxes of the pills I felt greatly improved, so continued their use for some time longer and they fully cured me. I am now able to go about my work as well as ever I did and have nothing but the greatest praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The blood—good blood is the secret of health. If the blood is not pure the body becomes diseased or the nerves shattered. Keep the blood pure and disease cannot exist. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood—that is why they cure anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, headache, backache, kidney trouble and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by all medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOUR APPLES.

A Traveller's Experience in a Russian Village.

The quaint simplicity of the Russian peasant of to-day is well illustrated by an instance recorded by a writer in the National Review. He was travelling through the country, and during a morning's walk through a village took several photographs. In search of the picturesque, he wandered off the village street to the outhouses, barns and drying-ovens, about a hundred yards behind the cottages.

The place was deserted, for every one was out in the fields gathering in the harvest. The only soul we came across was a middle-aged woman, carefully sweeping the threshing-floor, a strip of bare, hardened earth in front of the drying-oven. The oven was full of corn; smoke was issuing through the furnace doors; threshing-flails, ready for use, were piled up in a corner, and this one woman was silently working.

"This would make a pretty picture," said my friend, preparing his camera.

"No! no!" interupted the woman, who came up to us, broom in hand. "You must not take a picture to-day. The place is bare and ugly, and I am just clearing up. Wait till to-morrow, sirs; then everybody will be here, and the scene will be gay and your picture beautiful, and you will have something to remember." So we reluctantly gave way and departed.

This reminded my friend of another incident. "In another part of the village," said he, "I was painting a cottage with some apple-trees behind it. I was intent upon my work, sketching in the apple-tree, and regardless of all around me, when an old woman touched me on the shoulder, and said:

"'Sir! sir! stop! Don't do that!'

"'What's the matter, my good woman?' I said, in surprise.

"'Oh, sir, you don't know what you are doing! Don't paint those apples!'

"'But why not? Why not, mother?'

"'Why not, indeed! Don't you know, sir, those apples are sour? You must not paint them. Let me show you an apple-tree where the apples are sweet.'"

SIGHTING SHOTS.

It is astonishingly easy to convince a man that he is invaluable to the world.

The easiest way to make friends is to keep your mouth shut while theirs are going.

Experience is a great teacher, and the pupil must always pay for his services in advance.

The funniest thing in the world is to see a girl trying to act like the heroine of her favorite novel.

The higher a price you put on an article the more people there will be trying to save enough to buy it.

Many a man has accomplished great things because he knew some woman would smile on him for it.

The world would never have heard of intuition if women had not to give some excuse for the husband they selected.

WOULD BUILD CANALS

EXPENSE TO THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN ENORMOUS.

What Four Hundred Million Dollars Would Do If Spent in Other Ways.

The New York Herald has been calculating the cost of the Philippines to the United States and fixes this sum at $400,000,000. It estimates $200,000,000 as the cost of war operations, $125,000,000 for the army and navy and civil establishments in the five years of peace, $20,000,000 paid to Spain for the islands, and the rest miscellaneous expenditure since the occupation. The Herald is sorry to see all this gold poured out and makes a number of calculations, of which the following are a sample, as to what the country could have got for four hundred million dollars if spent in other ways.

NAVY AND FORTIFICATIONS.

If it had been diverted to purposes of national defence, for instance, $400,000,000 would have sufficed to build forty-five twenty thousand ton battle ships of the most powerful modern type represented by the Delaware, and thus to have given the United States the most powerful navy in the world. Or it would be sufficient to pay for nearly thirty such battleships and still leave a balance large enough to defray the estimated cost of the Panama Canal.

Expended upon coast defence fortifications it would have made our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards practically impregnable to attack.. It would pay the federal appropriation for the maintenance of the militia of all the States in the Union and Hawaii into the bargain for a period of two hundred years, if that annual appropriation should not exceed the $2,000,000 voted for 1907; or it would defray the Government's enormous pension fund for nearly three years.

IF SPENT ON EDUCATION.

Should that vast sum of $400,000,000 be devoted to less warlike purposes it would maintain for two whole years the entire Public School system of the twelve States in the Union which appropriate the largest sums for that purpose, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and California. Devoted to purposes of higher education it would richly endow a score of first-class universities.

Estimating the cost of building and furnishing a comfortable modern dwelling house at $8,000, it would erect 50,000 such homes, or enough to house the population of a large city.

It would more than indemnify San Francisco for all the loses sustained in the earthquake and conflagration and would leave a balance nearly large enough to offset all the other fire losses in the United States for the same year.

WOULD BUILD GREAT CANALS.

Applied in the line of great public improvements of an engineering character, $400,000,000 would pay for the Suez Canal, which cost $100,000,000; the Erie Canal, which cost about $50,000,000; New York's Croton water system, which cost about $30,000,000; Central Park, which is put down at a cost of $15,000,000; the State Capitol at Albany, which was not cheap at $25,000,000, and the New York city subway, the contract price of which was $35,000,000. As those items foot up just $255,000,000, there would have been a balance of $145,000,000 left, which happens to be the estimated cost of the Panama Canal construction.

WOULD BUY WHEAT CROP.

Four hundred millions of dollars would almost suffice to pay for America's last year's wheat crop. It is a sum nearly double that collected last year in customs at the port of New York. It is nearly as much as the gold reserve of the Bank of Russia, is about equal to the gold production of the whole world for last year and is ten times greater than the value of all the diamonds and other precious stones imported into America in 1906. If expended in irrigation it would make the arid lands of the West bloom like Eden. It would build forty structures like the Brooklyn Bridge or fifty tunnels like that from the Battery to Brooklyn. It would foot the prospective bill of $162,000,000 for New York city's new water supply from the Catskill Mountains and the Ashokan Reservoir, and would leave enough balance to duplicate, dollar for dollar, all the dividends paid to date by the United States Steel Corporation.

SNARLS OF A SOURED SAGE.

The handshaker is often the leg-puller.

Girls know that kisses have a face value.

Imitation of another is limitation of one's self.

Schemes of the naughty should come to naught.

It's better to be a hustling dunce than an idle genius.

Love of gold is this country's only "yellow peril."

Trusts find that corruption on the inside means eruption on the outside.

The up-to-date wife always wants to draw 99 per cent. interest on the bonds of matrimony.

When a man can stand being stung without raising a public holler we label him a philosopher.

Some men think they're abused by the world, when they're really suffering from inflammation of the imagination.