Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

TOMATOES.

Spiced Tomatoes.—One quart of tomatoes, one onion chopped fine, a red pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, a cupful of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of mixed spices, cloves, cinnamon, and allspice. Boil the tomatoes and the vinegar together for two hours, then add the onions and the other things and boil for another hour. This is a good relish for cold meats of any kind.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—Cream of tomato soup is made quickly and easily if made by the following recipe: Put two saucepans on the fire. In one put two and one-half cups of milk and scald it. In the other put two tablespoons of butter When it is melted add three tablespoons of flour and stir till smooth and bubbles. Then add the milk and stir till thickens. Then pour into this one 10 cent can of tomato soup which has been heated. Do not dilute the can of soup but use full strength. Heat and serve. This makes a delicious, cheap and easily prepared soup.

Escalloped Tomatoes.—Put in a brown jar one quart can of tomatoes, four tablespoonfuls of well mashed rice, four teaspoonfuls of sugar, one green pepper sliced fine, salt. Stir and add small pieces of butter. Bake rather slowly for one hour. Stir occasionally so the rice will not settle at the bottom.

Fried Tomatoes on Toast.—Dip slices of ripe tomato pancake batter; fry until tender and brown; place each fritter on a slice of warm buttered toast and sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Minced Beef in Tomato Sauce.—Make any favorite tomato sauce and when hot add one cup of beef or any left over cooked meat which has been put through food chopper. Cook up once and send to table garnished with parsley sprigs.

CANNING.

Gooseberries.—To can gooseberries to be nice and whole canned they should be cleaned carefully, then put as many quarts as desired into a vessel. Have ready a kettle of boiling water, pour it over the berries, leave until they turn white, which is only a few moments. Skim the berries out and put into the jars. Have more boiling water and pour over them in the jars until berries are covered. Seal immediately. They are thoroughly cooked when opened and will keep.

To Can Rhubarb.—Wash carefully, cut in small pieces, fill jars that have been warmed (to avoid cracking). Then pour boiling water over it until the rhubarb is well covered. Seal immediately.

Red Beets.—Cook beets, small ones (if large, quarter them, after being cooked); have vinegar seasoned with salt, pepper, a little sugar, boiling hot, ready, and when beets are put into the jars, pour the hot vinegar over them. See that they are well covered before sealing, but seal immediately. Delicious when opened.

UNUSUAL RECIPES.

Substitute for Meat.—Put a can of peas with a cupful of milk into a pan. Let it scald, not boil; then add a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and then add a can of shrimps. The entire cost is about 30 cents, and it makes a meal for several persons. Serve hot with toasted bread, crackers, or croutons. Add more milk if more gravy is desired.

Liver and Bacon.—A new way of preparing liver and bacon is to scald the liver, peel off all outside skin, place in a baking pan, lay strips of bacon over each, slice, and bake in quite a hot over. The bacon bastes the meat and it is sweet, tender and juicy. And it also does away with spattering the stove.

Mexican Eggs.—Take three sweet green peppers, split lengthwise and remove the core and seeds. Fry very thin slices of ham and place each piece on a slice of toast. On each slice of ham put a piece of pepper, and put a poached egg on top of both.

MEATS.

Roasting Meats.—Take a gallon crock, put in any kind of meat, season without water, cover with a lid; if the roast is too large take another gallon crock and put on top. This is especially good for chicken; makes it tender.

Beef Loaf.—To two pounds of round steak add to slices of bacon and grind. Soak about one-half loaf stale bread in hot water. Drain water off bread and add to meat with one small, or as large as desired, onion cut fine. Add plenty of salt and pepper. A little sage can also be put in if desired. Work all the above until smooth. A potato masher is as good as anything to work it with. Bake in a loaf about one hour. This is delicious served hot or cold, served with tomato sauce. This beef loaf is far superior to the one with eggs added.

CLEANING.

Carved Furniture.—To clean deeply carved furniture use a soft, medium-sized sponge. Squeeze as dry as possible out of tepid water and go over the carving. It will take up all the dust. Rub dry with a soft cloth and you will be delighted with the result.

Carpets and Rugs.—Eight ounces of salsoda, four ounces powdered borax, one-half pint of alcohol, one pound of white soap, five gallons of rain water. Dissolve soap in one gallon water by boiling, put in tub, then add soda and borax, mix, then add remaining four gallons water, stir, and then put in alcohol. Let stand an hour or two before using. Use with hair brush, scrub place about a yard square at a time. Take sponge, dipping in clear water, squeezing out as dry as possible, and wipe surface of carpet or rug. Don't walk on the carpet or rug while wet.

THE SEWING ROOM.

When sewing with silk thread always use a new machine needle, as a blunt one causes the silk to draw or pucker.

Curtain Hint.—In making sash curtains of swiss, hem both sides the width of the selvage; one turn is enough. They will wear longer, iron easier, and look a hundred per cent. better than with the selvage edge.

Kitchen Aprons.—Take as many widths and lengths as desired of calico or gingham, sew together and hem both ends. Draw a tape through one end to tie around the waist; either end can be used to draw tape through. When washed take out the tape and you have flat work to iron. Aprons made this way are made quicker than the apron with band and strings, and laundered in half the time.

Padding Embroidery Work.—For this lint cotton is much better than thread; moisten the finger tips and roll the cotton, size and length wanted, and put in place and work over it. No shrinking required, as most thread does.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A sprig of parsley eaten after onions or leeks prevents the offensive breath which is so annoying to other people.

Milk may be kept from scorching if the pan in which it is to be cooked is rinsed in cold water before the milk is poured in.

To clean glass globes soak them in warm water and soda, add a few drops of ammonia to the water, and wash them with a well-soaked flannel. Rinse in clean cold water, dry with a soft piece of linen, and polish with a newspaper.

Finger-mark stains on doors and cupboards vanish as though by enchantment when lightly rubbed with a piece of flannel dipped in kerosene oil. In order to take away the disagreeable odor of the oil, rub the door down with a clean flannel wrung out in hot water.

To improve the color of the hands if red, try the following mixture: Take equal parts of rosewater, lemon juice and glycerine. Mix these thoroughly and bottle. Rub the hands liberally every night with this preparation. It should be shaken before use.

Few people know how to hang sheets properly upon the line. Shake them well while still wet, and hang them with the hems together and the hem-edge pinned to the line. This prevents whipping the corners and lessens the wear and tear, while the sheet will need less pulling into shape for the ironing.

The best means of encouraging truthfulness in children is through mutual sympathy, which teaches the child uncomplainingly to accept mother's wishes as law. To win this trust a mother's correction should never outrun her love. If a child once feels that the day has gone by with a lessening of the mother's love, the influence of the mother for good is dangerously weakened. Undue harshness is one of those irreparable errors we are sure to regret.

LATE KING'S LUCKY NUMBER

King Edward's lucky number was nine. Both his parents were born in 1819, he was born on the 9th, his marriage took place in the year '63, which numbers added the one to the other make nine; his reign commenced in 1901, he was to have been crowned on the 27th, which figures added together make nine, and he was actually crowned on the 9th of August.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 3.

Lesson I. Pictures of the Kingdom, Matt. 13. 31-3, 44-52. Golden Text, Rom. 14. 17.

Verse 31. Mustard seed—A proverbial emblem of an exceedingly small quantity. Not the timber tree, but the black mustard, a garden herb, sown annually, is referred to.

32. Less than all seeds—Not, of course, literally so; rather by popular estimation, since in ordinary gardening no smaller seed was ever sowed. "Small as a mustard seed" was a common Jewish saying, in which was exercised the poetic license often found in the proverb.

When it is grown—The impression is not of rapid development, but of the contrast between the insignificant origin and the mature product. The Christian believer can afford to wait until the seed is grown.

Greater than the herbs—It towers above the pulse, parsley, and mint ("ten feet high, drawn up amongst brushes, and not thicker than whip-cord"; "as tall as the horse and his rider"), so that, to all intents, it has the appearance of a tree.

The birds . . . come and lodge—An Old Testament expression for the spread of a great kingdom, giving shelter to many (Ezek. 31. 6; Dan. 4. 9-18). The application of the parable is self-evident. From a period of precarious life amidst persecutions and toils, the kingdom of heaven has gradually enlarged its sway till it has become a world-wide protector of the poor and oppressed, and a power that can no longer be neglected in any of the councils of men. During the nineteenth century the number of the adherents of Christianity increased more than in all the preceding centuries of the Christian era.

33. Leaven — The fermented dough, lightens it. Scientists have discovered that this effect is produced by tiny living organisms spread through the leaven in large numbers. Inasmuch as leaven gives a disagreeable taste and odor to the bread, yeast is now much more commonly used.

Three measures—No significance attaches to the number. The seah was the recognized unit of measurement especially in the case of dry substances. It was equal to about one peck and a half.

Till it was all leavened—This took place by the influence of the leaven, first upon the particles near where it was hid, then, through these, upon all the rest. Such is the persuasive influence of true Christianity upon the life of mankind. Beginning with Christ, it has spread through the apostles, then through the early church, gradually working to transform the entire mass. The meal is the whole complex life of men, art, commerce, letters, religion. The Christian disciple must bring to bear upon all these the force of his leavening faith and love, and penetrate them with his ideals.

44. A treasure hidden in the field—In the East it was not unusual for men to conceal their wealth in this way, because of the uncertain tenure of property. Often, because of the vicissitudes of life, the wealth would remain unclaimed in its hiding place.

A man found—His coming by sheer accident upon the treasure, without seeking at all, is true to life. Many a man finds himself suddenly confronted with a noble truth, in the Bible or out of it, and is obliged to take an attitude toward it, either of receptivity or of refusal.

Selleth all—The man who is keen enough to recognize the unrivaled worth of salvation will experience only joy in paying the necessary price. The test of sincerity, in everyone who comes face to face with the truth, is simply whether he is willing to give all he has and is in order to make it his own. And surely, that which alone fully satisfies the longings of the human heart, and fills up the whole measure of being, warrants the surrender of all those things which do not, and never can, satisfy.

Buyeth that field—It is easy to ask foolish questions in the interpretation of a parable. Here, for example, one may ask: "Can one purchase membership in the heavenly kingdom? Was it right for the man to hide the treasure before going to buy the field?" No parable is to be interpreted to the remotest detail. Certainly, salvation is not a commercial commodity, and if the man's conduct seems like shrewd practice, it is only on the fringes of the story. The essential thing is, that he was eager to act toward that treasure as any man ought to act in the presence of great spiritual opportunity—he joyfully parted with what was of small account in order to become owner of what, comparatively, was of infinite account.

45. A merchant seeking—He represents the man who devotes his life to the diligent quest of truth.

Goodly pearls—There is a certain beauty and lustre to other religions, but they have no absolute value; and if a man is in deadly earnest to find the best, he will not stop with them.

46. Found one pearl of great price—The end of all life is to find for oneself this gem of solitary splendor. What was the price? All that he had. Was it too high? It is no less for any of us. Life eternal is a jewel of such transcendant rarity, that nothing else will match it except the unwithholding renunciation of a human being.

47. A net—The seine, or dragnet, which is often worked by fastening one end to the shore and carrying the other end out to sea in a wide circle and afterward bringing it to the starting point, thus inclosing all the fish of every kind, as in the world are men of every type and condition. Until the final disposition of all, the good and bad freely mingle.

49. The end of the world—As in the case of the tares, the angels are the agents of judgment.

52. Every scribe—By his use of parabolic teaching Jesus has shown how the disciples may become teachers and give apt instruction in the things of the kingdom. Like a householder, who takes out of his chest old things and new, so they are to present to men not only the old truth in the old way but both old and new in a new way, like their Master presenting all truth through the vehicle of commonplace facts and experiences of life and nature

TREASURE IN WRECKS

PLAN TO REGAIN $20,000,000 FROM THE OCEAN.

Captain Gardiner Gives Account of Fortunes to be Won from Neptune.

Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870 all British transports and East Indiamen made the voyage to and from the East by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Many were wrecked. Most of these wrecks lie close to the shore, and all attempts to salve their contents were, until quite recently, attended by great and in most cases insuperable difficulties, owing to the inefficiency of diving and salving apparatus and the practical impossibility of removing the sand with which most vessels submerged for some years are covered.

BETTER DIVING APPARATUS.

During the last few years, however, great strides have been made in perfecting diving apparatus, and it is now practicable to work at a much greater depth than was heretofore possible. At the same time the introduction of the powerful centrifugal pumps now available renders it possible to remove large quantities of sand in a very short time.

An experienced mariner, Captain Gardiner, is to superintend the operations on the wrecks. Evidently they are plentiful down south, for it is stated that after an exhaustive search in the archives of Cape Colony the captain selected no fewer than 137 of the more valuable and accessible wrecks and succeeded during the course of seven years, at an expenditure of $20,000, in locating thirty-two of them. Of these he has actually surveyed sixteen and recovered surface property from four of them.

The government of the Cape of Good Hope has granted licenses to work these vessels, subject to a royalty of 15 per cent. of the value of property recovered.

In his report Captain Gardiner says:

WRECKS WORTH MILLIONS.

"Although I have been able to ascertain the whereabouts and values of thirty-two wrecks, exhibiting assets representing a sum exceeding $20,000,000, I should mention that I am in a position to locate other wrecks, many of which offer to the recoverer prizes whose worth should figure at hundred of thousands of pounds sterling.

"I will not enter upon a detailed statement concerning the thirty-two wrecks to which I refer, but will confine myself to making mention of four.

"No. 1 Wreck—It is recorded and corroborated in a report from the captain of this ship to directors of the East India Company that her cargo embraced, among other things, 720 bars of gold, 1,400 bars of silver, nine boxes of precious stones and specie, the reputed aggregate value of which is calculated to exceed $5,000,000. The assets should be recovered with great facility and with less difficulty than from most of the other submerged vessels.

"She lies in from three and a half to four and a half fathoms of water. The hull is intact and thus her contents are easily available. Modern centrifugal pumps would extract the whole of the sand contained within her in from one to two months. The total cost of salvage should not exceed $35,000.

"No 2 Wreck—This vessel is in a good salving position. Her contents, according to evidence of a thoroughly reliable nature, were valued at $1,000,000. I estimate that the greater part of the specie could be recovered in six months at a maximum cost of $35,000.

MIGHT WIN $3,500,000.

"No. 3 Wreck—The worth of the contents of this vessel represents a value of more than $3,500,000 in specie. She lies in twelve fathoms of water, on an ocean bed covered by kelp. I am certain that with a few expert divers and good, up-to-date plant, the greater portion could be recovered at a cost of $60,000 in a period of six months, as there is no sand to extract from the ship.

"No. 4 Wreck—This vessel is in a similar position to the one stated above. She is in five fathoms of water and is filled with sand. From the investigation of authorized records I have ascertained she was carrying $4,000,000 in specie when lost; her bell and two other articles, easily accessible, were recovered. She would have to be worked in a similar way to No. 1. I estimate that in ordinary weather the expense of recovery would be under $30,000. The time occupied in this operation should not be over six months.

"The above four wrecks I have located and surveyed, as I have twelve others. Besides these sixteen wrecks, the contents of which I have ascertained, sixteen further wrecks remain, all of which I have located, but not yet surveyed."

Thus, only a matter of $399,000, which the company desires to commence business with, is needed to collect untold treasure from the depths of Father Neptune's realm.

MILK-BOTTLING MACHINE.

Has a Capacity of 7,680 Bottles an Hour.

The filling of milk bottles by ordinary methods is such a tedious task for large metropolitan milk companies that a machine to do the work has become an absolute necessity. The latest form of milk-bottling machine is operated by two men, one to operate the machine itself, the other to see that it is properly fed with bottles; it has a capacity of 7,680 bottles an hour. Each operation, which takes about fifteen seconds, fills with milk twelve quart bottles in one carrier and twenty pint bottles in another.

With almost human intelligence the machine picks up a carrier of empty bottles, straightens it, if it happens to be out of line, moves it under and lifts it against a battery of spouts from which the milk issues, lowers and carries it to an apparatus which automatically caps each bottle and then discharges the carrier upon a car. This car carries the filled bottles either to a cold-storage room or a platform from which wagons are loaded.

The machine is claimed to be absolutely sanitary, even the caps for the bottles being sterilized after they are placed within it. The rate of operation may be regulated to the fraction of a second by a speed-adjuster, operated by a hand-wheel. This is necessary because it takes more time to fill a quart bottle than a pint. Half-pint bottles, which have a neck the same size as the pint bottle, are also used, the machine being adapted for cream as well as milk, also for buttermilk. Cream and buttermilk flow much slower than milk—another reason for the speed-adjuster.

MUSIC AND CRIME.

French Socialist Advocates Instruction in the Arts.

Marcel Sembat, a French Socialist Deputy, is developing the thesis that society ought to make use of music, which, the poet says, has charms to soothe the savage breast, for the prevention of crime through its influence upon human character in process of formation.

"I firmly believe," he declares, "that instruction in art, and in music particularly, would turn many young persons, especially those of the laboring class, from the evil way that leads to the wine-shop and too often to prison.

"The alternative of virtue or vice is presented at a certain age before each of us. Temptation to crime is chiefly the desire to possess the means of pleasing the opposite sex. The cultivation of music or other arts will produce legitimate opportunities for the healthful association of young men and young women and will afford the needed relief from daily toil, while giving to it a zest which is now lacking, and will tend to arrest the rapid growth of that class which is the fruit of a diseased and unnaturally restricted civilization — the Apaches."

"He has the bad habit of borrowing." "And the worse habit of never paying back."

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Revenue 20 Times as Great as When British Control Began.

When England assumed sole control in 1882 Egypt was still bankrupt, with a public debt of more than $500,000,000 and an income insufficient to pay the interest and carry on the Government.

The public revenue in 1882 amounted to $4,500,000; in 1907 to $81,500,000, more than $10,000,000 in excess of the expenditures. On January 1, 1908, the sum of $45,000,000 was in the general reserve fund and the public debt was reduced in 1908 by $1,600,000; it now is $479,000,000.

The cities and towns were without any drainage or sewerage, says The World To-Day. Only within ten years even Cairo itself, with a death rate of forty-six per one thousand, has undertaken any such public work. In the country every canal was polluted and stagnant pools of filth were near every village.

The annual pilgrimages to Mecca were likewise the means of introducing many diseases. Cholera and other epidemics were of frequent occurrence, and their ravages carried off thousands and thousands of the population.

Little by little the various difficulties of the situation have been studied and solved by the administration, until now Egypt may be considered a reasonably healthy country. Of course vast sums of money have been required to effect such a result.

At first enormous difficulty was encountered by the English in making changes in the system of taxation, because the people, so long accustomed to the betrayal of their interests, thought the plans proposed were simply for the purpose of increasing their burdens. Little by little, however they learned that another era had opened, and finally their suspicions were calmed. They then began to work with renewed energy, and now, secure in the fruits of their labor, they are not merely improving their own conditions, but are building up the reputation of their country.

CROWN JEWELS PROTECTED.

Improvements in the Strong Room in Tower of London.

The alterations in the strong room in the Wakefield tower of the Tower of London are nearly complete, and when the jewel room is reopened, visitors will find a great change in the structure and internal fitting. A fresh stone flooring has been laid and a new steel grid has been built to enclose the plate glass showcase containing the regalia.

The bars of this grid are of tempered steel, placed closer together than the bars of the old case. A hidden electric alarm of the latest type has been connected with the new grid, so that if a bar be wrenched even slightly a gong sounds its warning through the tower.

Every lock throughout the room has been improved and made more complicated, so that various keys have to be used in the opening. The iron lined doors have been strengthened and additional electric lights have been installed.

A scheme for constructing a trap in the stone flooring of the jewel room, through which the regalia and precious stones could if necessary be lowered into the dungeon beneath the Wakefield tower, was found to be impracticable owing to the condition of the underground cell itself. This dungeon is beneath the level of the river and is very damp. Nothing has been housed in it since the Middle Ages, when prisoners languished in the tower.

LUXURY IN AERIAL TRAVEL.

Salon of New Passenger Airship a Marvel of Comfort.

The German Aerial Navigation Company is trying to ensure the comfort of the passengers who will travel in its airships. The passengers' cabin for the L. Z. VII., the first Zeppelin liner, has just been fitted to the balloon now nearing completion at Friedrichshafen.

The cabin, which was made at Stuttgart, is paneled in mahogany inlaid with rosewood and mother-of-pearl. The entire cabin, which is thirty feet in length and from six feet to eight feet in width, is divided into five smaller cabins, each of these affording seating accommodation for four people. The seats are wicker armchairs screwed to the floor, but made to revolve. There are a small anteroom and a lavoratory.

The windows are planned very spaciously to allow a good view, and are fitted with glass in the forepart of the cabin. The walls are of thin mahogany, while doors, covered with sail-cloth, lead forward and aft and to the gondola of the vessel.

THE WAY TO GO.

"He was driven to his grave!"

"Sure he was. Did you expect him to walk there?"