Household

Choice Recipes.

Stuffed Dates—Remove the stones from large dates. Fill space with a mixture of cream candy and chopped nuts. Roll in granulated sugar.

Marshmallow Chocolate.—Make a nicely flavored chocolate or cocoa and place in each cup three marshmallows; then fill with chocolate, which should be very hot.

Raspberry Whip.—Whip one cupful of cream with the white of two eggs. Add one cupful of stewed raspberries and three tablespoons of powdered sugar. Serve very cold.

Saute Parsnips.—Cut cold boiled parsnips in two lengthwise. Dip in beaten egg and breadcrumbs. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and saute in drippings until a nice brown.

Cottage Cheese Salad.—Make into balls some fresh cottage cheese which has been mixed with cream and a minced green pepper. Place on leaves of lettuce and dress with French dressing.

Cocoanut Toast.—Toast slices of loaf cake and pour over it the milk of a cocoanut, slightly thickened, to which has been added some shredded cocoanut. Serve hot, with a grating of nutmeg over each slice.

Eggplant Cakes.—Boil the eggplant in hot water until tender. Wash, then add a little sugar, one beaten egg, seasoning, minced onion, milk and flour enough to make a stiff batter, form into cakes and fry on both sides.

Banana Omelet.—Beat the yolks of our eggs, add one-half cupful sugar and bread crumbs, mixed, a pinch of salt and the mashed pulp of three bananas. Into this stir the stiffly beaten whites and cook until nicely browned.

Baked Cream Toast.—Toast slices of stale bread, dip quickly in hot salted water and lay on a platter. Spread the toast with butter, then pour over it some rich milk and place in a hot oven. Garnish with slices of crisp bacon and parsley.

Red Currant Salad.—Cut up bananas in thin slices (just before needed), combine with equal quantities of currants which have been stripped from their stems. Serve on leaves of lettuce with a mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with a few currants on the stem.

Onion Soup.—Slice half a dozen onions and saute in butter until brown. Add one quart of rich stock, with salt and peper to taste. Place bread croutons and a couple of tablespoonfuls of parmesan cheese in the tureen. Strain the soup over the bread and serve at once.

Asparagus Loaf.—Cut up cold asparagus to make two cupfuls. To one cup of hot cream add pepper, salt, onion juice, one tablespoonful butter, one beaten egg and one cup of cracker crumbs. Add the asparagus and place in a well-buttered baking dish. Bake one-half hour. Serve hot with asparagus sauce.

Celery Croquettes.—Mix together one cupful hot mashed potatoes, one cupful minced celery, two teaspoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls chopped nuts, and salt and pepper. Add sufficient milk to bind, shape in croquettes, dip in beaten egg and breadcrumbs and place in a baking pan containing a little melted butter, in the oven. Bake until the croquettes begin to crack and are a delicate brown.

Cocoa Pudding.—Put one cup of fine breadcrumbs in a quart of milk and place on the stove. When thick and smooth stir in two tablespoons butter, one scant cupful sugar and two tablespoonfuls cocoa. Take from the fire and beat two minutes, then add one teaspoonful vanilla and the beaten yolks of four eggs. Fold in the beaten whites, pour in a buttered baking dish, place in a pan of water and bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot with hard sauce, or cold whipped cream.

Corn Meal Crisps.—Seven-eighths cupful corn meal, one cupful boiling water, two and one-half teaspoonfuls melted butter, one-half teaspoonful salt. Add corn meal gradually to boiling water and when [illegible] add butter and salt. Spread [illegible] on a buttered inverted pan [illegible]-eighth inch in thickness, using a long, broad-bladed knife. Bake in a moderate oven until well browned. Cut in two and one-half inch squares, remove from pan and serve at once.

A Few Suggestions.

Knives not in daily use should be well polished and buried in a box of sawdust until required for use.

Keep a lump of camphor in the drawer or closet where silver is kept; it is a material aid in preventing tarnish.

If only a slight flavor of onion is liked in a French dressing, try steeping onion or garlic in the vinegar before mixing the dressing.

If there are a few cold baked beans left, mash them, strew with minced celery and use as a filling for brown bread sandwiches.

Mint sauce can be kept for a long time in a tightly covered jar. To make it, chop a handful of fresh mint leaves pouring on a quarter of a cupful of sugar and a half a cupful of vinegar.

Before hanging up clothes, carefully wipe off the clothesline, which has been exposed to the elements.

Cold dried veal and peas mixed with French dressing and served very cold on lettuce makes a delicious dish. Some like a tiny bit of mint added to the French dressing.

With the first appearance of dandelions in the lawn, gather a few of the young ones, wash them thoroughly, put them in a cloth on ice or in a cool place so they will get crisp, and then serve with a French dressing.

A simple pudding sauce is made by mixing an even teaspoonful of cornstarch with a cupful of granulated sugar and then adding a generous cupful of boiling water, a small piece of butter and lemon flavoring to taste.

If the curtain loops used for draping back the white curtains need laundering, slip them into a cheesecloth bag and then wash. In this way the loops may be rubbed vigorously with soap and water without injury. Rinse them in the bag. They may be hung up to dry in the bag.

Oftentimes it is inconvenient to launder the curtains in the spring on taking them from the windows, but at any rate they should be washed, and put away rough dry. The dust and dirt will injure the fabric if the curtains are packed away soiled.

A tasty fruit dish for breakfast or luncheon is served in orange skins. Into each half of the orange put the orange pulp mixed with a little lemon juice and a little chopped fresh mint. Serve very cold, topping each basket with a sprig of the mint.

The selecting of a suitable wedding present is quite easy if you go the right way about it. As a rule the things that are useful are the most acceptable. For instance, an artistic lamp and lampshade always make a gift that is appreciated, and will serve as a lasting reminder of your good wishes.

THE IRISH GUARDS.

Former Regiment Was Raised in 1662 by Duke of Ormond.

Considerable ignorance prevails as to the regiment known as the Irish Guards. They were raised in 1901, during the course of the Boer War, as an appropriate compliment on the part of the Queen to the soldierly qualities of Irishmen, and as a graceful recognition of the valor displayed by the Irish troops generally on the battlefields of South Africa. The creation of a regiment of Irish Guards is, after all, but a tardy recognition of the claims of Ireland to a share in the honor of furnishing those regiments which are most closely associated with the personal service of the Sovereign, and which have enjoyed for centuries a traditional precedence in the regimental roll. There are, as is well-known, four distinct regiments of Foot Guards—the Grenadier, the Coldstream, the Scots, and the Irish—all of which, except the Irish, date their existence from the Restoration. But it seems to have been forgotten that, what has been greeted as a belated innovation in the case of the Irish Guards, is really only a revival of a corps which is coeval in antiquity with the others. The former regiment of Irish Guards was raised in 1662 by James, Duke of Ormond, then Governor of Ireland, and on the same conditions as the other regiments of Guards; their first colonel was the eldest son, Lord Richard Butler, created Earl of Arran. When the new modelling of the Irish Army on a Roman Catholic basis began, at the opening of the reign of James II., it had its due effect on the Irish Guards; and the regiment afterwards became involved in those far-reaching changes which led to such startling results. To its credit the regiment remained faithful to James II., and, after 1690, disappeared from the list of William III.'s Army. In the Marlborough wars it was present at Malplaquet, and later, at Dettingen and Fontenoy, in the service of France. At the Revolution of 1793 it became the 92nd Regiment of the Army of France, but refused to serve under the Tricolor, and in 1794 again took service under the British Crown as one of the regiments of the Irish Brigade. After serving in North America and the West Indies it was disbanded in 1796. The regiment was on every occasion remarkable for its constancy, loyalty, and bravery; qualities which it will be found have been inherited by its present gallant representatives.

An optimist says that all things are for the best. If this be true those of us who are next best haven't a show.

"Son, why don't you play circus? It's great fun. First, you make a sawdust ring." "Where'll I get the sawdust, dad?" "Here's the saw. Just saw some of that cordwood into stove lengths. You can have all the sawdust you make."

OUR KING AND QUEEN AT THE GERMAN ROYAL WEDDING

The latest photograph of King George of England and his consort, Queen Mary, at the wedding of the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Luise, to Prince Ernst of Cumberland. The King, in honor of the occasion, is dressed in the uniform of a German cuirassier. The dress worn by the Queen is of cloth of gold with a long train of the same material. Her Majesty wore a diamond tiara and ropes of magnificent diamonds round the neck, with a diamond pendant composed of two enormous stones.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 6.

Lesson I. The Child Moses Saved From Death. Exod. 1. 8-14, 22 to 2. 10. Golden Text, Matt. 18. 5.

The Book of Exodus begins with a list of the sons of Jacob, followed by a statement regarding the rapid increase of the children of Israel, which in turn gives rise to alarm on the part of a new Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph." The building of the store-cities, Pithom and Raamses, upon which the new king has set his heart, furnishes the opportunity for the exacting slave service required of the Hebrews in the hope of breaking their spirit and reducing their numbers. This method proving futile, other means are adopted, culminating in the royal decree for the wholesale destruction of male children among the Hebrews.

Verse 22. Pharaoh charged all his people—His taskmasters and overseers, those having general and more immediate supervision over the Hebrew colony.

Every son . . . cast into the river—According to Josephus, the Israelites, during their severe persecution in Egypt, "dug canals and and banked rivers, fortified cities and built pyramids." The same author explains that the severe persecution was due to the prediction of a soothsayer that an Israelite child should be born who would bring disaster on Egypt and free Israel.

1. A man of the house of Levi—Amram by name (compare Exod. 6, 18, 20). The family of Levi had now become a tribe.

A daughter of Levi—Jochebed, a near kinswoman of her husband, Amram.

2. A son—Not a firstborn child, since both a daughter, Miriam, mentioned in Exod. 15. 20, 21, and a son, Aaron, according to Exod. 7. 7, older by three years than Moses, had already come to the home.

Hid him three months—Hers was a supreme effort to save the infant son from death, Pharaoh's strict charge to his servants concerning Hebrew infants being, "Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive" (Exod. 1. 22).

An ark—The Egyptian word thus translated means, literally, chest or casket.

Bulrushes—A word also of Egyptian origin, designating the well-known papyrus reed, cultivated so extensively in the delta of the Nile in ancient times. The papyrus is no longer found in Egypt, but still grows in Abyssinia, Nubia, and various parts of Sicily. By the ancients it was put to many uses, its roots, stalks, pith, fiber, and juice all being valuable. From its stalks light skiffs suitable for navigating the shallows of the Nile were constructed.

Slime—A word of uncertain meaning in the original, though generally thought to mean a kind of bitumen or mineral pitch.

The flags by the river's brink—The word translated "flags" comes from the Egyptian tufl, a kind of flowering water plant differing from the papyrus. The phrase translated "the river's brink" means, literally, the lip of the river—an Egyptian idiom.

4. His sister—Miriam, now about thirteen years old. The first mention of Miriam by name is in connection with the account of Israel's successful escape through the Red Sea, after which she led a chorus of women with timbrels and dancing in honor of the escape of the Israelites from their pursuers. Later in the desert journey of the people Miriam instigated an open rebellion against Moses, which was followed also by Aaron. For this rebellion against God's chosen leader she was smitten with leprosy, from which she was healed only at the earnest intercession of Moses. The death and burial of Miriam at Kadesh is referred to in Num. 20. 1 (compare also Exod. 15. 20, 21; Num. 12. 1-15).

5. The daughter of Pharaoh—Possibly a daughter of Seti I, and if so, then a sister of Rameses the Great.

Came down to bathe at the river—A not uncommon custom for women even of high rank, special places being reserved for their bathing along the river bank. The Nile River, moreover, was regarded by the Egyptians as a sacred stream, and its waters as health-giving.

Her maidens—Only women of high rank would serve as maids to the princess. Pictorial representations on Egyptian monuments on Egyptian monuments are extant showing aristocratic Egyptian ladies attended by handmaidens.

Her handmaid—Referring to her special personal attendant.

6. And she opened it—The princess.

Had compassion on him—Prompted to pity by her womanly instincts, even though she doubtless knew the babe to be one of the Hebrews' children.

7. Shall I go and call thee a nurse of the Hebrew women?—An offer made, doubtless, according to the implicit instruction of Miriam's mother, who had apparently planned everything carefully beforehand, selected the place and time of exposing the babe, from a knowledge of the habits and character of the princess.

8. Called the child's mother—It is hard to believe that the princess did not suspect the real situation and the relation of both the obliging Hebrew maiden and the nurse she proposed to call to the little child. But having determined to save the infant's life, she asks no questions.

9. I will give thee thy wages—The princess assists by her action in allaying all suspicion.

10. The child grew—Jochebed had saved her son's life by a transfer of her mother's right to him to the daughter of Pharaoh, to whom she delivers him as soon as her services as a nurse to the infant can be dispensed with. The statement of Stephen (Acts 7, 22), that "Moses was instructed in all the learning of the Egyptians" is in harmony with the privileges and educational advantages which he would naturally enjoy as the adopted child of the princess.

A holy life is the very gate of heaven. But let us all remember that holiness does not consist in doing uncommon things, but in doing everything with purity of heart.

UTILIZING WOOD WASTE.

Almost Every Part of the Tree Is Now Used for Some Purpose.

Perhaps the most interesting development in the manufacture of wood products has arisen in the increasing variety of uses to which wood-waste can be put. Beginning in the forest the closer utilization of the various wood-products can be traced through the saw-mills and large wood-working industries, right down to the firms working only on small specialized lines.

It is now commercially possible to reduce the fifty to sixty per cent. waste formerly left in the woods by the lumbermen to no more than five per cent. by a combination of three well-developed chemical industries, namely, paper-making, wood-distillation (in a modified form), and the manufacture of resin oils. Practically all the valuable constituents from the stumps, tops, branches and defective stems which would otherwise be left to rot in the forest, are thus converted into useful commodities.

The utilization of mill waste is being made increasingly possible by the developing markets for odd and short lengths in lumber instead of a few assorted sizes. Many saw-mills use their waste products in the manufacture of laths, mouldings, pickets, roller-blinds and paving-blocks. The manufacture of wood-pulp from the small waste-wood now being fed to the burner is also a commercial possibility. Even saw-dust has its uses, and in countries where more intensive utilization prevails it is being successfully manufactured into a variety of products. Several plants have been erected in this country for its manufacture into ethyl (or grain) alcohol, sugar and briquets for fuel.

The bulletin now being issued by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, on The Wood-Using Industries of Ontario, throws considerable light on the utilization of wood-waste. Sash and door factories sell or use their short ends and trimmings for the manufacture of boxes, baskets, bobbins, butter-moulds, insulator pins, novelties, skewers, spindles, spools, stakes and wooden-ware. They bale their common sawdust and sell it for floor covering, for the manufacture of composition novelties, and for cleaning screws. They sell shavings for bedding, packing, and for drying wet land. Hickory and other hardwood dust is sold for smoking meats. In fact, just as the pork packers boast of using all a pig but the "squeal," so wood manufacturers will soon be able to boast of using all the wood but the bark—and even that, in the case of some woods, such as hemlock, is of considerable value.

VOTARY OFFERED HIS HAND.

Indian Peasant Says Rama Will Look After Him.

As an example of the triumph of religious ecstasy over bodily torment it would be hard to beat the following story:

In the central provinces of India an illiterate peasant named Lachman abandoned field labor for the ascetic life. One morning he appeared before the head priest of a temple where he was accustomed to worship, saying that he had cut off his left hand as a votive offering to the god. Evidence of the truth of his assertion was there in the stump of the arm, which was bleeding profusely. A ligature was applied, the police were informed, and Lachman was taken to the dispensary, where the civil surgeon operated.

The hand had apparently been hacked off by three rough strokes. The man said that he felt no pain and feared no harm; Rama would look after him for the rest of his days. He refused chloroform for the operation; he was sure it would cause no pain, for he had felt none when he cut off his hand. He remained quiet and looked on calmly while the civil surgeon was at work, and similarly during a second operation, rendered necessary by the hemorrhage. On the following morning he appeared, pleased and cheerful. Declined to attend daily for dressing, and departed on his way in serene confidence.

Bismarck's "Mot."

As might be expected of a man of iron, Bismarck's wit was of the sledge-hammer sort. In 1862, according to "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III." by Baron d'Ambes, he went to Paris as Prussian ambassador.

"I have never heard a German speak French as you do," complimented the emperor on the occasion of their first meeting.

"Thanks, sire," returned Bismarck. "I have never heard a Frenchman speak French as you do."

The emperor spoke with a perceptible German accent.

Men's trousers and coats will be skintight this fall and derby hats are likely to have crowns two inches high, says a fashion note. What awful things the women are wearing this year—aren't they!

KILLED IN THE BALKAN WAR

MORTALITY OF BULGARIANS WAS UNPRECEDENTED.

Total Is Appalling When the Mortality Among Allies Is Added.

A standing example of "how not to make war" is afforded by Bulgaria, says a military critic, who signs himself "Chasseur," in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. He is referring to the loss of life revealed in the official returns recently issued at Sofia, showing that 330 officers and 29,711 men were killed; 950 officers and 52,550 men were wounded; 3,193 officers and men are missing. Of Bulgaria's population of 2,200,000, one male in every 25 must thus be dead, wounded, or missing. The same percentage of males in the United Kingdom would be about 920,000; in the United States it would mount to 2,000,000. Speaking of Bulgaria's reckless valor and incautious exposure of her battalions, he cites the fate of two Sofia infantry regiments:—

Regiments Disappear.

"These two units had comprised, during the original mobilization, almost the entire literati of the capital. The very architect responsible for the most modern of the buildings had marched away with a rifle on his shoulder. Judges, magistrates, lawyers, actors, shopkeepers, seized in the great tentacles of universal conscription, had been spirited away to the field of battle. What had been their fortune? There is a cruel fate in war, which may spare one unit and proscribe another. The Sofia regiments found the latter fate. Extermination was their role in their country's victories. In the early battles of the war they marched with the 'valor of ignorance' upon the enemy, and paid the price. They were recruited again to service strength. The boys from the lyceum and the apprentices from the works were hastened a year before their time into the barrack square, and after three months' training were drafted to the front. Again a cruel fate lay in store for them. The lions from behind Tchataldja crept out under cover of the night mists, and for a second time the literati of Sofia were practically annihilated."

An editorial in the Evening Standard (London) contains the startling statement that waste of life in the Bulgar lines made the mortality of this war, considering its duration, unprecedented in the world's annals, and we read:

Bulgaria Lost 30,000 Men.

"It is not surprising to learn that the Bulgarians have lost 30,000 men killed in the war. It was obvious from the first that their reckless gallantry would result in heavy losses. The Turks 'fought like lions' before Adrianople, and, shockingly led as they were at Kirk-Kilisseh, on October 23, and a week later at Lule Burgas, they still managed to inflict heavy losses on their dauntless foes, who advanced in serried ranks against the fire of shrapnel. The attacking side always suffers most severely, as the Japanese found to their cost, and to the 16,000 men put hors de combat in the final assault on Adrianople must be added the terrible struggle for the possession of that Spion Kop in the Tchataldja lines on March 28 and 29, when the Bulgarians were finally driven off through the rain and mist, leaving 1,000 dead behind them. Our own losses in the Boer War were nothing like so heavy as those of King Ferdinand's troops in this campaign, and the total will indeed be appalling when to these figures are added the terrible mortality among the Montenegrins in those attacks on Mt. Tarabosh, and the Servian losses, which in the taking of Pristina alone were officially declared to be 'extraordinarily large.' The Russians in the whole of the Manchurian campaign scarcely lost more men killed."

FOES OF GROG WIN POINT.

British Sailor Must Look for "Three Water" in Future.

"Three Water" is not yet abolished in the British navy, but those who want it will have to ask for it, instead of asking for the money allowance. Every man in the service above 20 is entitled daily to a pint of grog, which is rum diluted with three times its bulk of water. This judicious mixture is served out to the men after their dinner. It is now proposed to abolish the ration altogether and make the bluejacket a teetotaller willy nilly while he is on board ship.

Rum was originally constituted the official drink of the navy in order to foster the trade of the West Indies. Admiral Vernon first issued it ready mixed to the ship's company, and it is from his nickname Old Grogam that the mixture takes its name of "grog."