Hints for the Home

Refreshing Salads for Summer,

The most refreshing and withal satisfying dish in summer is a well prepared salad, and if you are at all given to experimenting you will find there is practically no limit to the changes you can effect in combining material and dressing or serving salads. For the next three months at least, more salad and less meat should be the slogan of the progressive caterer, and be sure to select salads suited to the different occasions, something light and crisp for dinner. For the home luncheon or at a late supper the salad can be more substantial and be the main dish, while at a company luncheon of afternoon tea a chilled fruit salad or a novelty in the form of lettuce hearts with fruit dressing would be most appropriate.

Russian Salad Dressing.—Ingredients: One-half cupful of rich, stiff mayonnaise; one tablespoonful each of minced chives, celery and red and green pepper; one-half cupful of stiffly whipped sour cream. Method: The mayonnaise may be bought or a rich boiled dressing made with tarragon and cider vinegar. Beat the minced greens into this dressing, then beat in the cream. This is delicious with romain, lettuce hearts or tomatoes.

Rich Boiled Dressing.—Ingredients: One teaspoonful of yellow mustard; one teaspoonful of sugar; one-quarter teaspoonful of salt; Yolks of three eggs; three tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar; three tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar; one tablespoonful of olive oil. Method: Rub dry ingredients to a smooth paste with the yolks. Add vinegar gradually and cook in double boiler, bearing all the time. When cool add the oil and beat to a smooth emulsion. This may also be thinned with a little more vinegar and used for any salad.

Piquant Salad in Tomato Cups.—Ingredients: One small cucumber; one teaspoonful of onion sauce; one half of a seeded green pepper; Five ripe medium-sized tomatoes; one tablespoonful of olive oil; three tablespoonfuls of vinegar; one teaspoonful of sugar; salt and pepper to taste; a few drops of tobasco sauce. Methor: Cut a thin slice from top of tomato and scoop out the pulp so as to form a cup. Now mince the pepper, grate the pared cucumber on a vegetable grater, not using the very center on account of the seeds. Add all this to the tomato pulp, which has been drained after being taken out. Add all the seasoning and toss together, then fill the tomato cups and serve on lettuce leaves.

Green Bean Salad. — Method: Remove strings and slice the beans in slanting slivers, boil until tender then drain. Season with a little onion juice, salt and pepper, pour on a little melted butter or oil, and vinegar to taste, adding a very little sugar if liked.

Rosemarie Salad. — Serve with walnut wafers for afternoon tea. Ingredients for one helping: small well-blanched lettuce leaf; six strawberries; one tablespoonful of ground pineapple; three tablespoonfuls of powered sugar; one teaspoonful of lemon juice; two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream. Method: Place lettuce leaf on salad plate. Whip the cream and beat in the lemon juice and one spoonful of the sugar, then mound cream on leaf. On this pour the pineapple and sift a little sugar over, then arrange the sliced strawberries on top and sift rest of sugar over.

Walnut Wafers. — Method: Roll chilled pie crust very thin, stew ground walnuts and a fine sifting of salt over and press down with rolling pin, then cut into small strips or diamonds and bake in hot oven.

Fruit Dressing for Salad.—Ingredients: One-half cupful of boiled dressing; two tablespoonfuls of orange juice; two tablespoonfuls of pineapple juice. Method: Beat the fruit juice into the dressing, which should be rather thick and not too acid. Pour over chilled lettuce hearts.

Hints For The Home.

To keep lemons, put them in a stone jar of clean dry sand so that they do not touch.

Silk petticoats should always be hung up—not folded—if you do not wish them to crack.

The wise woman wears gloves while she turns the wringer and saves her hands.

To get any sort of thickening smooth stir it with an egg-beater or perforated cake spoon.

Every kitchen should have among its supplies a saw for trimming meat and some larding needles.

A water-proof apron is a good investment for washday. An old raincoat may be used for it.

If you wash or clean your gloves yourself, a flat wooden form to stretch them over is a great resource.

When making desserts, allow one heaping teaspoonful of granulated sugar to each egg and half a pint of milk.

To remove the unpleasant odor from the hands after peeling onions rub them with salt and wash in cold water.

Never try to clean yokes, collars or cuffs while sewed on the gown. Such things should always be made detachable.

When hanging pictures, be sure to keep them on agreeable level with the eye. Pictures were meant to be looked at.

Plunging dry linen into hot water is likely to set soil and stains. It should always be soaked in cold water first.

If clothes are yellow a teaspoonful of peroxide of hydrogen put in the water in which they are soaked will bleach them.

To have hot foods perfectly served, the dishes should be hot, and a pewter dish cover set over the food as soon as it is placed on them.

Wooden curtain rods are to be preferred to brass ones, which rust and the curtains should be hung with bone rings, which are washable.

The curtains themselves should be perfectly straight or hang in vertical folds. Anything in the nature of elaborate festooned drapery effects is merely a dust trap.

Don't have a lamp in the drawing room unless it is to be used, and in any case avoid fragile chiffon trimmed or gathered silkshades which harbor dust.

A screen—if the room is a panelled one, an oak or tapestry screen—may be placed in front of the empty fire grate, but the grate itself must not be filled with paper shavings, which form only another dust trap.

To clean white plumes, make a paste of gasoline and flour, dip the plume in it repeatedly, drawing it through the hand after each dipping Take it out doors and shake till all gasoline has evaporated. The flour will shake out and the plume be clean.

QUE. MEMORIAL HIGHWAY.

240 Miles From Montreal to Quebec City.

The new highway linking Montreal with the United States border is one of the first fruits of the "Good Roads Act," passed last year by the Quebec Administration. From Rouse's Point the highway will be continued to Quebec. Certain portions of the road will consequently cross United States territory, but some time ago it was decided that the entire stretch of road should be named after the late King Edward as a memorial. This was considered a particularly appropriate means of commemoration in view of the Peacemaker's friendly relations with the people of the United States. At one time it was suggested that only the Montreal-Rouse's Point section should bear the name of King Edward, but this was considered anomalous by the International Highway Association, since the road was to be continued on to Quebec. The Governor-General, the Duke of Connaught, in a letter to the International Highway Association, stated that a well-kept road between Montreal and Quebec would be a fitting memorial to the late King, and that King George would quite approve of the proposal. The total length of the road from Montreal to Quebec via Rouse's Point will be 240 miles. The Quebec Government is paying all the cost on the Canadian section except $1,000 a mile, which is being contributed by the municipalities along the route.

ELECTRIFIED TEETH.

Engineer's Experience With Effects of Lightning.

An engineer resident in Paris, France, had a curious personal experience of the effects of lightning the other night. Lightning illuminated his room, and in addition to noticing the characteristic odor of ozone, the engineer observed also a peculiar taste in his mouth. Two hours later, as he put a fork to his mouth when dining, he experienced a slight electric shock and his lip was seared as if burned. The engineer has two teeth stopped with gold, and his theory is that when the fork touch his lip a current passed from the gold filling to the metal fork.

BIRKENHEAD SURVIVOR.

Last One of Famous Wreck of 1852 Died Recently in England.

The last survivor of the famous Birkenhead disaster in 1852 died recently in England. The Birkenhead, a transport steamer, laden with soldiers and their families, struck a reef off the coast of Africa. The women and children were put into the boats, and the 454 British soldiers stood at attention on deck, giving a great shout as of victory while the boat went down. Those were the days of British discipline, a quality, which it is to be feared, has somewhat declined, though, as the Kansas City Star says in a well written article about the event: "It is an old tradition that Anglo-Saxons may be depended upon to acquit themselves creditably in time of disaster."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON; AUGUST 2.

Lesson V.—The Triumphal Entry—Mark 11. 1-11. Golden Text, Zech. 9. 9.

Verse 1. And when they draw nigh unto Jerusalem—Since leaving Jericho, Jesus and the company of pilgrims with him had traveled about fifteen miles. Part of this journey was through a wild and dangerous country, the scene of the parable of the good Samaritan. On the way, the incidents of the coming of the rich young man to Jesus and the healing of blind Bartimasus have taken place. Of his teaching by the wayside we have already studied in this series of lessons the parables of the laborers in the vineyard and the pounds and the talents; also his prophecy of his death and his words to his disciples about greatness through service.

Bethphage—A place which cannot be identified.

Bethany—A village on the southeast slope of the Mount of Olives and about two miles from Jerusalem. This was the home of Lazarus and his sisters, Martha and Mary. Here was also the house of Simon the leper, where Jesus was anointed by Mary (Mark 14. 3; John 12. 1-3).

The mount of Olives—This name is given to the range of hills east of Jerusalem. They are separated from the city by the valley of Kidron. The height of the ridge is about 2,600 feet above the Mediterranean.

Two of his disciples—The names of these disciples are not given, but it is supposed, from the minuteness of the description given by Mark, that Peter, from whom Mark received much of the material contained in his Gospel, was one of the two.

2. The village that is over against you—Matthew (21, 1) mentions only Bethphage, and his account indicates that this was the village to which the disciples were sent. These words seem to imply that the village was off the road on which they were traveling.

A colt—A colt of an ass. In the East, the ass is larger and swifter than with us. In contrast with the horse, which had been brought from Egypt by Solomon for use in war, the ass was a symbol of peace. From the words of the prophet (Zech. 9. 9) all Jews expected the Messiah to enter Jerusalem riding upon an ass.

Whereon no man ever yet sat—Matthew mentions (21. 2) that the colt was still running with its mother, and had therefore not been used. Jewish tradition demands new or unused objects for sacred purposes. Compare 1 Sam. 6. 7.

3. The Lord hath need of him—"Lord," or "Master," was the title so frequently used by the disciples and others in speaking to Jesus that its use here seems merely to indicate in general his relation to his disciples. It is quite possible that the owner of the colt was a friend of Jesus and a believer.

And straightway he will send him back hither—He promises to return the colt at once.

5. Certain of them that stood there—Luke says it was the owners that asked the question. Perhaps the owners and others were standing near and saw the disciples.

7. Cast on him their garments—Their outer robes or long coats. As they had no trappings for this colt, the garments would serve as a saddle, though the act of the disciples was also one of homage.

He sat upon him—The entry of Jesus into Jerusalem in this manner, fulfilling the prophecy well known to the Jews, can have no other meaning than that Jesus publicly announced himself as the Messiah, or rather, he accepted from his disciples and others the title which they had long desired to give him.

8. Many spread their garments upon the way—To do honor to him as a king (compare 2 Kings 9. 13).

Branches, which they had cut from the fields—Matthew speaks of branches being cut from trees, and along this road from Bethany to Jerusalem grew palm, olive, and other trees from which branches might be cut; but the word "branches" used by Mark refers rather to the leafy twigs or "layers of leaves," rushes, and the like, which would make a road easy to travel. This was a form of homage in ancient times which grew out of a desire to make the road smooth and pleasant for traveling.

9. Hosanna—Meaning, save now. Taken from Psa. 118. 25, 26, a prayer that Jehovah will be propitious to his people. Here, it is probably a prayer that the salvation which the Messiah was expected to bring may now be accomplished, though the enthusiastic people speak the words with a shout of joicing.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord—In the thought of the people, the Messiah was to represent Jehovah, and his kingdom would be a viceregency.

10. The kingdom that cometh—The present tense is used. It seemed to the people that the kingdom was in sight.

The kingdom of our father David—These words are peculiar to Mark and show that the people, even at this hour, expected a kingdom which, after a long lapse, would revive the splendors of the kingdom of David.

Hosanna in the highest—Or, the highest places. The exclamation is therefore a prayer for God to save them in the highest heaven where he reigns.

11. Into the temple—Upon entering the city Jesus passed at once to the temple, the place which gave the city its significance, while the crowd, with dusty feet and garments, left him and dispersed.

Looked round about upon all things—No doubt Jesus had gone to the temple to worship, and the things upon which he looked may have been the traffic in animals for the passover sacrifices and the dealings of the money-changers, both of which were to receive so sharp attention from him the next morning (see Mark 11. 15-18). Matthew, however, places the cleansing of the temple immediately after the triumphal entry.

He went out unto Bethany with the twelve—At eventide Jesus walked in company with his disciples over the road which he had so recently traversed amid the acclaims of the multitude. In the village, surrounded by his friends, whom he loved, "his life lapses again into its quiet ways, and he becomes once more the teacher and benefactor."

King and Queen Inspect Polo Cup.

International Trophy, won by the English team at the Meadowbrook matches last month, won the admiration of their Majesties upon its arrival at Hurlingham.

MUSK-RAT IN GERMANY.

Ten Pairs Have Multiplied to an Alarming Extent.

The American musk-rat is invading Germany. He has not come directly from America, but by way of Austria. About nine years ago a large landowner of Bohemia imported ten pairs of the animals from America and turned them loose on his estate, which lies some twenty-five miles from Prague. They propagated rapidly and soon over-ran all Bohemia. Recently they have crossed the Saxon frontier into Germany, and now, it is regarded as only a question of time when all German streams and lakes will be infested with them. The spread of the animals is regarded with alarm by fishermen, for it is claimed that, although vegetarian in America, the musk-rat has become carnivorous in Europe, and the whole tribe of fishes, from the delicate brook-trout to the heavy, mud-sodden carp, is preyed upon by him indiscrimately. Another of the evil habits of the animal is that he burrows into the dams of fish-ponds and lets out the water. While the American visitor was at first regarded as a valuable acquisition to the fauna of the country, and was protected against poachers, there is now a general demand that he be declared an outlaw, against whom everybody shall be invited to make war.

40,000,000 Pounds of Gold.

Despite the repeated statement of political economists that over-production of gold is the real cause of the increased cost of living through the lessened purchasing power of the precious metal, a French newspaper says that the actual volume of the gold existing on the earth's surface is really remarkably small. According to the latest calculations the quantity does not exceed 40,000,000 pounds.

Most people have good memories—except in regard to the favors done them.

FOREST FIRES IN RUSSIA.

Thousands of Troops Pressed Into Service to Fight Them.

Russia is suffering from the most severe heat wave which has visited the empire in half a century. Reports to St. Petersburg from any quarters recently brought news of extensive forest fires and deaths. The smoke from many fires is approaching St. Petersburg. Obscuring the sun at mid-day and giving a sharp tang to the hot, lifeless air.

While forests are aflame, peat beds on the moors are burning and many villages have been wiped out. Enormous damage has been done to crops and the suffering of the people is pronounced.

A fire is burning around the great Schluesslburg dynamite factory, which covers several acres near Neva and the plan is in danger of being destroyed. Five thousand soldiers are fighting the fires, aided by a whole army of peasants.

Bridges have been burned and railway traffic stopped. Communication has been cut off from many sections of the empire by the burning of telegraph and telephone poles and the melting of the wires. Famine threatens from the destruction of crops. The money damage will be many millions of dollars.

With the destruction of many hamlets and small towns the people have taken refuge along the shores of lake and rivers or in the cities.

A Lie.

A lie, in its stricter sense, is the affirming, by word or by action, of that which is not true, with a purpose of deceiving; or the denying, by word or by action, of that which is true, with a purpose of deceiving. But the suppressing or concealing of essential facts from one who is entitled to know them, with a purpose of deceiving, may practically amount to a lie. The purpose of deception enters into the character of a lie. Concealment may be, or may not be, of the nature of deception. Concealment is not right when disclosure is a duty. Concealment of that which may properly be concealed is not in itself wrong. Efforts at concealment must, in order to be right, be kept within the limits of strict truthfulness of statement. Concealment for the purpose of deception is in the realm of the lie.

Fort William District.

During the past twelve months development work along agricultural lines in the vicinity of Fort William has grown to such an extent that within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city it is now an impossibility for new settlers to obtain free homesteads. It is now necessary for the newcomer looking for free land to go some distance into the country. It is not generally known that within a hundred miles area of Fort William there is available half a million acres of land suitable for agricultural pursuits of all kinds. It is stated the Ontario Government contemplates opening large tracts of unsurveyed lands to the north and south-west of the city, which will lead to further development on a much larger scale.

Mr. Benham—Why did that woman keep you standing at the door for half an hour? His Talkative Wife—She said she hadn't time to come in.

"Why was that young lady so indignant? Didn't we have what she wanted?" "No," said the drug clerk. "She asked for love powders and got mad when I told her there was no such thing."

Our English Letter

Imperial Health Conference.

"To show what the spirit of science can do when moved by the spirit of sympathy, and to call back into being the great picturesque days when architecture held its own."

These, according to Viscount Bryce and the Marquis of Salisbury, are the dual objects of the Imperial Health Conference and Exhibition, which was recently opened at the Imperial Institute in London. The body responsible for their organization is the Victoria League, a non-party organization of British men and women, which exists for the purpose of promoting closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world. Enthusiastic response has been made by both official and unofficial bodies in every part of the world where the British flag flies to the invitation to exchange knowledge and ideas on such subjects as garden cities and suburbs, workmen's houses and model dwellings, infancy and health, the school child and the child as wage earner. There is nothing like an interchange of ideas for understanding each other and practical Imperialism of this nature is far more effective than people are generally aware.

With Rubber Age Comes Silent City.

Sir Henry Blake, president of the fourth International Rubber and Allied Industries Exhibition, looks forward to a day when the streets of London will be paved with rubber and the brain fag consequent upon the incessant noise of main thoroughfares will be minimized to the advantage of hundreds of thousands of people.

When the exhibition was last held in London, three years ago, the idea might have been dismissed as utopian, but since then such striking progress has been made, both in the manufacture and the use of plantation rubber, that Sir Henry Blake's vision may well be within the range of practical politics.

The exhibition itself, which has the official support of more than forty Governments, affords abundant evidence of the progress which has been made. One room,—a writing room—is completely furnished in rubber. The walls are covered in rubber skilfully disguised as wallpaper, the pictures are mounted in rubber frames and the carpet is of the same all conquering material. The tables and chairs, the blotters, paper weights and letter racks, the inkstands and the penholders are of rubber, while the electric table lamps are of vulcanite.

The housewife will probably examine the window curtains carefully, for here at last she will imagine the utility of rubber breaks down. But as a matter of fact, the daintily curtains, like everything else, are of rubber, attached to rubber rings and hung on a rubber pole.

The debt of the sportsman in almost every kind of field game to the grower come even more pronounced if the effort to utilize rubber for lawn tennis courts proves successful. A specimen court has been built in the annex at Agricultural Hall in order that the experts may test the rubber surface for themselves. The court is made in square blocks of rubber grown on a British plantation and they have been laid down so carefully that the surface is almost as level as a billiard table.

So, as Philip Gibbs, writing in the Daily Chronicle says, it is easy for the man who will stretch his imagination and give elasticity to his mind to conjure up visions of a rubber age. Working out Sir Henry Blake's leading idea to its ultimate conclusions, one may grasp the full meaning of the future. Disasters at sea would no longer take their fearful toll of life, for rubber built ships might collide with no worse result than a cannon off a cushion. A rubber capped aviator falling head foremost upon a rubber coated road would just bounce and bounce.

A thousand accidents of grievous consequence in modern life would be quite trivial. The waiter who spills the soup over one's new suit would merely have to bring a rubber sponge and wipe one's rubber coat. If the fashions of women's frocks changed from short skirts to long skirts they could be stretched as easily as elastic bands, or vice versa. Old clothes old furniture, any old thing about the house, could be sent to the manufacturers and produced again in the form of motor tires, golf balls, hair combs or babies' feeding bottles, according to one's immediate requirements, because rubber never loses its essential qualities, and is capable of numerous transmutations.

Talk at Two Cents a Second.

It will cost a penny (two cents) a second for London to speak to Berlin when the direct telephone cable has been laid down. Estimating on the basis of the heavy cost of the cable and the propable amount of traffic on it, the Postmaster-General does not at present see how the cable can pay if a fee of less than 14s. or 16s. ($3.50 or $4) for a three minutes' conversation is charged.

"Both the London and Berlin general post offices are anxious to have a direct telephone cable," said a post office official, "but nothing definite has been settled. The scheme is to run a telephone cable of the most modern type from a convenient spot on the Suffolk coast to Emden. This will be an extremely costly undertaking, and a fairly high fee for using will be necessary. But we are anxious to make the fee as reasonable as possible, and the Postmaster-General will be willing to lower it to about 10s. ($2.50) if he can get a guarantee that there will be sufficient traffic to compensate for the reduction."

Keats's Old House Found.

The house where Keats roomed when visiting Carisbrooke Castle in the spring of 1817 has just been traced by the discovery in an old rate book of the name of the poet's landlady, Mrs. Cook. It is now named Canterbury House and is in Castle road, Newport. It was there that Keats began his "Endymion."

London, July 14, 1914.

BACKWARD SWISS.

No One Thinks of Raising Poultry for Profit.

Search as one will, it is not likely that a hen, fat or lean, young or old, will be found in the local markets, says a report from Switzerland. The only chickens prepared for the market are the young cocks, the surplus of which are killed. The pullets and hens are kept for brood purposes. If a hen, through age of service, should cease to be prolific she, too, might be killed, after being fattened and offered for sale, but no one actually thinks of raising chickens for profit, and no one knows anything about scientific or profitable methods of raising chickens.

Such a practice as killing hens after their first season of laying is unknown. In fact, so little is known about chicken-raising that it is generally believed hens improve with age in their laying proclivities, hence they are kept until they become as familiar and endeared to the family as the horses and cows. Next to nothing is known of raising chickens by the incubator and brooder methods. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that there is only one incubator in Basle, and that is a baby incubator.