## Hints for the Home

### Ways to Serve Peaches.

**Pure Peach Ice Cream.**—Pare 12 ripe peaches and remove stones. Place 1 pint of cream and 1½ cups of granulated sugar in a double boiler; stir until the sugar dissolves and the cream scalds, but do not boil. Chill, and when perfectly cold pour the sugar and cream into the can, pack and freeze. Press the peaches through a fine colander and add to the frozen mixture, leaving the dasher in the can. Adjust the handle and turn very slowly until the mixture is thoroughly frozen. Remove the dasher and pour according to the general directions.

**Peach Pudding.**—Cover the bottom of a baking dish with stale cake crumbs, cut, not rolled. Spread over the peaches which have been chopped fine and sweetened with granulated sugar. Then add another layer of the stale cake crumbs and repeat the alternate layers until the dish is full, with the last layer of cake. Bake until brown, about 20 or 30 minutes. Draw to the edge of the oven and spread over the top a meringue made from the well-beaten whites of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Color a golden brown and serve hot, with cream or liquid sauce.

**Baked Peach Pudding.** — Mix a biscuit dough from one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two-thirds of a cup of milk, a dash of salt and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Handle as lightly as possible and roll out until it is less than half an inch in thickness. Lay this on a shallow baking pan and stick it full of peach halves from which the stones have been removed. In the holes thus left stick bits of butter, a dash of flour and plenty of sugar. Bake quickly and serve hot, with cream.

**Peach Roll.**—Pare and cut up fine half a dozen peaches and sweeten them liberally. Mix together one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of salt and one small tablespoonful of butter. Mix with sweet milk until it can be handled just comfortably. Roll out, spread it with the sliced peaches and roll it up, pinching the ends to give it a long, narrow shape. Lay this in a deep baking dish, sift flour over it lightly, dust with pulverized sugar and add a few bits of butter and a cup of boiling water. Cover with a lid and bake for 30 minutes. Remove the lid and brown for five minutes. Serve hot from the pudding dish. The water, flour, sugar and butter, with the peach juice, will have formed all the sauce necessary.

**Peach Tapioca.**—Wash a cup of the fine granulated tapioca in cold water, rinsing several times. Place in a bowl with three cups of cold water and allow this to stand for 30 minutes. Then cook in a double boiler until the tapioca is clear and transparent. Pare ripe peaches, cut them in halves and remove the stones. When the tapioca is clear pour it over the peaches, arranged in a baking dish. Cover the dish tightly and bake in a moderate oven until the peaches are tender. Then remove the cover and brown the surface slightly. Serve very cool with whipped cream, slightly sweetened.

**Rice Cream with Peaches.**—This is a nourishing as well as a tempting dessert. To make, soak a cupful of rice over night in water and drain in the morning. Cook it in the morning in a quart of milk, seasoned with half a teaspoonful of salt, in a double boiler until it is tender. Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatine in cold water and heat it over hot water until it is clear. Strain into the hot rice. Add a teacupful of sugar. Allow the mixture to cool and add a teacup of cream, whipped stiff. Pour the whole into a mold. When ready to serve, turn out of the mold and encircle the creamed rice with peaches sliced and sugared, or you can stew the peaches with just enough water to make a rich syrup and serve these ice cold around the creamed rice.

**Peach Melba.**—For this popular dish select large, firm peaches that are very ripe and full of flavor. Pare them, cut them in half, and take out the stones. Simmer them gently in enough water to cover them, adding a cupful of sugar to every quart of water. Add two or three cracked peach stones to the water as they are cooking to give added flavor. When they are tender, chill them. Cut circles from half-inch slices of sponge cake, and when the peaches are cold lay half a peach on each slice of cake with the hollow left by the stone upward. Fill the hollow with a big tablespoonful of vanilla ice cream, with a maraschino cherry on top.

### Time-Saving Suggestions.

A little turpentine in warm water is the best thing to clean windows.

If you wish to store silver so that it will not tarnish pack it in dry flour.

Do not throw beet tops away; they are an excellent substitute for spinach.

Rub the butter paddles with salt if you have any trouble making butter balls.

Lemon and orange rinds may be dried, grated and bottled to be ready for use.

Windows are most easily washed with a cloth first and then rubbed with a chamois.

Put cream and bread crumbs into hamburg steak and it will be delightfully juicy.

Use old catalogues for pads for the kitchen table or cupboard or to try the flat-irons on.

Heat the knife or dip it into hot water and dry before cutting fresh bread or cake.

To take ink spots out of colored materials cover with tallow before sending to the laundry.

Before peeling onions let them stand in water, then peel, and the eyes will not smart so badly.

To keep thread or silk from knotting as you sew try soaping it with a bit of pure white soap.

To freshen a refrigerator clean thoroughly and paint with white enamel, giving two coats.

Sponge black silk with clear coffee to freshen it, and iron on the wrong side when partly dry.

To take castor oil easily put orange juice in a glass first, then the oil, then more orange juice.

To wash light-colored silk gloves successfully put them on the hands; fasten at the wrist.

Scatter grated white potato over the carpets if you wish to clean them and freshen their colors.

Pour boiling starch over ink or iodine spots and they will come out in two or three hours.

Shrink woollen darning yarn in the steam of a tea kettle before mending the stockings with it.

Mend the boys' trousers on the sewing machine and the patch will not pull out as if done by hand.

Shoes that are not in use should not be allowed to get dusty, as this eats into them and spoils the kid.

Use a bicycle pump to clean such parts of the sewing machine as you cannot reach with a cloth.

There is no economy in buying small pieces of ice. Know the size of your ice box and buy a piece to fill it.

Acid fruits should never be prepared with a steel knife. The best preparing tools are nickel or silver knives.

Do not clean shoes too often. Sometimes they only requare rubbing up. Do this with a pad made of old velvet.

A strong solution of borax and hot water poured down the sinks and drains will rid them of any offensive odor.

### SENSITIVE PLANTS.

**Many of Them Close Regularly at Night.**

The irritability of various plants, and the nightly folding of many, has occupied the attention of botanists from the time of Linnaeus to the present day. Plants possess three kinds of irritability, all distinct, to wit, such as depend on atmospheric pressure, spontaneous motions, and such contractions as are caused by the touch of other bodies. The common wood-sorrel shows two of these influences. On the approach of rain it closes up, and at night, even before as well as after rain, the leaves close. And they are said to shrink together at a blow with a stick. The seed vessel also partakes of the general sensibility of the plant, and when even slightly pressed opens at right, jerking out the seeds. Many of the leaves of our common plants, particularly those that are pinnate in form, close regularly at night, as well as before rain. Clover, peas, vetches and mountain ash are readily affected by moisture in the atmosphere or the coming on of night. The sleep of plants is not confined to the folding of the leaves. As night approaches many alter their position. Sometimes the leaves fold over the petals, but many close quite up. The daisies receive their name from their opening only to the morning light. Flowers of the rayed form, like the marigold, are peculiarly so affected. Even the cornfield shows its sensitiveness, and droops down its ripening blades to await the morning. There are flowers which close over at noon, when the sun is shining full upon them, like the Goat's Beard of the field. There is hardly any native plant which shows any great degree of spontaneous movement except the Oscillatories, weeds of fresh and salt water, whose threadlike forms twist about like worms, and move to a considerable distance from the spot in which they are laid.

It was Josh Billings who said he had "seen some awful bad throat diseases completely cured in three days by simply joining a temperance society."

She—"How did you get your stolen watch back so quickly?" He—"The poor idiot of a thief took it to a pawnshop, where they at once recognized it as mine."

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPTEMBER 20.**

**Lesson XII. The Judgment of Nations. Matt. 25. 31-46. Golden Text, Matt. 25.45.**

Verse 31. His glory—The Son of man is pictured as coming in all his glory and as sitting upon the throne of his glory, and he has a following of holy angels. This is an Oriental imagery—the pomp and the magnificence as he enters into his own, accompanied by his faithful and enthusiastic retainers. As he sweeps into the presence of his subjects he is naturally thought of as ascending his throne, which is the emblem of his title and power. None but he could sit upon his throne, and the very fact that he was King lent glory to the throne.

32. And before him shall be gathered all the nations—The function of judge is not ascribed to the Messiah in the Jewish literature written before the time of Christ This is a new conception of the Messiah, although Jesus himself has repeatedly said that he came not into the world to judge the world, but to save it. His judgment, rather, is seeking the consciences of those who go before him in such a way that they begin to examine and judge themselves. The Christ leads his followers inevitably to the point of self-examination, and in this self-examination they begin to judge themselves. So the Messiah as a Judge of man is to be understood only in the indirect sense. This indirect judgment, because self-inflicted, is the most severe.

The sheep and the goats, although herding together, separated one from the other naturally. And so do good and evil people naturally fall into separate groups of their own kind. "A man is known by the company he keeps" has no surer proof than in this natural separation of the sheep and the goats.

33. The sheep on his right hand . . . the goats on the left indicates the natural place where those preferred and those accused would stand, the right being the place of honor.

34. Come, ye blessed of my Father—Those who are blessed are singled out with a definite adjective—ye blessed—and they are the blessed because they belong to the Father; another point of natural association of the good with God.

The kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world—Notice from the very beginning, from eternity, a kingdom has been prepared for those who are good.

35. Hungry . . . thirsty . . . a stranger—These are three expressive terms to show extreme need. Many a man goes hungry and finds no one to give him meat; or famishes with thirst, and in a land where a drink of water is sometimes priceless, finds none to give him drink. He may be a stranger among those who are not of his own kindred and may sleep in the streets as we read of now and then in the Old Testament, the companion of the dogs and other animals, no one inviting him to shelter.

36. Naked . . . sick . . . in prison—Three more exceedingly expressive degrees of need. Naked means ill-clothed. It was more difficult properly to clothe an ill-clothed man than it was to give him meat, or drink, or shelter. The sick are frequently abandoned, or ignored, especially if the sick are poor or strange. It took a particular amount of love in Palestine to lead one to visit the strange sick man. The prison is indicative of a loathsome, foul, ill-smelling dungeon. A man may be righteous and wrongfully cast into prison, but the very fact that he is there carries a stigma with it. He is to be shunned rather than sought out.

37-39. When saw we thee — The righteous are exceedingly surprised when they are themselves praised, for they had absolutely no recollection of seeing the Lord before; in fact, they knew that they had not seen him. For had they seen him, they would have recognized him, they would have bowed before him, they would have fallen at his feet in awe and reverence. The very thought that they could have seen him hungry, or thirsty, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, was inconceivable to them, and to be told that they had ministered unto him when he was in dire need caused their amazement to exceed all limits.

40. Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me — These words are the climax bringing joy to the ones who are praised, but they are also an ill omen, bringing fear to the ones who are still ignored. To count as a service to the Christ the giving of the piece of bread, or a cup of water, or the right hand of friendship to anyone whom they might have found in the streets or out in the open country, was foreign to their minds, and yet when attention is called to the relationship between such a duty and the duty of loving God, they see the close bearing of the two, and they realize through this picturesque description their privileges and obligotions in a new light.

41. Depart from me, ye cursed —The cursed are not the cursed of the Father, as the blessed are blessed of the Father. The Father curses no one. And the everlasting fire is not prepared for them particularly, but is prepared for the devil and his angels. The fact that they are remanded to the place which was to be the abode of the Evil One and his close associates makes the judgment upon the cursed all the more severe, particularly as they bring this upon themselves.

42-45. In these verses the negative of the facts set forth in verses 35-39 is presented.

46. Eternal punishment . . . eternal life—The word "punishment" comes from the Greek verb meaning to prune, to cut down, and then has a derived meaning to correct, to punish, the thought being of the tree that is not uprooted, but is cut back so as to give it a chnnce at another and better growth. The word "eternal" comes from the Greek word meaning "age-long"; hence, those who merited the condemnation of the Son of Man are to be cut back, pruned, and be subjected to this treatment for a long period, so that if there was any worth in them, they would have a chance to bud out and develop afresh. However, this judgment is not to be taken as referring to the future life, as though those who have already passed into the beyond still have a period of probation. The force of the teaching is that man's attitude toward God is to be discovered in his attitude toward his fellowmen. If he loves them to the extent of being ready to minister unto them irrespective of how humble they are, he loves God. And as the righteous in this parable did not know the Lord inosmuch as they had never seen him, and yet by ministering unto their fellow men had ministered unto him, so may he who has no powers to discern the actual being of God reveal vital relationship to him in every act of loving kindness.

### WHY GERMANY PLUNGED.

**Reasons Why She Went Into the Present War.**

Why did Germany think the present so favorable a moment? We believe that some feeling seized her as to the magnificence of the opportunity offered by the existing state of Europe. She thought the situation was going to develop favorably in the future, and that she, in fact, was now on the crest of the wave. What made her think this? In the first place—and we believe that this has all along played an enormously important part—there was the opening of the Kiel Canal. A month ago that canal was finished. The next consideration was the belief that England was on the verge of civil war, and therefore that her neutrality was almost certainly assured. Again, there was the belief, encouraged by the disclosures in the French Senate, that France was at that moment very badly prepared for war. Lastly, there was the very potent impression that Russia was every day getting stronger, and that if Germany waited another three years the advantages just named might be obliterated by vast increases in the Russian armaments, and especially in the development of her strategic railways. To put the thing in another way, we believe that the real cause of the war was that Germany was seized by one of those impulses which are prompted by the thought of "now or never," impulses which are the most frequent causes of war.—London Spectator.

### British Sea Power.

British sea-power exists for one purpose and for one purpose only. It is supported in order that it may win the command of the sea. By commanding the sea British commerce will be protected, communication between the different sections of the Empire kept open, and invasion of any British territory prevented. None of these ends can be achieved unless the British peoples are in a position to win command of the sea. This is a condition which does not exist during peace; it has to be won after war has broken out—in other words, after an enemy, or combination of enemies, has declared its intention to deny the sea to us and our kith and kin, and thus make its will prevail against us. Once Britain had lost the command of her ocean communications she shall be helpless and hopeless.

### On Guard.

Merchant (to new boy)—Has the bookkeeper told you what to do in the afternoon

Youth—Yes, sir. I'm to wake him up when I see you coming.

### YOUNG BRITISH ADMIRALS.

**But Most of Them are Veterans in Naval Service.**

A glance at the British fleet commanders shows that, comparatively speaking, this is the day of young admirals. There are hardly any officers flying their flags in the fleet who can be called veterans in point of age, though the term may be used in regard to their service, for the majority have had over 40 years in the navy. In the First Fleet the oldest officer, Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, is 57, and the youngest, Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty, 43. The average age is about 52 years.

Sir John Jellicoe, who as commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet is in supreme command in the North Sea, was 54 in December, and has been in the navy since 1872. He is a gunnery specialist, winning the £80 prize for gunnery when at college as a lieutenant in 1883. Twice he has seen war service, first in the Egyptian war of 1882, and, secondly, in China in 1900, when he was wounded in Sir Edward Seymour's expedition to relieve the Pekin Legation, of which expedition he was Chief Staff Officer. He has been Third Sea Lord and Second Sea Lord, which latter post he has just left. Afloat, he has been rear-admiral commanding that fleet, and vice-admiral commanding the second division of the Home fleet.

Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden, chief of the staff to Sir John Jellicoe, is a brother-in-law of that officer. Entering the navy in 1875,

*Rear-Admiral Madden, Chief of Staff to Admiral Jellicoe of the British Navy.*

Rear-Admiral Madden also served in the Egyptian war and specialized in gunnery. Promoted to flag rank in April, 1911, while serving a term of two years as Fourth Sea Lord, he has since flown his flag in the First Battle Squadron and Third and Second Cruiser Squadrons.

**The Battle Squadrons.**

Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly commands the First Battle Squadron, flying his flag in the new battleship Marlborough. He is 56 years of age, and has been in the navy since 1870. A torpedo specialist, he obtained the £80 prize for this branch at Greenwich College in 1884. On two occasions he has seen war service, in Ashanti in 1873-4, and during the Egyptian war of 1882; he was also employed against Congo pirates in 1875. As commodore of Home Fleet destroyers he did much to promote the efficiency of the flotillas, and was afterwards placed in command of the War College from 1908 to 1911.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender has the distinction of commanding our most powerful battle squadron, the second, for its eight ships are all armed with 13.5-inch guns. He joined the navy in 1873, and was 54 years of age on July 31. Twice he has seen fighting on land, in the Zulu war of 1879 and the China war of 1900, in the latter of which he was flag captain to the rear-admiral of the China Squadron. As a commodore and rear-admiral he was commander-in-chief in the East Indies in 1907-9, and after two years in the Second Cruiser Squadron in 1910-12 he was appointed to his present command on December 16, 1912, his flag flying in the King George V.

Vice-Admiral E. E. Bradford in the Third Battle Squadron has charge of our principal pre-Dreadnought battleships, in one of which, the King Edward VII., his flag flies. He is a gunnery specialist, like Sir George Warrender, than whom he is one year older. Entering the service in 1872 he was in the Egyptian war of 1882. In 1890 an essay from his pen on the maritime defence of the United Kingdom and its trade in a war with a naval Power was placed second in the competition, for the United Service Institution's gold medal.

Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, with his flag in the Dreadnought, is in command of the Fourth Battle Squadron. He was 57 years of age in November last, and has been in the navy since 1870.

If nobody had too much then everybody might have enough.

### HOW LONG WILL WAR LAST?

**Major-Gen. Turner Says It Cannot Last Many Months.**

How long will the war last? How many men will be engaged before the end of this month? What will the war cost daily? are questions that were asked of Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, late Inspector-General, when the mobilization was complete.

"Great Britain has 165,000 men in the first line," said General Turner, "with 148,000 in reserve, while, with the territorials, her total strength will be easily 500,000 men. This excludes 78,000 white troops in India and Earl Kitchener's latest call for half a million.

"France has an active army of 300,000 men, the total with the second line being 1,000,000 men. Russia has 1,500,000 in the first line, and when her reserves are mobilized, about August 25, she will have 4,500,000 men available.

"Servia can turn out more than 200,000 splendid fighting men, notwithstanding her terrible losses in the late wars.

"Belgium has available more than 250,000 men, including the reserves.

"Germany has 350,000 men in the first line, of whom only 150,000 are on the Russian frontier. With the second line she can mobilize more than 3,000,000 men.

"Austria has a standing army of 240,000 men, and can mobilize more than 1,000,000, but Austria has the most heterogeneous force in the world, and it is doubtful whether the Slavs in Austria can be depended upon.

"I don't suppose anybody on earth can answer the question as to the probable daily cost of the war to each individual power. Our South African war cost $1,250,000,000, although it was estimated that it would only cost $75,000,000. It depends upon the management, the waste, and an enormous variety of circumstances. In South Africa waste was responsible for the huge ultimate total.

"If the Boer war cost England above $1,500,000 a day, Sundays included, as it did, what will this war cost England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, and Servia? Already the loss to Belgium is nearly $300,000,000 because of the destruction of her bridges, railways, and the stoppage of all her commerce. Germany's loss, I should say, already is $1,250,000, and it will go on increasing at an enormous rate.

"The pay of the English soldiers is much more than any other nation, because the army is a voluntary one, and privates receive one shilling and twopence daily. France is paying the wife of each volunteer 1¼ francs daily, with half a franc added for each dependent child under 16. Belgium pays the next highest daily wage to its soldiers. English territorials, while they are in the ranks receive the same pay as volunteers, and now that they have been called upon will receive full army pay.

"The duration of the present war is very difficult to judge, but it seems to me that with the forthcoming pressure of the enormous Russian armies on Germany it cannot possibly last many months. I should be sorry to see the noble German people crushed and humiliated, but for this they have to thank their ruler, who invoked God to his assistance, and claims the divine right of kings. The only good that any one can hope for from this terrible war is that it will make war a thing of the past."

### "THE MARSEILLAISE."

**Roused the French Soldier Into Deeds of Daring.**

The French "Marseillaise" may be called the lyrical voice of the great Revolution. Its influence was as great as it was extensive. By it timid, barefooted youths were converted into determined soldiers, who, after freeing their country from all fears of foreign oppression, indulged in the dream which Napoleon nearly realized, viz., that of conquering Europe. The strains of "The Marseillaise" are a combination of the bold, the defiant, the overwhelming, with the pathetic, the mournful, the compassionately tender; now deploring acute suffering, now rising with resistless ardor, now heard as an anthem of triumph, now as a dirge of terror.

The author of the words was a poor lieutenant in the French Revolutionary Army named Rouget de Lisle. He intended his effusion to rouse his countrymen to resist the threatened attack upon France from the German frontier. His song was consequently first named "The Song of the Army of the Rhine." A rather improbable story is told of his having written this song in the house of the Mayor of Strasburg. The music, however, though attributed to the soldier author of the words, is founded upon an old German air which was set to French words and sung in Paris in 1782.

### As to Jones.

"Jones puts his watch under his pillow nights."

"I notice he likes to sleep overtime."