Hints for the Home

Made From Grapes.

The lover of grapes feels that their delicacy of flavor, their sweetness and aroma are enough excuse for their eating. But be it known that the grape comes next to the apple as a health-giving food. And as there are few ailments which the grape augments and many which it lessens, no one need be afraid of eating it.

If you like fresh grapes better than any other kind you can keep a few choice bunches fresh for many days by following this advice:

Cap the stem of the grape with a bit of sealing wax, thus cutting off all air from the open end of the stem. Now tie a sheet of tissue paper loosely about the bunch, bringing the four corners and the edges up about the stem and tying them there securely. Hang the bunch up in a cool, dark place until wanted. If you have an especially choice grapevine and desire to keep the grapes from it for some special occasion not more than a week or two distant, try this method of keeping them.

Grape Pie.—Grape pie is a delicacy little appreciated. It is really equal to any other fruit pie. To make it, press grapes through a fine sieve, to remove seeds. Sweeten the pulp and use to fill a two-crust pie. The pie can be made with one crust, with a meringue, if desired.

Grape Dessert.—Put grape pulp, prepared as for grape pie, into sherbet glasses. It should be chilled through. Pile whipped cream, likewise through on top and serve.

Grape Parfait.—Boil one cupful of granulated sugar with a third of a cupful of water until it threads. Beat the whites of two eggs and pour the syrup on them slowly, beating all the time, until cold. In the meantime, have ready a cupful of cream, whipped, and whipped with half a cupful of grape pulp, well sweetened, and the juice of a lemon. Fold the two mixtures together and freeze.

Grape Tapioca.—This is sometimes called grape soup, and can be served cold or hot in place of soup. It also makes a very dainty dessert and one that can be safely given to an invalid. To make it press ripe grapes through a sieve until you have a quart. Simmer two cupfuls of water and a cupful of sugar until clear and then add the juice of a lemon and the grape pulp and juice. Add a tablespoonful of tapioca, of the instantaneous variety, or else tapioca that has been softened in cold water. If cold, add shaved ice to it.

Grape Butter.—For grape butter wash, steam and stew seven pounds of grape and press them through a sieve. Add 3½ pounds—seven cupfuls—of granulated sugar. Mix 1½ tablespoonfuls of small bits of stick cinnamon, the same amount of allspice and a tablespoonful of cloves. Tie the spice in two small cheesecloth bags. Add to the sugar and grapes and stew over a quick fire for 25 minutes after it begins to boil.

Grape Conserve. — Cook five pounds of grapes until tender and press them through a sieve, removing the skins and seeds. Mash the grapes before cooking them and cook in a double boiler. Boil the outer yellow skin of three oranges in the water, drain and chop fine. Add to the grape pulp and add five pounds of granulated sugar, a pound each of shelled walnuts and raisins and the juice of the three oranges strained. Boil until thick and pack into glasses.

Grape Juice.—Grape juice, which retains so much of the flavor of the grape, and can be made into so many delicious beverages and desserts for winter, is well made by the following recipe: Heat very ripe grapes in a crock in the oven or in a double boiler or fireless cooker. When the skins are tender drain in a jelly bag. Heat the resulting juice, add sugar, bring to the boiling point and pour into sterilized jars or bottles. If you use bottles, sterilize the corks and after they are in the bottles cover with sealing wax. Use either half as much or a quarter as much sugar as grape juice. The amount added must depend on your taste, but remember that it is an easy matter to add more sugar to the grape juice, but it is impossible to take any from it later on. If you desire a clear grape juice, let the bag drip without squeezing. A more economical method is to squeeze the bag. The resulting grape juice will be a little cloudy, but its flavor will be quite as good.

With Sour Milk.

Sour Milk Ginger Bread. — Mix half a cupful of sour milk and one cupful of the best molasses. Mix one-half teaspoon of mace, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of baking powder, dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Mix the dry ingredients with the milk and molasses, and gradually stir in two cupfuls of flour and half a cup of seeded raisins. Bake in a steady oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Sour Milk Pancakes.—Two cupfuls of sifted flour one salt spoon of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of sugar; add two cupfuls of sour milk to this mixture and beat until bubbling. Stir in one well-beaten egg, and bake on a very hot and well-greased griddle.

Sour Milk Sugar Cookies.—Two-thirds of a cup of butter and one and one-half cups of sugar creamed together; add a cup and a half of sour milk, four cups of sifted flour, one teaspoon of baking soda, and half a teaspoon of salt. Roll out on a floured board, keeping the materials cold while rolling. Cut into shapes and bake in a hot oven.

Sour Milk Johnny Cake. — Two tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of flour mixed with one cupful of corn meal; add half a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of sour milk, and two well-beaten eggs. Turn the mixture into a well-buttered pan and bake in a hot oven. Sour cream may be substituted for sour milk in any of the above recipes.

Useful Hints.

No housewife to-day can afford to throw away any food that can possibly be utilized.

Don't mistake cheapness for economy, and don't buy at "war prices without pricing elsewhere.

Soap bark is one of the best things to cleanse woollen fabrics—especially coat collars. Steep a pinch in water and strain, and use the liquid to sponge the article thoroughly.

When potting plants, put a piece of coarse muslin over the hole in the pot before putting in the bits of stone and sod, which keeps the drainage good. The muslin prevents the earth from washing away.

A simple way of preserving eggs is to imerse them in lime water soon after the have been laid, and then to put the vessel containing the lime water in a cellar or cool outhouse.

Shabby leather bags, etc., may be improved in appearance by being rubbed over with the well-beaten white of an egg, and then polished with beeswax and turpentine, the final rubbing being given with a soft, clean cloth.

When brown boots and shoes become dark looking, wash them well in warm water and soft soap, using a hard nail brush. This will remove all the old and dirty polish. When dry and polished they should look like new.

When a small amount of fat is to be clarified, add to cold fat boiling water, stir vigorously and set aside to cool. The fat will form a cake on top, which may be easily removed. On the bottom of the cake will be found sediment, which may be scraped off with a knife.

DESTROYING DANDELIONS.

Spraying With Iron Sulphate Has Good Effect.

The Ontario Agricultural College has been conducting investigations for several years with the object of discovering some less laborious method of eradicating dandelions than spudding them out. Very encouraging results have been achieved by spraying with iron sulphate. A 20 per cent. solution is used and it has been found that six sprayings during the season will kill 90 per cent. of the weeds. In spraying lawns, the solution may be applied with a hand sprayer or a watering can with a very fine rose, so that all dandelions will be thoroughly drenched. About 48 hours after application, the dandelion leaves will be found to be blackened and burned. These can be raked up and the plot left for about two weeks till new leaves appear, when another spraying may be given. No permanent injury is done to the grass, but white Dutch clover is almost entirely killed. The process has the further merit of being inexpensive.

It should be mentioned that other experimenters, both in the United States and Canada, have not found iron sulphate satisfactory for the destruction of dandelions, but the results obtained at the O.A.C. warrant giving it a trial on badly infested lawns.

The Austrian "Bauer."

The most interesting of Austrian types, and the backbone of the Dual Monarchy, is the "bauer." In social rank he occupies somewhat the same position as the old English yeoman, farming his own land, and in many cases enjoying a far more substantial fortune than the nobility. The "bauer" has a strict social code of his own, mixing neither with the laborers on one hand nor the aristocracy on the other, is apparently quite content with his lot, and takes pride in his ability to provide almost all the necessaries of life from the productions of his own land, even, in many cases, growing flax from which his womenfolk weave all the household clothing.

The Water Supply of the French Army Carried on Motors.
Motor-driven trucks, carrying tanks of pure drinking water, which follow in the wake of the French army.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Lesson XIII. Jesus the Judge of Men.—Review. Golden Text, Rev. 3. 11.

Questions for Senior and Intermediate Pupils.

Lesson I.—The Laborers in the Vineyard.—What did the owner of the vineyard agree to pay those whom he engaged to work for him? Was this a reasonable wage at that time? What arrangements did he make with those whom he sent to work later? With whom did he settle first at the end of the day? Of what did those who had worked all day complain? How did the master answer them? What was this parable intended to teach?

Lesson II. — Greatness through Service.—Of what was Jesus talking on the road to Jerusalem? Who came to him with a special request? What was their request? What reply did Jesus make? How did he say that greatness was measured in his kingdom? Who did he say should be greatest of all?

Lesson III.—Blind Bartimaeus.—Who was Bartimaeus? Where did he sit asking for alms? Whom did he hear was approaching? What did he know about Jesus of Nazareth? What did he cry out? What request did he make when Jesus called him to him? How did Jesus answer his request?

Lesson IV.—The Pounds and the Talents.—What did a certain king deliver to each of ten of his servants? What did he tell them to do with what he thus intrusted to them? What did he do when he returned from his journey? How did he reward those who gave a good account of their trust? What did he ask the man who had done nothing with his pound? How did this man seek to excuse himself? How was he punished?

Lesson V.—The Triumphal Entry.—For what did Jesus send two disciples as they neared Bethphage? What did he do when they brought the colt to him? Of what prophecy was he thinking? What did he intend thus to announce? What did the people do when they recognized his meaning? What did they shout as Jesus entered Jerusalem riding on a colt?

Lesson VI.—The Barren Fig Tree and the Defiled Temple (Temperance Lesson).—How did Jesus and the disciples feel as they went up to Jerusalem the morning after the triumphal entry? What incident occurred on the road? Whom did Jesus find in the temple? What were they doing there? What did Jesus do with them? Whom did he rebuke for permitting them to be there? In what condition was the accursed fig tree discovered the next day?

Lesson VII.—The Wicked Husbandmen.—To whom was the parable of the wicked husbandmen intended as a warning? Of what does it tell? What did the husbandmen agree to pay as rent for the vineyard? What did they do when the owner sent to collect this rent? How did they treat his son? What was he finally compelled to do? Whom do the wicked husbandmen represent?

Lesson VIII. — The Wedding Feast.—Whom did a certain king invite to his son's wedding feast? What did he do when the feast was ready? How did the invited guests treat his invitation? Whom did he then invite to the feast? What did he say of those who were originally invited? Why did he put out a man who came to the feast without a wedding garment?

Lesson IX.—A Day of Questions.—What did the Pharisees wish to obtain against Jesus? How did they plan to entrap him? What did they send men to ask of him? Why did they think that Jesus could not answer this question without getting into trouble? For what did Jesus ask? How did he then answer their treacherous question?

Lesson X.—The Great Commandments.—Who came forward to question Jesus when he had silenced the Pharisees and the Sadducees? What question did the scribe ask? How did the motive of this question differ from that of the preceding ones? What was Jesus's answer? What single word did he say includes all the duties laid down in the law? What attracted Jesus's attention as he was about to leave the temple? How did he commend the poor widow?

Lesson XI.—The Ten Virgins.—Where did ten virgins go to welcome a bridegroom? What did they do while he tarried? When did they get news of his approach? How did they prepare to meet him? What did five of them discover? What were these foolish virgins compelled to do? What happened while they went to buy oil? What is the teaching of this parable?

Lesson XII.—The Judgment of the Nations.—How will Jesus separate all people at the final judgment? What will be the reward of the righteous? What the punishment of the wicked? On what basis will the judgment be pronounced? How does Jesus regard our treatment of our needy neighbors?

BELGIANS USE DOGS.

Haul Carts in Time of Peace, Now Draw Light Guns.

Brussels is now much in the eye of the public, and all who have visited that scrupulously clean city must have been greatly struck with its dogs. For the dog is used as a worker in Belgium, and he is part and parcel of the day's toil. There are the draught dogs of the milk and vegetable sellers. Now many are being used in the Belgian army for the purpose of pulling light machine guns and appliances associated with the army medical corps.

The draught dog of Belgium is a fine and husky fellow. He is an off-shoot of the Danish dog, his strength is considerable and his pace is good. He is firm on his feet and his pads are so hard, tough, and tried that he is free from foot weariness, and when there is no work doing he lies down in his harness between the shafts of the two-wheel cart and dozes off with his big and sensible head between his forefeet. Awake he either barks his greetings to a passing friend or greets an old enemy with a savage salute.

The dog market in Brussels on Sunday mornings is an attractive place, held, as it is, in the Hotel de Ville Square. It is here that a dog and cart turnout can be purchased, and there is both new and old harness from which to choose. The would-be buyer can give a dog a trial between the shafts of the cart and put the weight behind the dog that the seller claims the animal can draw. The dog is one of the cogs of the wheel of industry, and with the vendors of dairy and truck farm produce in the cities and towns no animals would be more missed than the draught dogs.

A large number of Belgian dogs have from time to time been purchased for and used as pack dogs in Alaska or for expeditions in other countries. The harness provided for these dogs consists of a collar like that on a leading horse, a back band, and traces. In the case of shaft harness there is a pack saddle, and the usual tugs as found in an ordinary equine equipment. When a dog is used for the purposes of a baker's cart he is hitched to the vehicle, a band or breast collar is put on, and his head is free save, generally, for a leather muzzle. Six or ten two- and three-gallon milk cans may be the load in a milk cart. In four-wheel vehicles the pole is used, one dog on either side, and sometimes assisted by one or two others hitched separately to the ironwork of the fore carriage.

Very Willing.

A lecturer one torrential night addressed an audience which might have been much larger without taxing the seating capacity of the hall. Naturally he was willing to curtail his address, and, having reached what he considered the psychological moment, said: "I'm afraid I've kept you too long." Whereupon a voice replied: "Go on; it's still raining."

KAISER IS AN ODIOUS DESPOT

So Says Henry Watterson, an American Editor.

Reviewing the attitude of Germans in America toward the war, Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"It may be harder for a German than an American to differentiate the German Kaiser and the German people. To the Teuton mind the Kaiser stands as the symbol of all that is loyal in the Teuton heart. This sentiment is augmented in the case of a Kaiser, admittedly great, a leader of men, a king among kings. Racial antipathies, too, with respect at least to the French, interpose to inflame anew the irrepressible conflict of blood and ages, witnessing on either side multiplied offences and reprisals.

"Nevertheless, to the average American who considers the institutions of his own country as distinguished from the institutions of Germany, the Kaiser appears as, though a brilliant personality, an odious despot. His government is to our seeing, the sum of all iniquity. Who believes in it cannot believe in the government of the United States.

"That a wise and good despot may for the time being insure wise and good government may be true enough. That the government of the mob may be supremely bad — even tyrannous—is likewise true. But, as between the one-man power and the many-men power, the mass and body of human kind will in the long run fare best with the many men power.

"We may hold in abeyance responsibility for the awful cataclysm which has come upon the world. The future will take care of that. But we cannot shut our eyes to its most conspicuous figure and the system of which he is the embodiment. Nicholas of Russia is yet but a figure of speech. George of England is hardlly more. Franz Josef, clinging to the ragged edge of tragedy, is simply pathetic. William of Germany directs the winds and rules the storms of battle. He is the one and only war lord. His triumph would mean the arrest of liberty, the confirmation and extension of arbitrary power, the recall of feudal principles and methods.

"Honest, liberty-loving Germans have as little cause to support such an eventuality as honest, liberty-loving Americans. They owe no more to the Hohenzollerns than the French owed to the Capets, the Austrians to the Hapsburgs, and the English to the Stuarts. So, why should they who dwell in America—who have found it a fortunate land—be quick to quarrel with their neighbors upon the incidents of such a war?

"All of us, roughly speaking, wish to see the end of absolutism everywhere—no less in Russia and Austria than in Germany—and consequently during this war we wish success to the allies and defeat for the Kaiser's arms and armies. That does not portend that, when the war is over and the German people have the chance to establish a government of their own—as the French did after Sedan—we shall not be ready to unite against autocracy in Russia and fight a sturdy commercial battle with England for control of the markets of the world. But no 'Emperor of Europe' for us! No war lord of the universe in ours!"

Got Yarning.

Baggs and Jaggs met and Baggs and Jaggs got yarning. "I once knew a man, dear boy," began Baggs, "who was so ticklish on the soles of his feet that whenever he took a bath he had to walk about afterwards on a big piece of blotting-paper. It was the only method of foot-dryer that wouldn't throw him into fits." "That's nothing, my dear fellow," retorted Jaggs. "I used to board at a place where the landlady was so nervous that whenever the wind blew she had to go out and grease the corners of the house, so that the wind wouldn't creak when it went round them."

There's no reason why lightning shouldn't strike twice in the same place—if it can find the place.

LONDON IN TIMES OF WAR.

Many Transformations Have Taken Place.

Khaki-clad troops marching to the strains of the fife and drum, are now a familiar sight in Piccadilly, and the Londoner who only reads of such things would receive ashock and be brought to the stern realities of war-time, if he could see once again the old familiar streets of his London.

London in war-time is quite another thing to London in the time of peace, and one of the most noticeable things in connection with this is the transformation of the shops. Wherever possible these have been transformed into stores for military equipment, and "military outfits," "service kits," "war maps and flags," etc., are the chief articles of commerce that greet the eye on every hand.

Many of the public and Government places suffer from the number of hands that have been called away to the war. In the General Post Office four thousand men had left up to August 16, and a great many more have left since then to join the reserves, but owing to the fact that much less general matter is being posted it has not been necessary to employ more labor.

Old Olympia, at Shepherd's Bush, that has undergone so many changes in its career, has now been the scene of the greatest of all transformations. Last Christmas it was occupied by a German Zoo, and now by the irony of fate it is being used as a jail for German prisoners. At the front of the building stands a sentry on guard. That is another rude reminder to the peaceful Londoner that he is now living in strenuous times. Most of these prisoners are suspects.

One thing is particularly noticeable and is welcomed with pleasure. This is the fact that notices have once again appeared in many windows announcing excursions and cheap tickets to the various seaside resorts, and the flow of visitors to the popular south coast is again increasing, which shows signs of the populace returning to normal conditions, and a great deal of the hysteria is being lived down.

Perhaps never before in the whole history of the country has any appeal been so responded to as has the Prince of Wales National Fund. It has already overrun the $10,000,000 mark, and is growing rapidly daily.

Many school teachers had their holidays curtailed, and have returned to their duty some twelve days before their time had expired. This was in order that in many cases the children could be kept together as much as possible, and watch could be kept over them to see that they were fed while their fathers have gone to the war.

Serious Loss to Germany.

Germans are not as a rule successful colonists, but Togoland, in Africa, which has fallen into the hands of the British and is likely to remain there, has always been a kind of toy to the German merchant since its annexation just 30 years ago. The great achievement in the colony has been the initiation of a cotton trade, and nothing has been spared to foster the industry. Most elaborate experiments were made before it was decided that the native seed would produce a staple equal to the average American. Model centres of instruction, model farms were set up, and a great effort was made to induce negro farmers from the Southern States of America to settle there. Chemical manure was supplied free from Germany, and exhibits of fabrics made from the Togoland cotton have been held at Dusseldorf and elsewhere.

The Little Things.

Opportunities for doing good seldom occur—life is made up of infinitesimals. If you compute the sum of happiness in any given day you will find that it was composed of small attentions, kind looks, which made the heart swell, and stirred into health that sour, rancid film of misanthropy which is apt to coagulate on the stream of inward life, as surely as we live in heart apart from our fellow-creatures.

Servians Good Fighters.

The quality of the Servian army stands very high. The men are drawn from a hardy peasant class, and are used to hardships and fatigue. Though the majority are illiterate, they are quite intelligent, and among them are a number of leading spirits who, thanks to warlike experiences with the roving bands which infest the Balkans, have been men of war from their youth up.

Greatest Show on Earth.

Germany's capital will see "the greatest show on earth" when the British lion, the Russian bear, the French eagle, the Royal Bengal tiger, the Canadian beaver, and the Australian kangaroo meet there to discipline the Prussian bird that has disgraced the menagerie by attacking inoffensive passersby. — Globe.