Hints for the Home

Orange Dishes.

Orange Fritters.—Four oranges, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, three-fourths cup of mik, two eggs. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into bowls; add milk and well-beaten eggs. Some flour requires more milk than others. The dough must be quite thin. Pare (not peal) the oranges; cut in half-inch slices, dip in batter and fry in deep, very hot oil or fat. When nice and brown remove, lay on blotting or brown paper; dust with pulverized sugar. Lemon, sugar, or wine sauce can be served with the same.

Orange Puffs.—One cup of flour, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a little grated orange rind. Sift flour and baking powder into a bowl; add the milk, sugar and a pinch of salt, the well-beaten egg, butter and orange rind; beat ten minutes. Brush the cups with a little melted butter, pour in mixture and bake twenty to twenty-five minutes in a hot oven. Serve with orange sauce. Be sure the cups are warmed.

Sauce.—Two oranges, one cup of boiling water, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put the water in a saucepan; add the cornstarch, wet with a little cold water; add the sugar; boil two minutes; add the orange and lemon juice.

Orange Ice Cream.—Two cups of orange juice and pulp, four cups of heavy cream, one cup of milk, three cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Dissolve the sugar in the cup of boiling milk. When cold put in a freezer that has been iced. Add the cream; let it stand five minutes; then add orange and lemon juice. Turn very rapidly from eight to ten minutes or until firm. Cream does not curdle if turned rapidly.

Orange Snow.—Six oranges, two cups of fresh grated cocoanut, one cup of pulverized sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, eight thin strips of candied orange peel. Peel and separate the orange so no seeds or fibre are left; mix with one cup of cocoanut, one-half cup of sugar and lemon juice. Place in a glass bowl, cover top with one cup of cocoanut and the rest of sugar and decorate with candied orange peel. Serve very cold. This can be prepared individually in ice cream glasses.

Orange Straws.—Make a good pie crust, roll out one-quarter inch thick, cut in one-half-inch strips six inches long; place on shallow pans and bake a nice brown. When cold spread with orange marmalade. Put a strop on top and dust with sugar or ice with a plain sugar icing.

Candied Orange Peel and Almonds.—Put one cup of candied orange peel and one-half cup of blanched almonds through a meat chopper; roll into small balls. If too dry, add just enough orange juice to hold together. Roll in confectioners' sugar; make the ball the size of a hazel nut, or one can dip in fondant and make bonbon shape.

Cold Boiled Rice with Orange Sauce.—Put the cold boiled rice in a glass bowl, pour over the orange sauce, made as follows: One cup of orange juice, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Put half-cup of water on to boil; add the flour, which has been rubbed smooth with a little cold water; the well-beaten egg and sugar. Boil until stiff, then add the butter, orange and lemon juice. Beat real hard for five minutes, or until cold, smooth and creamy. Pour over the rice. This makes either a fruit and cereal dish for breakfast or a substantial dessert.

Orange Cream Cake.—One-third cup of shortening, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of grated orange peel. Rub shortening and sugar together until creamy. Separate the eggs and add the well-beaten yolks and milk very slowly. Sift flour and baking powder together; add half, then add the well-beaten whites of eggs, orange peel and the rest of the flour. Bake in two large jelly pans (on paper) twenty minutes. Time depends much on one's stove. When cold cover one layer with the orange cream filling. Put on the other layer and ice. Cover top with orange icing. Decorate with finely chopped candied orange peel.

Orange Cream Filling.—One-half cup of orange juice, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of grated orange peel, three tablespoonfuls of sugar (rounded table), one tablespoonful of cornstarch (rounded table), one egg, a few grains of salt. Put half cup of water on to boil, add orange juice and cornstarch, which has been mixed with cold water, beat egg and salt together and add until thick and creamy.

Icing. — Four tablespoonfuls of orange juice, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, XXXX sugar (confectionery sugar). Mix the above ingredients, using enough sugar to make a smooth paste. Spread over top of cake and sprinkle with chopped candied orange peel.

Household Hints.

Never use silk to mend kid gloves; it cuts.

Chives give soup and salad a very good flavor.

When a worn place or hole appears in the matting, it can be darned with strands of raffia.

A lump of camphor placed near silverware that is not in use, will prevent it from tarnishing.

Radishes should be firm when squeezed between the thumb and finger; if soft, they are not good.

Kerosene is a great friend when cleaning; it will clean anything from the kitchen sink to the woodwork.

A dash of scalloped potatoes is much more savory if a sweet green pepper is boiled and chopped fine and put in.

When a child gets to sobbing and cannot stop, try sponging his face with cold water and give him a drink of cold water.

In using a wooden spoon to mix a pudding or cake, beat the mixture with the back of the spoon, if you want it to be light in a short time.

When a kettle is badly burned, set aside to cool, then put in a handful of washing soda and water and allow it to boil for an hour or more.

After boiling salt beef, leave two or three carrots in the salt liquor until cold. The carrots will absorb the salt and the liquor can be used for soup.

Paint can be taken out of woollen clothing by a solution of equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. After saturating several times, wash out with soapsuds.

Rusty steel should be covered with sweet oil, well rubbed in, and after 48 hours use unslacked lime, finely powdered, and rub until all the rust disappears.

When about to wash knives, forks or spoons which are stained from eggs, wring out a dish cloth, sprinkle baking soda (saleratus) on it, and rub the stains from the silver before you put silver in the water. It is very easily and quickly done.

BEATTY'S BIRTHPLACE.

Nantwich, in Cheshire, Claims the Great Sea Fighter.

The pleasant little Cheshire town of Nantwich is a proud community, rejoicing in the fact that three of her sons, Admiral Sir David Beatty, of H.M.S. Lion, and Lieut.-Commander Lapage and Lieut.-Commander Bayley, of H.M.S. Tiger, were privileged to share in the great naval battle of Sunday, January 24. The association of Sir David Beatty with his native town, it is true, is but slight, ending as it did almost before he had emerged from the days of babyhood. His parents, whose romantic marriage had created a mild sensation in the county, were living at Howbeck Lodge, Nantwich, when Sir David was born, but within the next few years the family removed to Cherry Hill, Malpas, and later to Rugby.

Captain and Mrs. Beatty were very popular with the Nantwich people, and their two sons are still remembered as being fine healthy youngsters, and both have fulfilled the promise of early days. The elder, Major Charles Harold Longfield Beatty, D.S.O., late of the 6th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was born on January 16th, 1870, just a year and a day before his even more distinguished brother, served in the South African War, being twice mentioned in despatches and receiving the South African Medal with five clasps. He is an accomplished cross country rider, and has on more than one occasion steered a Grand National candidate over the difficult Aintree country.

GERMANS GREAT LOOTERS.

Boast of Robberies in France Which Total $200,000,000.

In Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lille the German troops found great quantities of various raw materials and manufactured goods, which were seized by the German military authorities and the value of which, according to the Berlin Boersen Courier, is estimated at $200,000,000.

Herr Fraenkel, a commercial councillor of Munich and a well-known wool expert, who at the request of the Bavarian Government recently visited Northern France, has made some interesting statements on the subject before the Munich Chamber of Commerce.

Besides great quantities of wool, worsted yarn, wastewool, cotton, hides, furs, leather and metal, the seizure also included great stocks of wholly or partly manufactured goods.

In the Government factory at Lille the Germans found hundreds of pieces of new linen goods for military use. In the territory occupied by the Germans several factories are now working under German supervision.

Denmark has about 85 head of cattle to every 100 inhabitants.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 28.

Lesson XIII. God's Mercies to Disobedient Israel.—Review. Read Neh. 9. 26-31. Golden Text, Prov. 14. 34.

For Senior and Adult Class Teachers.

By a rapid survey to emphasize some of the ways, as shown by the lessons of the quarter, by which God in his goodness and patience sought to advance his people in personal and national righteousness.

Recall the historical situation at the beginning of the period of the Judges. Bring out by rapid questions the principal facts: The Israelites were not in undisputed possession of the land; almost constant warfare prevailed; the tribes were subject to attack both from the Canaanites and from new invaders from the desert; unity among the tribes was lacking; there was no central government and no fixed national policy.

The explanation of the failure of Israel to completely possess the land. Lesson I. Had Jehovah's command to make no league with the inhabitants and to break down their altars been fulfilled? (Read Judg. 2. 1-5). How is the patient discipline of God by means of which he led his people to higher standards of righteousness indicated by the writer of Judges? (Bring out the significance of 2. 14-16, dwelling especially upon the statement, "nevertheless he raised up judges.")

A prophetess becomes the deliverer of Israel. Lesson II. The one point to be dwelt upon is that Deborah was divinely inspired, a religious leader. Even after Barak had been commissioned by Deborah he was unwilling to undertake the leadership of Israel's forces alone. Only a religious leader could inspire the military forces with sufficient faith and courage to undertake the conflict against the nation's foes.

Jehovah raises up a leader from among the lowly, and by preparation, training, and enduement empowers him for great deeds. Lesson III. Does our first view of Gideon suggest promising material for leadership? (Bring out the facts briefly by questions). Recall how the Lord assures his chosen one; how he prepares and trains him. Note how limitless is the Lord's patience with his servant.

Jehovah uses a chosen few to deliver his people. Lesson IV. "The people are too many." An astonishing thing—too many soldiers. What general ever had too large an army? Do we not often err in pinning our faith to mere numbers? The army of Midian was already defeated: all that was needed was for their mental attitude to be transformed into action. Is this not true in most of the contests between righteousness and the forces of evil? Why, then, measure strength by comparing numbers? Is not the real test suggested in these questions? Has God spoken to us? Have we discerned his will? Are we obedient to his leading? For, be it remembered, "it is the sword of the Lord and Gideon." The battle was not Gideon's, but God's. Gideon was active, but the commanding general was Jehovah. The Lord was not on Gideon's side; the cause was the Lord's and Gideon was loyal to it.

In seeking a leader for his people, the Lord first seeks proper parents. Lesson V. The oppressors of Israel are now the Philistines. The angel of the Lord looks ahead to the coming generation for a deliverer. He first seeks proper parents. When Manoah and his wife, who were spiritually responsive, inquire how the child is to be trained and what he ought to be led to do, what is the reply of the messenger? It has to do wholly with the life of the mother. Child-training is exceedingly important, but even more important is parent-training. Many parents would do better to give relatively more attention to their own lives, depending more upon the silent influence of example and less upon commands and exhortation.

Human friendship and affection lead to profound spiritual choices on the part of Ruth. Lesson VI. In the unselfish affection of Naomi we see one of the most beautiful fruits of true religion. Show how the whole nature of Ruth responded. Can we not always depend upon the response of human nature to unselfish affection? Is there anywhere a nature so cold and hard that it cannot be transformed by love? Does not God now, as ever, expect to win aliens to himself through the sympathy, love, and friendship of his people?

A plan approved of God for preparing a great religious leader. Lesson VII. Recall to the class by rapid questions the birth and training of Samuel. He was given in answer to prayer. In infancy he was dedicated to the Lord. He was surrounded by religious influences and examples. What was the result? When, as a boy, the Lord called him, he had the hearing ear and the obedient spirit.

Israel suffers because of the moral and religious weakness of those who should have been her leaders. Lesson VIII. Eli fails in the moral discipline and the religious training of his sons, and Israel is shamefully defeated. How shall the Kingdom of God make progress without leaders? Where can we look for leaders except to the homes of the righteous? Failure in home-training spells defeat everywhere.

In the victorious leadership of Samuel we see the ripe fruit of his early religious training and experience. Lesson IX. Bring out by questions some of the strong qualities of Samuel's character and leadership. In precept and practice he exalted righteousness; he was a man of prayer; he was loyal to the religious institutions of his time; he recognized the divine leading; he regarded himslf simply as God's servant.

In response to Israel's entreaty God grants to them a king. Lesson X. Recall the historical situation—the tribes scattered, with no bond closely uniting them, with no national head, and at the mercy of their enemies, who altogether vastly outnumbered them. Bring out these facts: there was need for a national head; God approved the reasonable request of his people: national peril lay in the preponderant emphasis placed on the military principle.

Samuel, guided by Jehovah, selects as a ruler Saul, a man of kingly qualities. Lesson XI. Recall the kingly qualities manifested by Saul as a young man.

The courage and daring of youth wins a notable victory for Israel. Lesson XII. Let some member of the class tell in a few words the story of Jonathan's daring exploit and its result.

Advance Assignment.

Study 1 Sam. 15. Compare the character of Saul, as shown in this chapter, with his character at the time he was made king. (See lesson for March 14.)

HEBREWS TRUE TO COUNTRY.

Forgetting Persecutions, Declare Fealty to Czar of Russia.

If anything stands out clearly on the pages of recent Russian history, writes George Kennan in the Outlook, it is the magnanimity and patriotism of the Jews. Denied many of the rights of citizenship, forced to live in a great national ghetto, restricted in the learned professions, limited to a small quota of students in the universities and schools, crowded into cities within the pale and expelled from cities without the pale, insulted constantly by the reactionary press, accused of "ritual murder" in the courts, and beaten to death by pogrom rioters in the streets, the unfortunate Jews would seem to have little reason for loyalty or patriotic feeling; and yet since the war began they have subordinated personal resentment to a higher sense of duty, and, for the sake of "the fatherland," have done all that the most ardent patriots could do to support the monarch who has appressed them and to defend the state that has discriminated against them.

As the war proceeded and the Tsar began to go back and forth through Russia on his way to and from the front Jewish delegations in all the larger towns where he stopped came to him with plates of bread and salt (the Russian emblems of hospitality and good will) and presented him with addresses breathing the most ardent spirit of loyalty and patriotism. In one such address they said—

"It gives us great happiness to know that our brothers and sons are shedding their blood for the sake of their monarch, for the honor of the country that is so dear to them and for the cause of right and justice with which your imperial majesty's name will forever be gloriously associated. We beg you, O Gossudar, to receive this assurance of loyalty from your faithful subjects who are followers of the Mosaic law."

REGIMENT OF CRIMINALS.

French Report Falling Off in Recruits for Odd Battalion.

In the distribution of the French soldiers of the new classes of 1915 and 1916 to their regiments great difficulty has been found in finding sufficient recruits for the Bataillons d'Afrique, says a Paris correspondent of the London Times.

This is a most satisfactory sign. These battalions are composed of men who have already served sentences, and they consist, therefore, mostly of apaches and criminals and are subject to the severest discipline.

A lack of recruits had already been noticed in the classes of 1913 and 1914, and for the two more recent categories it has been accentuated. The conclusion to be drawn is that criminality in France is on the decline, as it has been noticed that the sentences which cause men to be drafted into the Bataillons d'Afique have nearly always been incurred in the two years before their incorporation in the army.

THE SULTAN'S HOLY RAILWAY

Apparently Built by the Germans for Military Purposes.

A few years ago the Sultan caused a sensation in the Mohammedan world by announcing that he would build a holy railway to Mecca in order that the pilgrimage to the shrine of the Prophet, which every Moslem desires to make at least once in his life, might be made in safety and comfort. There should be no more of the toils, fatigues, and dangers of the caravan routes through the hot, Bedouin-infested Arabian Desert. Heretofore no small proportion of pilgrims had been waylaid, robbed, and perhaps killed by those turbaned highwaymen; it was the Sultan's ambition to make the path secure for the faithful.

The project met with favor among the followers of Islam. They contributed generously to carry out the Sultan's plan, and contrary to the usual experience with Turkish officials, the money they subscribed was honestly spent on an excellent railway, which was, moreover, built with business-like promptness and efficiency. How that happened, and why English observers have come to the conclusion that the religious motive was not the only one that led to the building of the road, these extracts from an article in "Navy and Army" will show.

"At the time the significance of the railway was not realized by those outside. It was a railway built by Mohammedans for Mohammedans, and that sufficed for the world at large. Damascus was selected as the northern terminus, and the other end of the line was to rest somewhere on the Red Sea—preferably at Jedda. The engineer in chief was to find the route between these two termini, and was only enjoined to see that it passed through the birthplace and shrine of the Prophet. Economic considerations were ignored. A railway one thousand miles long was built at a cost of several millions pounds sterling, in complete disregard of everything generally regarded as essential in railway planning.

"When it came to building the road, no tenders were invited. The undertaking was handed over to the Germans. An accomplished engineer was sent from the Fatherland to supervise the whole operation, to plan the route and to build the road. The route he chose is worth noticing.

"Damascus was connected with the road that extended north to Aleppo, whence in due season a line was to be laid to connect with the Bagdad Railway that leads by way of Konia to Scutari and Constantinople.

"An outlet to the Palestine coast was offered at Beirut, but a superior and independent water terminus was subsequently established at Haifa. The railway is carried almost due east from this point through most difficult country to Deraa, where it joins the main road south of Damascus.

"Anyone would have supposed that in traversing Palestine the German engineer would have carried the line through points of interest, such as Jerusalem, so as to benefit from the heavy tourist traffic. But he did not do so. He laid the route through a most sterile region east of the river Jordan.

"The road is built substantially. The permanent way is solid, the sleepers are of steel, and the rails are of the heaviest weight. The bridges are of massive masonry. At various stations there are elaborate systems of sidings, which are not needed for any purposes of peaceful traffic, but which would be useful for troop trains. The station buildings are of masonry throughout, and could easily be made defensible from a military point of view. At certain stations there are strong blockhouses as well."

The Holy or Hejaz Railway is built, in short, on military and not on commercial or economic principles. It links up with the railway system that Germans have built through Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, and through that system with the European railways at Scutari. It passes conveniently near the borders of Egypt, and its terminus on the Red Sea is opposite Port Sudan, which is the nearest port to Khartum. Over its tracks Turkish soldiers, and those of other nationalities, if opportunity offers, can pass to the invasion of Egypt. It is impossible to ignore the fact that we have here a splendidly built military railway, and we cannot help asking, Is the Holy Railway to Mecca also meant to be the German highroad to Egypt?

Standing on your dignity will not help you to see over the heads of the crowd.

A telescope with two parallel barrels, to permit two persons to see the same object at the same time, has been invented by a Swiss optician.

A patent has been granted for a trunk for tourists inside which a person is supposed to place himself and float in safety in event of shipwreck.

DUKE NICHOLAS A GIANT

6 FEET 8 INCHES IN HEIGHT, 58 YEARS OLD.

Was a Hard Liver in Youth, But He Has Given Up Dissipation and Turned Student.

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, is a regular son of Anak, being 6 feet 8 inches in height. How the late Mr. Barnum would have welcomed him as a side show. The Giant Russian Grand Duke would have been a popular draw at 25 cents a time.

The Russian soldiers call him Bolshoi Nikolai (Big Nicholas), also they swear by him, not at him, as with former grand dukes. They have cause to admire him, for after that shameful page of Russian history, the Japanese War, when they could not win a victory, he has led them on from success to success. Even though he is as hard as steel with them, he is harder still with their officers, and hardest of all with himself. He works all day and far into the night. His headquarters are by no means palatial, consisting of a few railway carriages. Also these carriages are by no means sumptuous. Their fittings are plain to severity, with maps everywhere, and the Grand Duke at all times studying these maps. His meals and those of his staff are of the plainest, and vodka is known only by its absence.

The Grand Duke Drinks Water, and his staff is expected to do the same, though light French wines are permitted.

Till the present Czar came to the throne the Romanhoffs were all giants, but the Grand Duke Nicholas is the tallest of his race, and he is so thin that he looks even taller than he actually is. He is about fifty-eight years of age, looks younger, has a short well-trimmed grey beard, a piercing eye, is as hard as nails, and agile as a cat. Do you remember how Tolstoy began life in the Russian corps of guards? How, after the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself, on returning to Petrograd, he plunged into the wildest extravagance of dissipation, eventually becoming an ascetic, almost a recluse? There is somewhat of a similarity in the Grand Duke's life. He, too, has sown his wild oats. In his youth he drank deep of pleasure in Petrograd, and knows by trial to what extremes pleasure and dissipation can be carried in the Russian capital. Now, like Tolstoy, he has become a sedate and terribly studious soldier. And his study and his work have brought forth fruit that is almost miraculous. Remember the victories that he has already won are the smallest part of what he has accomplished.

Reorganized Army.

Who could have believed that one man could have reorganized the Russian army, made it what it is, could have lifted it out of the smothering inefficiency in which it was wallowing at the close of the Japanese War? This is what Bolshoi Nikolai has done, and has done it without any shouting or flourishing of trumpets.

The Russians have every cause to admire him. Certain qualities in his character specially appeal to them; one is courage—his absolute cold-blooded fearlessness. Primarily he is a great student, and history has taught him that to gain the confidence of his countrymen he must be ready to expose himself to as great or greater danger than they themselves are exposed to. He believes this lesson thoroughly, and where the shells shriek loudest and burst most frequently Bolshoi Nikolai is to be found, perfectly cool, calm, and undismayed. It is the same in the trenches; those hardest to hold are personally visited by him, and words of cheerfulness and encouragement given by him to the defenders.

A correspondent tells how during terrific fighting the grand ducal automobile, marked by a blue-and-white flag, passed quite slowly along a road on which German shells were falling. At the sight of it, and recognizing the risks their commander was running on account of the very slow pace of the car, the Siberians, with whom the Grand Duke is particularly popular, raised such a storm of cheers that their comrades in the trenches believed a great victory to have been won. The Grand Duke is a great general—and a soldier's general.

By authority of the Brazilian government, the railways of that country and Paraguay will be connected, providing another transcontinental line for South America.

Japan has prohibited the manufacture and sale of food and beverages containing wood alcohol and the sale of any article of which it forms a part unless so stated on the label.

A project for draining and reclaiming 1,000,000 acres of land in Egypt, work upon which has been begun, is one of the greatest and most extensive works of the kind ever attempted.