About the Household

Selected Recipes.

Foamy Sauce.—One cup sugar, one cup milk, three egg whites; rind and juice one lemon. Heat milk. Beat egg whites stiff, adding sugar gradually. Add milk and flavoring, beating all the while. Serve when foamy.

Scalloped Parsnips.—Mix two cupfuls of cold mashed parsnips with two tablespoonfuls of butter and cream enough to make smooth. Put in a pudding dish, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until brown.

Oyster Plant Fritters.—Scrape oyster plant and grate fine. Make batter of one cup milk, two beaten eggs and two tablespoons flour, beating hard. Add grated oyster plant. Season with salt and pepper, and drop from spoon into deep, boiling fat. Fry to golden brown.

Fried Summer Squash.—Wash and cut young summer squash into slices one-half inch thick. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and dip in fine crumbs. Then put the squash into a beaten egg diluted with one tablespoonful milk and again in crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat until lightly browned.

Crumb Tarts.—To one cup crumbs use one egg, two tablespoons milk, one-half cup sugar and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Line sides and bottoms of muffin tins with mixture made of foregoing, leaving space in centres. Fill spaces with apple sauce and a few raisins and bake twenty minutes in moderate oven.

Meat Pie.—One and one-half pounds neck of beef, three pints peeled potatoes, one large onion. Slice onion, and put to stew with beef. Cook and mash potatoes, adding one teaspoon salt and saltspoon pepper to each quart. Line baking dish with one-half the potatoes. Put in stewed meat, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper. Cover with rest of potatoes and bake fifty minutes.

Peppers Stuffed with Mushrooms.—Cut off the small end from young green peppers. Carefully remove the seeds and partitions and parboil five minutes. Mix two cupfuls of soft breadcrumbs with three-fourths cupful of cream. Add one cupful of chopped mushrooms and one-fourth teaspoonful salt. Fill the peppers and stand them in a baking pan. Bake a half hour, basting with one-half cupful of water mixed with one tablespoonful butter.

Liver Loaf.—One calf's liver, one-half cup bread crumbs, four slices salt pork chopped, two tablespoons chopped onion, one cup water or stock, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon kitchen bouquet, one tablespoon vinegar, few grains cayenne, few gratings nutmeg. Wash liver, chop and cook in boiling water five minutes. Drain, add bread crumbs, chop, and add remaining ingredients. Press into pan, cover and bake one hour in slow oven.

Pittsburgh Potatoes.—Wash and pare potatoes, cut into one-half inch slices and slices into one-half inch cubes—there should be one quart. Add one small onion, finely chopped, and cook in boiling salted water to cover seven minutes. Add one-half can of pimentoes cut into strips and boil five minutes, then drain. Put in buttered baking dish, pour over two cups of white sauce, to which has been added one-half pound of grated cheese, and bake until potatoes are soft.

Pear Dumplings.—Pare, core and mince six large, ripe pears. Mix with them one-half nutmeg grated, two ounces clarified butter, sugar to taste and four well-beaten eggs. Add enough finely grated bread crumbs to make mixture stiff and smooth. Mold into egg-shaped balls with bowl of large spoon, dip into boiling water and simmer one-half hour. Serve in heated dish with sugar and dash of cinnamon. In separate dish, serve milk sauce or other pudding sauce, if liked.

Household Hints.

Lace continually cleaned with gasoline or naphtha will turn yellow quickly.

Good lard is much better than butter for basting roasted meat and for frying.

Starch is improved by long boiling, instead of being made in the usual hurried way.

If a pinch of salt be added to the sugar used for stewing sour fruit much less sugar will be required.

In making children's dresses which will need letting down, stitch them with 100 cotton thread, and you will have no trouble in ripping tucks or hems.

To clean brass flower pots or trays, rub them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them, and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

When boiled and unboiled eggs get mixed, spin them, and the boiled ones will spin quite fast, while those which have not been cooked will hardly spin round once.

The hair mattresses which are filled with black hair are much better than those filled with white hair, because the latter has generally been bleached and is deprived of its springiness.

When cooking haricot beans add salt to the water first, and they will cook in a third of the time, and will not need to be soaked overnight.

When pickling, boil the corks for bottling, and put into the bottles and jars while hot, when cold they will seal themselves tightly.

To make an old fowl tender rub the bird all over with lemon juice, then wrap in buttered paper, and steam for two or three hours, according to size.

Add a little ground ginger to rice puddings just before placing in the oven. Half a pint of water can then be mixed with the milk and the pudding will taste just as well.

A sandwich hint.—When buttering bread for sandwiches knead the butter on a plate and mix the mustard with it instead of spreading it on the meat.

A sure test of linen is to wet a portion of piece and if moisture is quickly absorbed and shows through to other side you will never be mistaken about linen. This is a never-fail test.

To revive withered flowers plunge the stalks in boiling water and leave them in it till it becomes cold. Then cut about one inch from the ends of the stalks.

If you wish to prevent green vegetables from boiling over, drop a piece of dripping the size of a walnut into the centre of them, just as they commence to boil.

To remove tea stains from woollen materials, cover with powdered fuller's earth, dry and leave for twenty-four hours. Then brush out, and the stain will have disappeared.

A home-made sauce for cold meat. Scrape a tablespoonful of horseradish, mix with one tablespoonful of mixed mustard, a teaspoonful of sugar, and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar.

A use for an old leather belt.—Nail it right side down on a piece of wood about the same size so that the wrong side of the leather is uppermost. This makes an excellent knifeboard.

GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.

America's Clash with Great Britain on Trade in Contraband Goods.

While international law and general usage give the right to a belligerent nation to intercept all vessels scheduled for the parts of the enemy, Great Britain goes one step further, and claims the right to intercept all vessels containing contrabrand goods, destined to neutral ports, providing the goods are to be re-shipped from such ports to the enemy's country. To this alleged right, America enters her protest, hence the quarrel with Great Britain. This is a new phase of international law, for which there exists no certain precedent, as such right was seldom, if ever, before claimed in the world's history.

But Germany is peculiarly located geographically, hence the question becomes important. Great Britain has effectually blockaded all German ports, but Germany is continually receiving American goods via the ports of Holland, where they are re-transported to Germany. The question presented by these facts is this, Has Great Britain the right to seize the cargoes of ships, billed to Holland ports, whenever she has good reason to believe that such cargoes are destined ultimately for Germany consumption? Great Britain claims the affirmative of this issue, while the United States, with equal emphasis denies this right.

Both Great Britain and Germany claim that their acts respectively, the former the right to seizure, the latter the right to destroy by the submarine, are based on the urgent necessities of the present war. Germany claims that Great Britain has no right to intercept contrabrand goods billed to a neutral port, though ultimately designed for Germany, and because of this alleged wrongful act, Germany made use of the murderous submarine, as a war necessity. America claims that no mere war necessity is a justification for the violation of international law, by the destruction of neutral vessels not carrying contrabrand goods, or by the destruction of belligerent vessels carrying neutrals or non-combataants, at least without warning such vessels and giving sufficient time for all on board to safely escape.

It is apparent that the questions are not only perplexing, but are three sided, with three nations as respective litigants, and while the whole matter involves the simple right to sell goods and make a profit, the questions back of this are of a far-reaching character. The London Morning Post has this to say about it: "Americans will not, we are sure, in this great crisis, allow material considerations of passing magnitude to individuals but no more than a grain of sand in the scale of civilization to imperil the world's future." This would seem to imply that while G. B. knows she is violating the law, America should overlook it in the interests of civilization.

But Germany would doubtless make a similar plea in justification of her submarine depredations, that it is done in the interests of German "Kultur," and so there would be no end to the violations of the law.

Undouttedly there are large trading interests in the U.S. which chafe increasingly against their inability to run their goods into Germany and sell them at war prices, such, for instance, as the cotton growers of the South. England, as is well known, has lately placed this class of goods on the list as contraband, so the question deepens as time goes on.

The American press is divided on these questions, some claiming that the matter is not simply one of maintaining the rights of neutrals, but of standing by the law that protects the rights of all neutrals, not only in this war, but in any wars that may follow, and thus forever destroy the rights of neutrals, if the law is not upheld, and giving to the nation having the strongest naval power the right to dictate the world's commerce. If we yield to British violation of the law to-day, we may have to yield to-morrow to a like violation by Russia, Germany, or Japan.

The U.S., as the most powerful of the neutral nations, it is claimed, must not permit such violations of law, but must hold all belligerents strictly to its observance. While Germany feels that she is fighting for "Kultur," and England feels that her fight is for civilization, so America feels that she is called upon to uphold the rights of neutral nations, as those rights have been established by centuries of struggle. Our clash with G. B. grows out of the restrictions she has seen fit to impose in the name of "blockade," while our clash with Germany arises from the restrictions that she claims the right to impose upon contraband and the ships that carry it. The acts of one nation in carrying out her policy have resulted in the loss of American lives, as well as American property, while the acts of the other nation have only resulted in the loss of American property and profits on the sale of goods, yet both nations, it is claimed, have violated the law, and both justify themselves on the same ground of miltiary necessity. Great Britain's position, however, is a little different from that of Germany's, in this: She claims that the details of the application of the principles of the law are subject to change, and that she is not violating the principles themselves, while Germany claims the right to sweep all principles aside and to place her own necessities above the law.

German atrocities committed in Belgium and France, and on the seas, in my opinion, largely justifies the harsh measures G. B. has been compelled thereby to take in destroying such a barbarous enemy. As Sir Edward Grey pertinently put it in his own felicitous language, "The one principle which is fundamental, and has obtained universal recognition, is that, by means of blockade, a belligerent is entitled to cut off the sea-borne commerce of his enemy." The situation, upon any view, is decidedly interesting to all, and I trust it will be amicably settled.

CHAS. M. BICE.

Denver, Sept. 8, 1915.

Smart Morning Dress.

Were it not for the fact that a woman derives a good deal of pleasure from her wardrobe, the necessity for a great variety of clothes for different occasions would prove an annoyance. A wardrobe can be made a most satisfactory necessity if the proper discretion be exercised in the

No. 9048.

planning and making of the clothes. One of the frocks needed and used very much is the morning dress, a delightfully smart and up-to-date example of which is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 9048, shown herewith. The four-gore skirt is lengthened by a three-piece circular flounce prettily embroidered with design No. 14,736. Pattern cuts in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requiring in size 36, 5⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be had at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Cheap Doctoring.

Anxious Mamma—Little Dick is upstairs, crying with the toothache.

Practical Papa—Take him around to the dentist's.

I haven't any money.

You won't need any money. The toothache will stop before you get there.

"What does this mean, Bridget?" exclaimed the lady of the house, returning from shopping. "The telephone's been taken out." "Sure, ma'am, the girl across the way come over and said her missus would like to use it for a little while, and I sint it over to her; but I had a terrible job getting it unscrewed from the wall, ma'am."

GERMANY PILING PAPER ON PAPER

BURNING UP HER PEOPLE'S CAPITAL IN WAR.

Europe's Future Prosperity Lies in Use of Science to Commercial Problems.

In an article published in London Answers last November, under the title "Can Germany Pay the Piper?" the writer suggested that the struggle was likely to be a long and very exhausting one; and, granted that Germany and Austria were beaten, they would probably become bankrupt and unable to pay an indemnity sufficient to reimburse the Allies.

This conclusion has been greatly fortified by subsequent events. Germany has proceeded to finance her war on lines of piling paper on paper. To use a homely analogy, she has been inducing her people to pawn their goods and chattels and give money to the war, and then to pawn their pawn-tickets and give the further money thus raised to the same purpose.

Everything at Stake.

When her next great loan comes out, which may be very shortly, it can be expected that this complicated pawning system will be even further extended.

The German Finance Minister, Von Helfferich, has practically admitted in a public utterance that Germany is now burning up her people's capital in war. She stakes all on her winning.

If she were to win, she would undoubtedly reduce England and France and the Colonies to a condition of industrial slavery.

We should be confined under a system of iron regulations which would force us to work our hardest and pay over to her everything we earn above the barest living wage. All luxuries would be forbidden us, and life under such conditions would be intolerable. Those who think that they would emigrate, if the worst came to the worst, are indulging in a fool's dream. Emigration would be forbidden. We should be caged and chained to these shores.

The above is no idle speculation about Germany's intentions. She has done this very thing with Belgium. The unfortunate inhabitants are caged inside a network of barbed wire extending all along the Dutch frontier, their only means of exit.

Working for the Usurpers.

Belgian factories are ordered to produce Government goods. The employers are subject to a fine of £50 a day or more if they refuse to do so.

In a certain factory workmen struck. What was the result? They were confined to the building and kept without food until they signed a paper promising "voluntarily" to return to work and produce goods for Germany's needs. Pending this promise, the other innocent inhabitants of the town were confined to their houses after seven o'clock of an evening.

But when the allies win—as they will win, if every man and woman lines up for the struggle—we cannot impose that monstrous system of slavery on Germany. Our ideals of humanity forbid it. We cannot out-Prussia Prussia, however deeply she has sinned.

It has been suggested in responsible quarters that, in the event of decisive and overwhelming victory, the Allies should take over German and Austrian State railways, and run them for our own profit. This is quite practicable, and does not conflict with humanitarian principles.

Useful But Not Enough.

It is also practicable to take over the income from the postal system, from electric lighting, gas, and water—in fact, from every form of enterprise now in the hands of the German and Austrian Governments.

But even these will not suffice to pay for the many thousands of millions burnt up in war and the huge pension list to which every belligerent country will stand committed.

We and our children and our grandchildren will have to pay—in taxes and in reduced scales of living—unless new sources of natural wealth can be tapped.

The one big hope for an impoverished Europe lies in science.

Scientists will have to devote their knowledge and research powers to the alleviation of the burden. Cheaper foods, cheaper materials of clothing and building, cheaper transport, cheaper mechanical power—these are the developments foreshadowed.

This, again, is not an idle dream. Ever since 1900 scientific research has been attempting to produce by artificial means the substances called "proteids," which form the basis of meat. The problem is an excessively difficult one, but it is not impossible of solution.

Artificial fertilisers can now be produced from the air by a chemical process, and, when strewn on the fields, are converted by Nature into plant-food. It is probable that the present cost of these artificial nitrates will be reduced by further research.

In the matter of clothing, we have to look to cheaper cotton and wool as the staples. Extensive growing of cotton in British East Africa and in the Mesopotamia Valley would help to reduce the price. British engineers were at work on huge damming and irrigation schemes in Mesopotamia just before war broke out—in fact, some of the staff of Sir John Jackson, Ltd., the contractors, were taken prisoners by the Turks.

The problem of producing cheaper wool is the problem of utilising the desert lands of America and Australia. Luther Burbank attempted one partial solution of this in the artificial breeding of a spineless cactus. Cactus-leaves, if not thorny, would form food and drink for sheep, and large areas of sandy desert might conceivably be utilised by planting them with a rapidly-spreading spinless cactus.

Man's Great Enemy.

Again, the jungle-lands of Central Africa, Brazil and the East Indies offer vast possibilities for the growing of rubber-trees, cocoanut-palms (for nutbutter), bananas, palms, and similar sources of food and raw material. The great difficulty is to render them habitable. Central Africa at the present moment is being devastated of population by a scourge which is carrying off millions.

For the last ten years or more scientists have been trying to find a specific against sleeping sickness. They have succeeded partially, but not entirely. There is no doubt that after the war research will proceed, and, if the disease can be eliminated, it will be a big step towards obtaining a revenue from Central Africa which will help to meet the war-bill.

Reverting to desert lands, another method of reclaiming them is to utilise sun-power. Energy so obtained could be applied to the raising of water and the irrigation of deserts for the growing of cotton and other sources of raw material.

Just before the war some extremely interesting experiments in this direction were being carried out in Egypt by an American inventor, helped by British scientists. The scheme is a series of troughs lined with mirror-glass, which are rotated during the day so as to catch the sun-rays and focus them on to a water-boiler. The steam so produced can, of course, be applied to engines for pumping water.

Coining the Sunshine.

How nearly the scheme has been made commercially practicable can be gauged from the following figures: Coal in Egypt costs about £3 a ton, and is now rising in price; sun-power has been captured as an equivalent to coal at £3 10s. a ton. If the apparatus can be improved—and after the war research will be resumed—the cost would be lowered.

Let us assume that sun-power can eventually be converted profitably into irrigation power, and follow out the consequences. The acreage of desert-land available is enormous.

Taking both sides of the alluvial plain of the Nile in Egypt; the sides of the Euphrates and Tigris for 400 miles above the Persian Gulf; a strip a mile wide along the rainless portion of the western coast of California, these would furnish sufficient sunshine for nearly ten million engines of 100 h.p. each.

Further, there are the illimitable desert-spaces of the Sahara, Central Australia, India, the Western United States, and South-West Africa.

The above will indicate a few of the many ways in which science can help to solve the problem of how Europe is to meet the war-bill without industrial slavery being enforced on the losing nations, or poverty on winners and losers alike.

HUNS AND DRUMS.

Reasons for the Shortage in Resonant Instruments.

Just lately there has been a shortage of drums, and some of the new bands have had to wait a little for their most resonant instruments.

Curiously enough, there is a close connection between Germany's midday meal and this shortage. Germany is a veal-eating country, and our tanners formerly bought the calf skins it had to dispose of. These skins were beautifully prepared and tanned in England, and practically became a British production, for German tanners simply cannot approach the British in work of this kind. The vellum so obtained was then sold to the drum manufacturers for drum-heads, as they are called.

It is true that a short time before the war Germany began to eat more beef, much of it cow flesh, and less veal. The young calves were accordingly allowed to grow, and the consequent shortage of skins had already begun. There is now little doubt that Germany had economic reasons in mind for this change in diet.

We might rely on France for calf-skins, as France is also a veal-eating country, but unfortunately, just after the outbreak of war, this country forbade the export of skins. Naturally, it is very improbable that the French authorities, when they framed this regulation, gave so much as a thought to its interfering with British drum-making.

Another cause which conduces to the shortage of drums is that ash-wood, used for the sides and flesh-hoops of the drums, is difficult to obtain owing to transport difficulties. Then, again, brass and copper are required for the munitions, and are scarce for other purposes. Even the paints for the drums are less easily obtainable than heretofore, and many of the painters have joined the Army.—London Answers.

Bill—"Why did you break your engagement with that school teacher?" Jack—"If I failed to show up at her house every evening she expected me to bring a written excuse signed by my mother."

POET DROVE HIS COUNTRY TO WAR

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO ITALY'S NATIONAL FIGURE.

Previous to the Present War He Won a Great Reputation in Paris.

The story of Italy and the great war is the story of Gabrielle D'Annunzio, the Italian poet and patriot. Who knows the history of his passion for Italy and the widening circle of his love that shrines the Latin peoples, and can interpret the peculiar quality of his contributions to this last tense period in Italian history, knows best the story of why, with month on month of warning, Italy sent her legions against her ancient enemy.

Italian hopes have been welded into the symbolic personalities of two men: Garibaldi and D'Annunzio. Garibaldi was definitely the leader, setting his torch for Italy. But D'Annunzio is the torch, made from the cumulative flames of the folk heart of Northern Italy, the artist's gardener who lent his spirit for the showing of the emotion of his countrymen. He made a tremendous impression when, as national poet, he was called to make the

Gabriele D'Annunzio

commemorative speech at the anniversary of the famous expedition of Garibaldi that united the two Sicilies and gave back Naples to the Kingdom of Italy.

A year ago one might have said that Garibaldi as a figure was losing lustre, and for years D'Annunzio has been the voice of voices for Italy, his the memory that could not forget, the brightest mirror of Italy's half buried hopes.

There has been no period in the whole of his life when he has not been D'Annunzio the patriot. He was that in the days of his earliest humble journalism. Through all his work he has missed no chance to celebrate the greatness, past and future, of his country.

It is in the preface to "La Nave" that he speaks of "the very bitter Adriatic," and later as "our sea" a little wistfully, and dwells upon the better days that it shall see and what free-

Gabriele D'Annunzio.

dom it shall take. For these touches, disagreeable to Austria, the sale of the book was forbidden. In another place he makes a point of expressing a wish that an Italian aeroplane should fly over all of those lands where Italian was spoken, and the Italians throughout the Trentino secretly gloated over his daring.

German capital was good to Italy, but Italians felt a kind of uneasiness lest they were paying for kindness by the relinquishment of national secret strings.

Success in France.

To Annunzio these banking problems had no interest—the great essential lay in rousing Italy to a sense of the defence she must make against alien Kultur. D'Annunzio's success in France since he went four years ago to Paris has been one of the wonders of the literary and artistic world.

At the beginning of the war D'Annunzio was in Paris, where he flung himself into an ardent sympathy with France, but with the growth of the pro-war sentiment in Italy, overwhelmed by his sense of the kinship of the latin peoples, he returned to Florence and passionately appealed for war on Austria. It was, many believe, really his influnce that swung his country over with the allies.

It is also difficult to unteach a new dog old tricks.

He—"Marry me, Liza, an' I'll be as true to yer as me old donkey is ter me." She—"Go hon, 'Enery; don't be makin' an ass of yerself."

"Before I married my wife I could have listened to her sweet voice for hours," said Smith to his friend. "Yes—and now?" asked the friend. "Now," said Smith, with moisture in his eyes, "I have to."

Most British battleships are defended against the attacks of torpedoes by means of torpedo-nets—steel crinolines, which can be suspended at some distance from the side of the ship at the ends of booms.