

About the House

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Fruit Cookies.—One cup of butter, one and one-half cups sugar, three eggs, one-half cup molasses, one cup chopped raisins, one cup currants, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, spice to taste, one teaspoonful soda. Lard may be substituted for butter with little change in results. Almost any kind of molasses may be used. I usually use syrup made from C sugar. This is an excellent recipe, and cookies will keep fresh longer than most cookies.

Grandma's Spice Cake.—Two cups brown sugar, scant half cup of butter, four eggs (save two whites for icing), one cup seeded raisins, one cup currants, one-half teaspoonful ground cinnamon; flavor with vanilla; one-half teaspoonful of allspice, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one cup of sour milk or buttermilk; save about a tablespoonful of milk in a cup; two cups of flour; dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in milk previously saved; add soda last.

Fudge Nougat.—This is a delicious fudge that is a welcome relief from the usual chocolate. Boil two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cup of milk, butter the size of a walnut, and a pinch of salt, until they form a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Then add the juice of half an orange. Take from the stove, and after beating a minute, stir in one cup of chopped nuts, raisins, and figs. Pour into a buttered pan, and when cool cut into squares.

Prune Whip.—Take thirteen prunes, chip meat from seed, whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Add to the eggs five heaping tablespoons of granulated sugar, then stir in prunes. Bake in slow oven thirty minutes. Sauce—Take one quart of milk; let come to a boil; stir in yolks of three eggs, two tablespoons of sugar, one tablespoon of corn starch, and half a teaspoon of vanilla. Serve over pudding hot or cold.

Imperial Oysters.—Drain and wash a quart of large oysters, reserving liquor. Butter a baking dish, cover bottom with coarse bread crumbs, then add a layer of oysters, season with salt, pepper, and a little minced parsley. Sprinkle lightly with minced ham, then add another layer of oysters and bread crumbs; continue till oysters are used; have top layer with bread crumbs; cover with small bits of butter, pour over half the oyster liquor and enough cream or milk to moisten; bake in a moderate oven till brown.

Accessory Toast.—Have a pan of boiling water salted to taste, a teaspoon to a quart being the rule. Dip each slice of toast quickly into this; it must not be wet, but only moistened. Butter and pile on a hot plate. Poached eggs and minces are served on this form of toast, which is also nice with fricassee of chicken.

Fish Cakes with Beets.—One cup of cod, well picked and fine. Potato twice as much, be thine. Diced raw and measured, and, perforce, put on and boiled till done, of course. Drain well, then mash and stir till light. Add salt and pepper, and not quite a teaspoonful of butter add, 'Twill much improve the whole, "be-dad."

Chop two small beets, an egg beat well.

Then mold and fry, and—ring the bell.

1-2-3-4 Cake.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, three and one-half flour, one cup milk, four eggs, one heaping teaspoon baking powder. Put together according to general directions; bake in two brick loaves or one large one. Using but half a cup butter and a scant measure of sugar makes a plain cupcake that is useful. A heaping tablespoon of yellow ginger for layer makes this cake a most delicious gingerbread. Omit the milk and add enough flour to roll out and it can be baked as jam-

bles, or with half the milk and flour to roll out, as cookies.

AROUND THE KITCHEN.

Funnel to Stuff Turkey.—Insert fruit can filler in turkey. You will not waste the dressing, or have any trouble filling the turkey.

Prevent Many Backaches.—Saw the handle from a broom, and insert the end in the hollow tin handle of the dust pan, after bending it perpendicular to the pan. This enables one to use the dust pan without stooping.

Cooks Should Take it Easy.—Many household tasks, such as picking over fruit, beating bread or cake, or using the chopping bowl, can be accomplished as quickly and much more easily while one is seated in the easy chair, which should always be found in the kitchen.

Onion Will Clear Soup.—There is only one secret about getting broth or soup clear without letting it get cold first and settle. No matter what ingredients you put into your soup or bouillon it will get muddy, but just put in a small onion or a piece of a large one and your broth will clear like magic.

Way to Use Sage.—When preparing dressing for fowl sage is generally used and the stems and leaves are found so disagreeable in the dressing. A good way of preventing this is to steep a tablespoonful of sage in half a cup of boiling water. Then this can be strained right into the dressing.

Egg Test.—Take a flat bottomed dishpan, put at least four inches of water in it and drop the egg in the water. If fresh it will lie perfectly level; if it rises at the thick end in the least it is not fresh. The older the egg the more it rises at the thick end. If it should leave the bottom and swim it is not fit for anything.

Tie Holder to Your Waist.—The most convenient thing about the kitchen is "a holder on a string." Make holder of some thick washable material. To one corner, fasten a white tape about one yard long. Tie or pin the other end of tape to your apron belt, and it is always there ready to use. This will save many steps.

Useful Tea Leaves.—Tea leaves have many uses and should not be carelessly thrown away. Drain them and they are useful to strew over a carpet or floor to keep the dust from rising while sweeping a room. They are good to clean glass water bottles; it is also good to leave fish knives and forks in the wet leaves to remove the disagreeable odor.

Cook's Hints.—Egg stains on silverware can be removed by rubbing them with common table salt. A dash of cinnamon in a cup of chocolate after it is poured, adds a nice flavor. In baking bread or rolls put a saucepan of boiling water into the oven; the steam will keep the crust smooth and tender. A little cream of tartar improves frosting and flour dusted over the top of a cake will prevent frosting from running.

Cooks Calendar.—Monday wash all the soiled clothes. Lots to be done as you may suppose. Tuesday iron and put away. That takes a body the livelong day. Wednesday darn, fix, and mend. Plenty of sewing, you may depend. Thursday, if shining, we visiting go. Then we are dressed in our best, you know.

Friday, then we go out to shop. Once you get started, 'tis hard to stop. Saturday polish, scrub, and bake. Tired out—hardly can keep awake. Sunday, O that day of all is best; Glad it is here; now we can rest.

Ruffles for Pantry Shelves.—Buy five yards of common white lawn at five cents a yard. Take the length of four yards of it and make ruffles five and one-half inches wide, including a hem of one inch, then measure the length of your shelves and out of the other yard make a narrow binding to sew the ruffles in. Tack to the edge of the shelf with brass headed tacks and your pantry will always look inviting. This amount of goods will do for four shelves two and a half yards long. It will cost only 25 cents, and can be taken off, washed and ironed, saving the expenses of paper and does not tear, which makes a pantry look disagreeable. In appearance it is far better than shelf oilcloth.

HOW CRIMINALS BEGIN

FIRST STEPS IN MISGUIDED CAREERS.

How Some Famous Law-Breakers Were Initiated Into Crime.

Druscovitch, the famous detective, once declared that while it was wonderful how some of the famous criminals he captured had become criminals, there were others who appeared as if they could never have been anything else. The first step in crime was made by persons of the first class under the most various circumstances—passion, temptation, despair—but by the persons of the second class, through what seemed sheer criminal instinct.

Many of the most notorious wrongdoers have, if their own impressions are to be relied on, been tempted to launch into crime by the most accidental circumstances. "Jim the Penman," the great forger, whose forgeries created a panic among London bankers for several years, and who was at last brought to justice by the confessions of two of his accomplices, when he was condemned to penal servitude for life said that the idea of forgery never occurred to him till it was suggested by the chance remark of a casual acquaintance whom he met in a London restaurant where he was dining.

HIS FIRST FORGERY.

The stranger chanced to allude to a forgery that had been committed, and remarked how clever a penman must be to be able to imitate a signature so closely that a skilled bank-clerk could not distinguish the forgery from the real one. "Jim" thought it would be easy, and pen, ink and paper were brought for him to try his hand at imitating the stranger's signature. The result was so wonderful that the stranger remarked: "You possess a dangerous gift, sir. A man might be tempted with it to do much, at a pinch."

Till that moment "Jim the Penman"—then James Seward, the barrister, desperately in want of money—declared he had never thought of forgery as a means of livelihood. The words rang in his ears as a revelation of how he might gain thousands. He became the cleverest forger of modern times.

A man does not become a coiner all at once. It requires long, laborious, and constant practice to acquire the proficiency to turn out base money which will pass undetected from hand to hand. But the most casual chance has led men to adopt coining as a means of preying on their fellow s.

FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.

Woodstock, the coiner, samples of whose marvellous work are to be seen in the Black Museum at Scotland Yard, was, as a young fellow, a tailor's assistant. One Saturday afternoon he was in a public-house in the South of London, with the girl to whom he was engaged. Upon her leaving, a stranger remarked to Woodstock how pretty she was, and jekingly asked when the wedding was to be. Woodstock lamented that there was not much chance of that happening for a long time. His meagre wages forbade the hope. The stranger was Draker, the coiner, and he hinted that if Woodstock such a nice-faced, respectable young fellow—was poor it was his own fault.

Draker had heaps of bad money he wanted passing. Woodstock was tempted, and, after a struggle with himself, consented to take some of the coins. He found them so defective, however, that they were difficult to pass, and he criticized Draker's work so severely that Draker invited him to "see if he could do better himself," and he would teach him all he knew. Woodstock easily surpassed his master. He had a wonderful "git" for delicate manual work, and a brain to discover new methods. His "den," when he was at last run down by Inspector Fox, was found fitted with all the latest scientific machines that could be applied to counterfeit coining.

In the famous case of Martin Guerre, the launching on a criminal course was the result of an extraordinary chance and a sudden resolve. Martin Guerre was a soldier, and was mortally wounded in a skirmish in the North of France. Among his comrades was a man remarkably like him, and with whom Guerre had contracted a great friendship. The two used to be always together, and enjoyed the joke of their strange resemblance. Guerre's double was with him when he was dying, and Guerre, with his last breath, begged his comrade to carry some little trinkets he had to his wife at home. The double assented, and proceeded to fulfil his promise faithfully.

A "DOUBLE" DECEIVER.

When he arrived at the village on his mission he learnt that Guerre's wife had, during her husband's absence in the war, come into some little property through the death of a relation. He began to envy Martin Guerre's lot if he had lived. When the villagers saw him they began to exclaim, "Here's Martin Guerre!" By the time he arrived at the cottage door he had decided to act Martin's part, provided the dead man's wife was deceived by his similarity to her husband. She was, and the impostor took Martin Guerre's place. The wife only discovered the truth some twelve months later by the absence from the impostor's arm of a scar which Martin had borne.

The first step in crime in the case of Goudie, the Liverpool bank-clerk, who robbed his bank of something like \$850,000, was "manipulating" the books so as to hide his taking \$200 to back a horse that was, the young fool thought, "bound to win." From the winnings he would replace the "borrowed money," while retaining a handsome sum himself. The horse, of course, lost; but the defalcation remained undiscovered, and Goudie was tempted to repeat it for a larger amount.

The result everyone knows—fourteen years' penal servitude.

Robson, who defrauded the Crystal Palace Company of \$135,000, took a small amount at first for a Stock Exchange gamble. He lost, and went on. Leopold Redpath, who in 1857 was sentenced to penal servitude for life for defrauding the Great Northern Railway Company of close upon \$1,000,000, declared that the first forgery he committed was to obtain money to assist some poor people in great distress.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

The statement might be regarded with a good deal of suspicion if his career did not disclose the fact that while Redpath was committing the most crafty and calculated frauds, he was at the same time scattering the money he obtained among various charities, and privately assisting scores of people in distressed circumstances. When he was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court there were persons in court who burst into tears. They were people whom he had befriended.

Harry Benson, the instigator of the Great Turf Frauds, and of numberless other swindles; the Bidwells, the great forgers; and Lefroy, the murderer of Mr. Gold on the Brighton line, are types of criminals who seem to have been such by some queer moral perversity born in them. In each of them there was a gradual development of the terrible "criminal instinct," showing itself in their earliest mingling with others—in the school and playground, in their very first companionships. No one can point to any particular event in their lives as the first introduction to criminal courses. It seemed innate, and showed itself in the prettiest trickery in childish intercourse.

"SEALED LIPS."

It has been noticed that the most notorious criminals in various spheres of crime are recruited from the ranks of persons engaged in special occupations and professions. The locksmith, safe-making and carpentering trades, have supplied the most accomplished burglars; engraving has been responsible for most of the great banknote manufacturers; the most celebrated forgers have come from the legal profession; and the professional murderers have generally had some medical training.

But the professional poisoner is a man accustomed to carrying the burden of ghastly secrets, and rarely does he do more than confess the justice of his sentence, and acknowledge the last crime which sends him to the gallows. His lips are sealed as to previous offences, and no one knows how the awful first step was taken.

A prison chaplain in one of our largest convict establishments once remarked that he was appalled by the continual lament of the criminals he found in that place of terror over "just one little thing." The "little thing" was the first step which had launched them on the career of wrongdoing which had brought them there.—London Answers.

TORTURED DAY AND NIGHT.

Zam-Buk Cures Piles.

That there is no end to the healing powers of Zam-Buk is being demonstrated every day. Mr. Julius Glacier, of Denbigh, Ont., was tortured day and night with blind bleeding piles, so bad that he says: "I could find no comfort standing, sitting or lying down, and was unable to do any work. One day my eyes rested upon a little sample box of Zam-Buk. I picked it up and read the words, CURES PILES. I started using Zam-Buk that night, and before I could purchase a large box I was already cured, and HAVE NOT BEEN TROUBLED SINCE. You may publish this if you wish for the benefit of other sufferers." This is only one of the many cases where Zam-Buk has healed piles when all else failed. Why do you go on suffering when such a splendid remedy is near at hand?

Zam-Buk heals sores, cures eczema, skin eruptions, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses, cuts, burns, scalds and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

100 MILLION HORSES.

That is the World's Supply—Most of Them in the Temperate Zone.

Of the 100,000,000 horses known to exist in the world, 80,000,000 or four-fifths of the entire number are found in the temperate zone and nearly all among Occidental people.

According to the National Geographic Magazine, the remaining 20,000,000 scattered through the tropics are largely employed in the service of temperate zone visitors or residents and are but feeble representatives of that animal as he is known to the people of Europe or America.

In the United States and Canada we have 1 horse for every 372 persons; in South America 1 for every 7; in Mexico 1 for every 12; in Japan 1 for every 30; 1 for 40 in Turkey, for 50 in the Philippines, for about 150 in Africa and for 300 in India and southern China.

The llama will carry from 50 to 200 pounds; a man from 75 to 150 pounds; the donkey 100 to 200 pounds; an ox 150 to 200 pounds; a horse from 200 to 250 pounds; the camel from 350 to 500 pounds; the elephant from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds.

Anyway, a bald man doesn't have to worry about gray hair.

When a man calls his wife an angel the chances are that he has been drinking again!

IS SAID TO BE SIMPLE

EASILY MIXED RECIPE FOR WEAK KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Tell Readers How to Prepare This Home-Made Mixture, to Cure the Kidneys and Bladder.

Get from any prescription pharmacist the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by an eminent authority, who writes in a Toronto daily paper, as the finest prescription ever written to relieve Backache, Kidney Trouble, Weak Bladder and all forms of Urinary difficulties. This mixture acts promptly on the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys, enabling them to filter and strain the uric acid and other waste matter from the blood which causes Rheumatism.

Some persons who suffer with the afflictions may not feel inclined to place much confidence in this simple mixture, yet those who have tried it say the results are simply surprising, the relief being effected without the slightest injury to the stomach or other organs.

Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended. It is the prescription of an eminent authority, whose entire reputation, it is said, was established by it.

IRONY ON COINS.

Maybe Unconscious, but Often Apt—An Italian's Collection.

In view of the discussion over the motto, "In God We Trust," on United States coins, a collection of such mottoes made by an Italian student, Amerigo Scarlatti, and recently published in *Minerva*, an Italian periodical, is interesting. Scarlatti is of opinion that such inscriptions, though not intended to be cynical, too often admit of such an interpretation through the irresistible habit of the public of ignoring the intention of the designer and applying the motto to the coin itself.

Thus, when Charles II., King of the Two Sicilies, had engraved on his silver ducat the Latin words "Unus non Sufficit"—meaning "One is not enough"—all the world insisted on forging that the King referred to a single sceptre and enthusiastically agreed with him that one ducat wasn't enough for any one.

On the contrary, a storm of ironical opposition was aroused when Louis de Bourbon, King of Etruria, in the early part of the last century inscribed "Videant Pauperes et Lactentur" on his coins. The words mean "Let the poor see and rejoice," and of course every one wanted to know why a poor man should rejoice at merely seeing a piece of money.

On the Papal coinage of 1573 bearing the arms of Gregory XIII. are the words "Et Super Hanc Petram" (And upon this rock). Of course the Pope and the artist who designed the coin meant the words to refer to the Papacy, but the evil minded applied them so maliciously to the coin itself that the issue was speedily stopped. A similar opportunity for evil tongues was afforded when the Knights of Malta, coined an issue of dollars with the sign of their order, the Maltese cross, and their motto, "In hoc Signo Militamus" (In this sign we combat). The ribald affected to take it as a confession that with their money was truly the sinew of war.

A Venetian lira dated 1474 has the somewhat ambiguous motto, "In Tibi Solo Gloria" (To Thee alone the glory). A sequin coined by Cardinal Rezzonico in 1774 bears the words "Veni Lumen Cordium," or "Come thou light of hearts." Clement XI. issued a coin with an image of the Madonna with the legend "Causa Nostrae Letitiae" (Cause of our joy), and a Venetian piece with an allegorical figure of Justice with the words, "Nostra in hac Elicitas" (Our happiness in this). All of these inscriptions were irreverently diverted by contemporaries from their true objects to the money itself.

HARD LUCK HONESTY.

"Honesty is the best policy" is a time-honored maxim, but numerous cases have come to light recently which go a long way to prove that such is not always the case. In a large English town quite recently a lady was standing outside a shop in a crowded thoroughfare, when her pocket was picked. The thief was clumsy, and, noting that his action was detected, ran away. Within a few hours the stolen purse was picked up in the gutter by a poor man, who, although out of work and half starved, took it to the owner's house, having found the address inside. He was accused of having stolen the purse, and given into charge. He was fortunate in being able to prove an alibi.

At a fashionable shop in London a few days ago a lady received nearly half-a-sovereign too much in change, and, returning, she informed the shopwalker of the fact. The result was that the cashier was dismissed for his carelessness. Some banks put aside a small sum daily to cover possible errors.

No well-bred millionaire boasts of his dough.



Is your baby thin, weak, fretful?

Make him a *Scott's Emulsion* baby.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites prepared so that it is easily digested by little folks.

Consequently the baby that is fed on *Scott's Emulsion* is a sturdy, rosy-cheeked little fellow full of health and vigor.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.