

# The Housewife's Corner

## Selected Recipes.

**Apple Snow.**—One pint apple sauce forced through strainer, one cup water, one-half cup sugar, juice of one lemon, white of one egg well beaten. Mix, place on ice and serve cold. Or pack in freezer and freeze. Enough for six persons.

**Spanish Roast.**—Sear medium-sized round steak in tablespoon butter. Roll in flour and put in roaster, covered with thick slices of potatoes, three or four large onions, sliced, and three green sweet peppers, cut in slices. Sprinkle all with flour and dot with pieces of butter. Add pint of water and bake one hour in covered roaster. Thicken gravy and serve with roast.

**Corn Bread.**—Two cups corn meal, one-half cup sifted bread flour, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon sugar, two eggs, one and one-half cups water or water and milk, two tablespoons melted lard and butter. Mix dry ingredients. Beat eggs well and add to liquid. Add dry ingredients, then melted shortening. Bake in flat pans about two inches deep. Grease pans well and after butter is poured in dip a little milk over top to make better crust. When serving, cut in squares in pan and take up with flat knife.

**Vegetable Soup.**—One-half cup lima beans, one-half cup dried peas, two tablespoons barley, two tablespoons rice, two tablespoons brown beans, two potatoes, two onions, one small turnip, one carrot, one cup canned tomatoes, seasoning of salt and pepper, one stalk celery, one ham bone. Wash peas, barley and rice and soak for an hour and half in sufficient cold water or to cover. Bring to boiling point, add vegetables cut in little pieces and cook slowly until tender. About one-half hour previous to serving, add ham bone, and season with salt and pepper. Stir frequently and add boiling water as it cooks down. Serve quite thick, and also very hot. Cheap, delicious and nourishing.

**Scalloped Finnan Haddock.**—Two pounds finnan haddock, one tablespoon each of butter and flour, four hard-boiled eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon chopped chives, three-fourths cup plain or diluted evaporated milk. Wash fish, cover with boiling water, and simmer for ten minutes. Make sauce of butter, flour, salt, pepper and milk, and add chives. Skin and flake fish. Butter baking dish, put in layer of fish, then, of sauce and one chopped egg. Repeat until dish is full, sprinkle with bread crumbs, wet with melted butter, and bake until brown on top, about twenty-five minutes.

**Bolied Salad Dressing.**—Mix together one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, one level teaspoon mustard, and dash of cayenne pepper. Melt two tablespoons butter, stir in two tablespoons flour and seasonings. Add one-half cup vinegar and cook in double boiler until mixture thickens. Remove from fire and cool. Mix two-thirds cup evaporated milk with one-third cup water. Beat two egg yolks slightly, add to evaporated milk, and cook until thick. Cool and stir into vinegar-mixture. This salad dressing will keep some time if put in cool place, closely covered.

**Butterscotch Pie.**—One cup butter, two cups dark brown sugar, four eggs, four tablespoons flour, one cup milk, seven-eighths cup granulated sugar, few grains salt, one-half teaspoon lemon extract, flaky pastry. Melt sugar, add butter and flour blended together, and then milk. Cook three minutes, remove from heat, add egg yolks, slightly beaten, and salt. Strain if necessary and cool. Fill individual shells of flaky pastry, baked over inverted tins. Cover with meringue made from egg whites and granulated sugar. Beat whites until stiff, gradually add two-thirds of sugar, and continue beating until meringue will hold its shape. Fold in lemon extract. Brown in slow oven. Teaspoon acid jelly may be spread over filling before meringue is added.

## Marmalade and Jam.

**Grapefruit Marmalade.**—One grapefruit, one orange, one lemon. Slice in wafers or put through food chopper, using all but the seeds. Measure and add three times the quantity of cold water. Let all stand 24 hours; boil 10 minutes; allow to stand 24 hours. Add to the fruit and juice an equal quantity of sugar, boil 2 hours or until it will jelly when chilled, and pour off into jars or glasses, as preferred.

**Cherry Jam.**—Stone and stem tart cherries, saving all the juice. To every pound of fruit allow a pound of sugar. Put sugar and juice in the preserving kettle over the fire, and when the sugar is entirely dissolved add the cherries. Cook until the syrup is thick, put into glass jars and seal.

**Plum Jam.**—Wipe plums, carefully and extract the stones from slits in the sides, taking care not to waste the juice. Weigh the fruit, and to every pound allow one pound of sugar and a pint of water. Cook sugar and

water to clear syrup, then lay in the plums and boil gently for 40 minutes. Take out the fruit with a skimmer and lay on dishes to cool. When the syrup has cooled thick return the fruit and simmer 20 minutes more. Damsons are put up in the same way.

## Household Hints.

When washing white woodwork put a little turpentine in the water. Salt (a tiny pinch) added to the whites of eggs makes them froth more thickly.

Salt thrown on the fire once a day prevents the accumulation of soot in the flues.

Dingy overshoes can be made to shine if wiped off with a cloth wrung out of ammonia water.

An old piano stool will be found very useful in the kitchen, as it can be adjusted to different heights.

Potatoes peelings should be dried in the oven and used for lighting fires. Less wood will be required.

A rag of sulphur hung up in the bird cage keeps the birds healthy, and also keeps away parasites.

To make an excellent dish-cloth take a piece of mosquito netting, double it, and sew round the edges.

Rub the flatirons over waxed paper before setting them away and they will keep bright and smooth.

Before cleaning copper kettles fill them with boiling water. They will then be found to polish more quickly.

A little vaseline applied to the hinges of a door which creaks will stop all noise. It is far more satisfactory than oil.

If the hands are thoroughly greased with vaseline before using dyes it will prevent the stain penetrating deeply into the skin.

When cleaning windows in cold weather add a dessertspoonful of salt to the water. This prevents the glass from freezing and cracking. When pouring hot jelly or fruit into glass jars set the jars first on a damp cloth. This goes a long way towards preventing their breaking.

Crushed and faded artificial flowers can be made to look fresh and new again if held over the steam from a boiling kettle for a few minutes.

To save tea, put a lump of sugar in the teapot when making the tea, and then the spoonful usually put in "for the pot" can be dispensed with.

Leave a head of lettuce for the egg leaves of a head of lettuce for the egg salad, while the hearts are kept for the tomato, fruit, and other salads.

If potatoes are kept in a place where the light strikes them they will turn green. If they must be in a light place cover them with newspapers.

Save all the tissue paper that comes into the house. It is excellent for drying and polishing lamp chimneys and mirrors when they are washed.

To stop the squeaking of new boots take a small oil can and put a few drops of oil all round the boots, between the upper leather and the soles.

When the kettle lid has lost the knob push a cork half through the little hole and secure it by driving a nail horizontally. It will last a long time and save burning the fingers.

Never put away for any length of time linen that has been starched. It is apt to crack and even to rot. Rinse the articles quite free from starch, dry, and fold up in blue paper, as this keeps them from turning yellow.

Cane bottomed chairs that have gone slack can be mended and tightened up by sponging both side with hot suds in which a handful of salt has been dissolved. Drying must be done out of doors. When nearly dry cover the seat with a cloth and iron it. It will clean and "tight" after this treatment.

## ENEMY TIRED OF WAR.

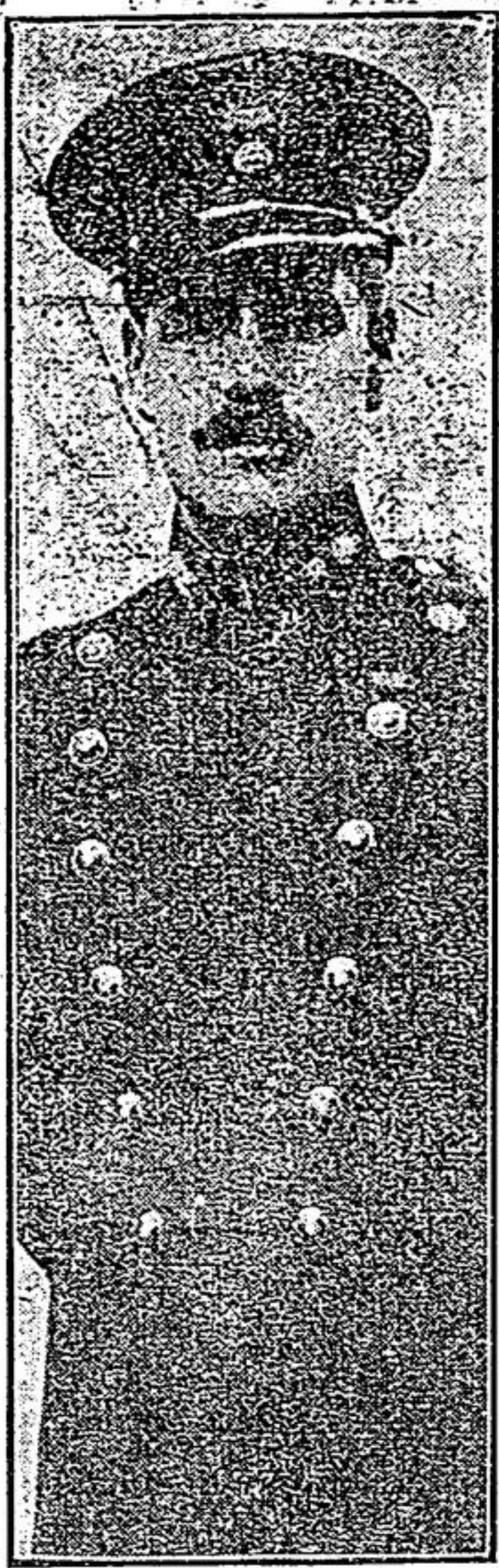
Letter to New York Man Declares Teutons Want Peace.

An interesting letter from Budapest was received by a business man in New York. It was delivered to him by a civil engineer who had travelled through Austria and Germany.

The writer of this letter, an observant gentleman, speaks of the high price of food prevailing everywhere and of real suffering among the people in consequence. Coffee, which the Germans and Austrians like so much, no longer graces the table except in the homes of the wealthy residents. In Austria the price of coffee, when this letter was written two weeks ago, was sixteen kronen a pound, which represents \$3 in United States money. Meat is really out of the question for the poorer classes.

Milk, eggs and other necessities have become luxuries, and there is much complaint. The people, says the writer of the letter, have lost their enthusiasm and optimism, for they feel now that, despite the successes of the Teutonic armies, they cannot win, and the best that is to be expected is a draw in the conflict. The people pray for peace; they want it now whatever the issue of the war may be, and if they had their way they would have peace at once.

## R.M.C. Commandant



LIEUT.-COL. C. N. FERREAU, who has been appointed commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, with the rank of colonel. Hitherto he has been only acting commandant.

## SAVAGE GERMAN SURGERY

Deliberate Lack of Attention to Wounded French Soldiers.

"There is no longer any doubt in my mind," said the chief surgeon; "it has been done on purpose. Look at this!"

He stripped the bedclothes from the pallid and shrunken body of a lad and showed me his thigh. Shattered by a projectile, the thighbone had been allowed to "set itself." The strong muscles, exercising pressure on the surrounding tissues, had grown together without any kind of artificial direction, forming a huge misshapen, conglomerate lump, extending from just below the hip to the knee, with the result that the leg was bent rigidly inwards at an angle of nearly 45 degrees and could never be made straight again.

The patient was one of a batch of wounded French prisoners, hopelessly infirm, who had just been repatriated from Germany. "The most we can do for him is to amputate above the fracture. He will be better off without a withered limb fixed in that position." In this case the shortening of the leg amounts to six inches.

"To give you a further idea of the incredible brutality with which some of the German surgeons conducted their operation, here is another case, with a four-inch shortening, in which in order to extend the fractured leg an iron rod has actually been run through the patient's flesh, between the tendon and the bone, and then adjusted to a rough kind of pulley!"

This conversation took place at Hospital 39 at Poitiers, the chief surgeon being Dr. Malapert one of the best known operators in the French midlands.

## OUTWITTING A BORE.

How Lord Rosebery Got Even With a Nuisance.

Like most celebrities, Lord Rosebery has had to suffer a good deal from the attentions of utter strangers. At one time he was often annoyed by an old lady who called upon him almost daily. Of course, his Lordship always managed to avoid her when he was at home, but one day she happened to see him just as he was about to enter his carriage. "My lord," she called out, "I must see you on a very important matter."

"Very well, madam," said Lord Rosebery, holding open the door of the carriage for her, "I beg of you to get in."

Delighted at the idea of driving with such a famous man, the old lady immediately jumped into the vehicle, but his Lordship gently closed the door on her, before she could remonstrate, she heard him say to the coachman: "Take this lady wherever she wishes to go, James, and then home."

Looking out of the window the now irate old lady saw her victim stepping into a cab. After that she did not worry Lord Rosebery again.

## Lucky.

Kriss—What did you get out of your aunt's estate?

Kross—After settling things up the lawyer blew me to a good dinner and loaned me \$5.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON. MAY 7.

Lesson VI.—The Missionaries of Antioch. Acts 11. 19-30; 12. 25 to 13. 12. Golden Text: Matt. 28. 19.

Verse 19. This takes us back to Acts 8, 4, the narrative being resumed at that point. The disciples had obeyed the Lord's command, Matt. 10. 23. Travelled.—The verb is regularly used of "travelling preachers" in Acts. Phoenicia.—The long seaboard plain to which Tyre and Sidon belonged. Antioch.—Of Syria, not the Pisanian Antioch of Acts 13. 14. It was a large and important city.

20. Men of Syprus and Cyrene were countrymen respectively of Barnabas and the "Simon, father of Alexander and Rufus" who carried the Lord's cross. Perhaps it is not fanciful to see a fitness in such men's taking up the wider mission. Greeks.—The bear attested reading is Hellenists, Grecian—Jews. The difficulty about Greeks (that is Gentiles) is that Cornelius was the first Gentile convert, as is clearly implied in Acts 15. 17. It also seems strange that if Antioch had already witnessed such an extension of the Faith to Gentiles, we should have in Acts 14, 27 what looks like the report of a novel fact. But there is no necessity to make Acts 11, 20 fall earlier than the time of Peter's visit to Caesarea, and the inference from Acts 14, 27 is not essential. The difficulty of the marginal "Grecian Jews" is obvious and has never been adequately explained. Perhaps a very early copyist introduced it just because he felt the difficulty about Cornelius.

21. The hand of the Lord, as an Old Testament phrase, naturally refers to Jehovah. But the Lord at the end of the verse is almost certainly Jesus. So inevitably and unconsciously do these New Testament writers, trained to a horror at compromising the unique Godhead of Jehovah, apply his special titles to Jesus, as a matter of course!

22. The church.—Notice how this universal term, denoting the whole body of those who "love the Lord Jesus Christ" in sincerity and truth, is qualified by the local designation. It may be further narrowed to a church meeting in someone's house, and the plural "churches" thus becomes possible. It is a later extension, but perfectly natural, by which we speak of an organized union of such units, bound together by common order or doctrine, as the "Methodist Church," "the Roman Church," etc. Only we must be careful to allow no narrower definition of "the church" than that which depends on personal loyalty to Christ.

23. The grace.—To Barnabas the one impression made by this "mass movement" was that of the amazing wealth of God's bounty which had been poured on so many unlikely people. In India, where these notes are written, we have to-day many opportunities of entering into this "good man's" joy. Exhorted.—His own name was "son of exhortation" (Acts 4. 36). It was his preeminent gift. The next verse shows us why "exhortation" or encouragement" went so far when it came from him. He was not a mighty genius like Paul; but he had that winsome kindness and that transparent faith and spirituality which made his words a tonic. Purpose.—Note the stress laid on the will. "Our wills are ours—we know not how": when they are surrendered God will do the rest.

24. Added unto the Lord.—The phrase suggests that the Lord thus increases his wealth by the one treasure he covets to obtain.

25. From the first the Christian missionaries had been used to work in pairs, as Jesus sent out the twelve. A humble man, who knew and rejoiced in Paul's superior gifts, Barnabas feels that he needs his help.

26. The suggestion is that Barnabas had difficulty in finding him, although Paul's father, as a Roman citizen, was a well-known man. But a Jew who sent his brilliant son away to Jerusalem to study under the greatest of the rabbis, was sure to resent bitterly Paul's perversion to the "sect of the Nazarene." We may be sure Paul was cast out, and living in obscurity. Very possibly he was only just back from Arabia (Gal. 1. 17). Christians.—A nickname to begin with, like "Methodist." Herod Agrippa used it in a light sneer (Acts 26. 28); Peter speaks (1-Pet. 4, 16) of a man's suffering "as a Christian" and "glorifying God in this name."

It was of course conferred by outsiders, and these heathens. Christ is a Greek rendering of a Hebrew word ("Anointed"), and the termination -ianus is Latin; so that we see the three great languages of the Roman world combined to name the world-religion.

13. I. Prophets.—Preachers, we should call them. But we must remember that preaching includes both these functions—that of speaking as God's mouthpiece and that of instructing those whom the prophet has aroused. Note how the two famous men are named among those who are otherwise unknown, though one was of royal upbringing. Lucius of Cyrene was presumably one of the evangelists who preached to Gentiles

(Acts 11. 20). Manaen (Menahem) and Herod, the tetrarch, the Baptist's murderer, were an ill-assorted pair and the grace of God had a signal triumph over environment.

2. Ministered.—The word suggests a time of "retreat," in which they "waited on the Lord" to win a revelation of his will. At such a time fasting was instinctive for an Oriental; to interrupt meditation and prayer by taking food seemed sacrilege. Fasting, however, is never prescribed in the true text of the New Testament; to the Western temperament it would generally be a hindrance rather than a help. Jesus only says it must be genuine and unostentatious when it is observed. The Holy Spirit said—Presumably through one of the "prophets." Separate—Paul recalls this word, so memorable in his experience in Gal. 1. 16.

3. Laid their hands.—See Lesson Text Studies for February 27, verse 6.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS WARNED.

An Appeal to Them to Leave Alcohol Alone.

The French soldier has been specifically warned against alcohol by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, which has drawn up an appeal to the army and is circulating it by means of leaflets. The following translation was made for the British Medical Journal, from which we quote it:

"Those who, like you, are exposed to exhausting labor, to perilous enterprises, and to strong emotions, are ever inclined to look to alcohol as a stimulant and a comforter, and to seek for it in the tavern as a distraction from the monotony of cantonment and garrison life.

"It is, therefore, well that you should know what use you may make of alcohol without impairing your health.

"Certain errors about alcohol are widespread:

"1. It is said to give strength. This is not exact. The truth is, it gives a false spurt of short duration, but a grave diminution of strength never fails to follow this excitement. Thus alcohol takes away more strength than it gives.

"2. It is also said that alcohol gives warmth. This is true for a few minutes, but the feeling of warmth which spreads over the limbs after a nip of brandy is delusive and is soon followed by a lessening of warmth and strength. Men who take nips are far more subject to chills and to diseases to which men at the front are liable.

"3. It is further asserted that in the form of a 'pick-me-up' alcohol stimulates the appetite. This is quite wrong. It would be difficult to produce any man whose appetite had ever been really stimulated by a 'pick-me-up.' These aperitifs, habitually taken, lead without fail to disease of the stomach, liver and mind.

"4. Lastly, it is maintained that alcohol taken during meals, as wine, beer or cider, aids digestion. An important distinction must be drawn between 'distilled' liquors such as wine, cider and brandy, and 'fermented' liquors such as beer and stout. Alcohol is altogether noxious. The petit verre after meals should only be taken on rare occasions. Fermented liquors, on the other hand, may be drunk subject to two conditions. They must be consumed in great moderation, which, as regards wine, should never exceed one-liter (a pint and three-quarters) in twenty-four hours, and only at meals."

## SEES GERMANY ELIMINATED.

But Runciman Says Neutrals Will Contest for British Trade.

Sir Walter Runciman, M.P., in an interview in the London Chronicle, predicts that the allies will win the war, and says that Germany can never hope to regain her place as one of the leading mercantile powers of the world. At the same time, he says, the neutrals are advancing rapidly in commerce abroad, and they will be in a strong position after the war.

"There is no doubt," declared Sir Walter, "that we are winning the war, and when we have won we must see to it that Germany is no longer a menace from a naval, military, or commercial point of view. But when the allies have proved triumphant serious discussion must arise in regard to the various mercantile acts. There is no need for any serious regard to be paid to the strength of the German mercantile fleet. Germany can never become one of the leading mercantile powers commercially. The Germans must in that respect be kept in the background, where they have been forced by the British navy. All their endeavors to revive trade and re-establish their mercantile service will be futile.

"What is really giving concern to the British ship-owners is that the neutral countries are reaping such a harvest just now that the force of their competitive power will be felt in the days to come. There are still good grounds for anxiety as to 'British mercantile supremacy.'

## WORLD'S LARGEST TEAPOT.

The largest teapots in the world was made at Shigarak, 200 miles from Tokyo, Japan. The teapot was made for exhibition in a Japanese tea house at the San Francisco Exposition. It measures three and one-quarter feet in diameter, and without the handle is three and one-half feet high. When the wicker handle is raised the teapot is five and one-half feet high.

## Silly Billies.

"What is your favorite tune, old chap?"

"Fortune, dear boy."

## THE TRAGEDY OF BRUSSELS.

It Was a Rich, Gay City of 900,000 Before the War.

"Before the war Brussels had the reputation of being the gayest, the liveliest capital in Europe," writes Dr. Charles Sarolea in the Sunday Pictorial.

"It was a little Paris, where you could buy enjoyment at a lower cost than anywhere else, a city of pleasure and a city of leisure, attracting residents from all parts of the world. To-day the city of pleasure is turned into a city of gloom.

"Not only was Brussels before the war the most cheerful capital of the Continent, it was also the most prosperous, providing employment for its 900,000 inhabitants. But most of the trades were concerned with the superfluities rather than the necessities of existence. There were carriage builders and manufacturers of lace, artificial flower makers and jewellers, dealers in fashions, and milliners and dressmakers.

"All those luxury trades have come to a complete standstill. Even were there any money left for luxuries, the money-spending aristocracy have emigrated. The Belgian Government are at the Havre. The printing works and newspaper offices are closed. Railway traffic is still going on, but it is only used for the transport of troops and supplies.

"Only the churches are filled with mothers and widows who are praying for the absent and the dead.

"This paralysis of trade, which has lasted now for nearly 18 months, has resulted in appalling poverty. Worse even than the poverty of the poor is the silent, unobtrusive, genteel poverty of the well-to-do. For the benefit of the 'wealthy' cheap meals are sold in public kitchens for twopence or threepence, and 10,000 'rich' people are taking advantage of them.

"There have been repeated attempts on the part of the Germans to rebuild the shattered fabric of trade and industry. But, as the Germans divert all the traffic of the ordinary railways for the transport of troops, as they have torn up hundreds of miles of light railways to be transported into Poland and Russia, as they have lifted all the available copper and metal useful for military purposes, as they have taken thousands of machine tools for their own factories, as they are still extorting hundreds of millions of francs from a starving population, their attempts to revive Belgian trade have totally failed.

"The patriotic Belgian workers have hitherto resisted all the bribes and all the attempts at compulsion, which, if successful, would transform Belgium into a huge munition factory for the conqueror.

"More poignant even than the visible suffering of unemployment and poverty is the invisible moral tragedy. There is the moral suffering of a proud, freedom-loving, easy-going people, groaning under the heel of the Hun.

"To the intolerable oppression of martial law we must add the anguish of isolation. There are not many families in Brussels who have not a soldier at the front or a refugee in exile. And, as Brussels is cut off from the rest of the world, they have no news of their dear ones.

"And there is the harrowing uncertainty of the future. What will tomorrow bring forth?

"The people of Brussels still believe in the triumph of the allied armies, but they are living in daily terror that, when victory does come, it may have to be paid for by the final destruction of their beautiful and beloved city."

## FEW WOMEN STAMMER.

Defect is Due to Nervousness or Self-consciousness.

Have you ever met a woman who stammers? If you have you are a man in a thousand, for stammering is most rare among the fair sex.

In most cases the reason why a man stutters over his words is due to shyness or nervousness or self-consciousness. He thinks he is going to stammer and that makes him do so.

Women suffer far less from self-consciousness than men, and that is why they so seldom stammer. If they are self-conscious they usually show it by blushing and not by halting in their speech.

Of course there are cases of stammering which simply cannot be cured whatever means are tried. But nine people out of ten can cure themselves if they will not think they are going to stutter, and if they will learn for a time to speak slowly and distinctly. An excellent help, too, is to read aloud to oneself.

## WORSHIP OF CROCODILES.

What extraordinary pathological estate can the old Egyptian civilization have been in which treated crocodiles as divinities worshipping them alive and embalming their hideous carcasses after death? Was all that world made together, and was it the germ of a spiritual sense which nourished itself on such appalling fancies and by the transfiguring of things so abominable?

## Life vs. Existence.

"Where do you live now, Bill?"

"No place, still boarding at the same house."

If a millionaire tells you that he was far happier when he earned a dollar a day; remind him of what David said in his haste.

## From Erin's Green Isle

### NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The Newry strike of seamen, shoremen, etc., has now come to an end. The men have gone back on the owners' terms.

At a meeting of the members of the New Ross Agricultural Show Society it was decided to continue the annual show this year.

Four police officers were seriously injured as the result of a shooting affair at a meeting of Sinn Feiners in the Sinn Fein Hall, Tullamore.

At Omagh Rural District Council a resolution was moved to reduce the laborers' rents in the district from 30 cents to 24 cents per week, but was postponed.

The Congested Districts Board are now dividing the lands of Knockmaine, near Roscommon, amongst the uneconomic tenants in the vicinity of the farm.

Ten cows, valued at \$180, and twenty head of low polished in a disastrous fire that occurred in the farm building of a farmer named James McCrory, Glenhordal.

At a meeting of the Londonderry Board of Guardians it was reported that there were fifteen patients in the institutions suffering from scarlet fever and there had been one death.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin, it was announced that 20 beds had been set apart for the use of soldiers at the request of the War Office.

Mr. Jeremiah Lane, a member of the Cork Corporation, has been removed from the Commission of the Peace on account of an attendance at a recent meeting of the Town Council.

Public bodies all over the County Roscommon are advocating the need for an increased production of home-grown foodstuffs amongst the people, particularly the tenant farming classes.

A painful discovery was made in the Ulster Club, Belfast, when Col. the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor was found dead in bed with a revolver wound in his head and a revolver lying beside him.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the Church of Ireland at their last meeting passed a resolution asking the Irish Government to enforce throughout Ireland the regulations for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A public indignation meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held to protest against the action of the City Corporation and the Public Boards of Dublin in demanding \$250,000 more from the ratepayers in the current year.

At a meeting in Castlebar, Mr. John Garvey, D.L., County Controller, discussing the Lord Lieutenant's new recruiting scheme, said that there were still 20,000 men of military age in Mayo available and who could be spared.

There is general satisfaction amongst the members of the general public in Belfast at the action of the Admiralty in requisitioning the steamers of the Belfast Steamship Co. and it is felt it will relieve the awkward situation caused by the stoppage of the sailings from Belfast to English ports.

## SOLDIER'S STATIONERY.

700 Different Kinds of Army Forms Are Supplied.

A shrewd observer once remarked that an army marches, not on its stomach, but on its army forms. This in a great measure is true, for the army would be powerless without its army stationery. The stationery organization of the army comprises a score of officers and some 260 men, according to a special correspondent at the general headquarters, who deal daily with millions of forms and papers for the administrative purposes of the army in the field, says London Tit-Bits.

The Stationery Service supplies an unending variety of army books (106 types), army forms (about 700 different kinds), books of regulations (135 varieties), and sixty different sorts of writing paper, ten of envelopes, twenty-one of pencils, and no fewer than twenty-six descriptions of inks in powder form (black, blue, red, green and violet, waterproof ink, drawing ink, etc.).

Figures speak, they say. Up to last June the Stationery Service had supplied some 52,000,000 field service post cards (printed in English, Hindoo, Urdu, and Gurmukhi; the last three for the different races among the Indian troops), nearly 100,000,000 army message forms, 7,000,000 message envelopes, 2,000,000 war diaries and Intelligence Summary of Events (for army record purposes), and 50,000,000 and 35,000,000 respectively of two different types of army form.