

The Housewife's Corner

Practical Recipes.

Lemon Butter.—This is an excellent filling for tarts or a spread for bread, and is delicious on hot biscuits: Juice of two lemons, three eggs beaten lightly, piece of butter the size of an egg. Mix all together and cook in a double boiler until about the consistency of custard. This will keep fresh if preserved as jelly or preserves.

Apple Relish.—Chop or coarsely grind in food chopper enough apples to make about six pints; also mince or sweet Spanish peppers to make about two cups. Mix with two cups sugar and two tablespoons salt. Cover with cider vinegar and seal in glass cans. Chopped celery or celery seed added gives a delicious flavor.

Gooseberry Conserve.—One quart gooseberries, one orange, one-fourth box seeded raisins, two pints granulated sugar, one-fourth pint water. Put whole orange through fine knife of meat grinder. Mix all ingredients and cook for twenty or twenty-five minutes. Pour in jelly glasses and when cold pour over a thin covering of paraffin. Fill six glasses.

Quince and Cranberry Jelly.—Cut in pieces one pound of quinces, add one-half pound of cranberries. Cover with cold water and cook until soft. Drain. Measure the juice, boil five minutes, add three-fourths quantity of sugar, boil five minutes and pour into sterilized glasses.

Pickled Crab Apples.—Seven pounds whole apples, four pounds sugar, two cups vinegar, one stick cinnamon, cloves in blossom end, boil until apples are tender, then remove, boil syrup down and pour over.

Canning Cherries.—Select medium ripe cherries; wash and pit carefully to keep fruit firm. Fill a kettle full of fruit and allow it to come to a good boil. Stir and pour all this through a colander to allow all the juice to be taken from the cherries. Take a kettle and fill half full of clear, cold water adding sugar to sweeten well. Put in the cherries which have been drained thoroughly by this time, and cook slowly until they come to a good boil. The cherries should be cooked and the juice a bright pink color. Pour into cans and seal.

Pineapple Whip.—One-fourth box gelatin, one can grated pineapple one-half cup sugar, one pint cream. Soak gelatin in as little water as possible. Mix pineapple and sugar together and bring to boil. Add gelatin and let stand until it begins to get stiff (about three hours). Beat in whipped cream. Serve very cold, in tall glasses, topped with maraschino cherries.

Raisin Puffs.—Two tablespoons sugar, one-half cup butter, one egg, one cup milk, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup chopped raisins. Cream butter and sugar, add egg, well beaten, milk, flour sifted with baking powder, then chopped raisins. Pour into small butter jelly tumblers and steam one-half to three-quarters of an hour. This recipe will make six large puffs.

Red Cabbage Pickles.—Chop two heads of red cabbage, one large cauliflower, one-half pint of red kidney beans and eighteen cloves of garlic. Boil and then drain them on a sieve, and then separate them leaf by leaf and salt them and let dry. Now prepare the pickle: Boil together one gallon of vinegar, two pints of water, one-half cupful of salt, one ounce of pepper, and let stand till cold. Cut four ounces of ginger in pieces and sprinkle it with salt. Let it stand for a week. Wash, dry and bruise one-fourth pound of mustard seeds. Put a layer of cabbage in a jar, then a layer of cauliflower and beans, and sprinkle between layers the bruised mustard seed, some whole mustard seeds, ginger, garlic, pepper, allspice and one ounce of turmeric powder. Pour in the pickle and seal. This will be ready for use in about two to three months, and will be found to be very delicious.

Useful Hints.

An aluminum spoon is excellent to use in preserving fruit.
Wood ashes mixed with kerosene will remove rust from iron.
To prepare horseradish quickly put it through the meat chopper.
String beans are good cooked with tomatoes and a dash of onion.
A new way to cook squash is to slice it and cook like eggplant.
To mend matting, simply darn it with raffia in colors to match.
Ice cream, eaten slowly, is a perfectly good food in hot weather.
A small square of asbestos kept on the ironing board will save the ironing sheet.
A slice of lemon added to the water in which clothes are boiled whitens them beautifully.
A teaspoonful of vinegar put into home-made candy will prevent it from being sticky.
To prevent broiled chicken from being dry, butter it occasionally while it is broiling.
To bleach a garment hang it on the line during nice weather and let it take dew and sunshine, but no rain.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.
AUGUST 6.

Lesson VI.—The Greatest Thing in The World, 1 Cor. 13. Golden Text.—1 Cor. 13. 13.

Chapter 12. Verse 31.—This last clause belongs properly to the new chapter, which it introduces. The way takes us to Him who said, "I am the way," whose name may be set in each of the jeweled places where love is named.

Chapter 13. Verse 1. Tongues.—Clearly languages in the usual sense. This passage is enough to disprove the conception of mere abracadabra which some scholars have found in the "tongues" of this epistle. The meaning is identical with that of the Pentecost story. The after-thought and of angels merely heightens the note of scorn, and need not be prosaically interpreted. Else we might say that the "angels" or "princes" of the nations in Daniel might be supposed to speak the languages of their peoples, as well as the one language of the heavenly world. Cymbal.—Specially used in the orgiastic worship of Cybele, characteristic of Asia Minor.

2. Mysteries.—There is more than a half reference to the sham mysteries of the people of "Knowledge" were always professing to have fathomed, to the scorn of plain folks who could not see below the surface of a stone wall. Knowledge, or rather insight (gnosis, whence came the later name gnostic), was the special boast of these clever people, to whom Paul attributed "the falsely named knowledge" (1 Tim. 6. 20). In its full development it answers exactly to the always foolish and often foul stuff now called theosophy. But Paul's words would still be true if the "mysteries" and "insight" were true and divine; even the deepest theology is futile without love. "The heart makes the theologian." Remove mountains.—The phrase, of course, suggests Matt. 17. 20, but it may have been proverbial. The question might be asked how such faith is possible in a loveless man—a question often recurring in these verses. Paul does not say it is; he is only isolating these graces for comparison.

3. All my goods.—The rich young ruler was told that for doing this he would have treasure in heaven. A good illustration of the danger of prosaic literalness in interpretation! To be burned.—The marginal reading, that I may glory, differing only in a single letter, is rather better attested. But the point seems rather to demand a heightening of the sacrifice than a scornful belittling of it. Both readings are well illustrated by the famous story of the philosopher

who to be deemed a good leaper fondly into Etna flames, Empedocles.
4. Suffereth long.—Or is patient, as rendered in James 5. 7. Is kind.—The word is one often used of God, who "is Love." Puffed up.—A favorite word of Paul. Compare 1 Cor. 8. 1, which we might colloquially render, "Insight" gives swelled head, it is love that builds up."
5. Unseemly.—Perhaps the leading thought is of the pitiful exhibition self-assertiveness often makes. Love never loses dignity when she stoops to the lowest service—how supremely regal was Jesus washing the feet of the twelve! The adjective answering as opposite to the word here is the usual Greek word for a "gentleman" (as in Acts 17. 12). Provoked.—The corresponding noun is rendered "sharp contention" in Acts 15. 39. So at least once Paul himself "walked not in love"—he was human! Take not account.—A commercial word. Love's ledger has no debit side.
6. The Antithesis of this is seen in Rom. 1. 32.

7. Covereth all things (margin) is suggested by the great declaration that love "covers a multitude of sins" (1 Pet. 4. 8), where, however, the word used is different. We must rather go back to 1 Cor. 9. 12: love puts up with insults and injuries. Believeth all things.—The words might be misinterpreted of sheer good-natured credulity; hence the turn given in the paraphrase above.
8. "Aye, and when prophecy her tale hath finished, Knowledge hath withered from the trembling tongue. Love shall survive, and love be undiminished. Love be imperishable, love be young."

Faith.—Literally, "falleth." Compare 1 Sam. 8. 19. "The young men shall utterly fall." (Isa. 40. 30), but love will never stumble. Done away.—Literally, "made idle," a favorite word with Paul. The best commentary is Jer. 31. 34, which tells of a day when the prophet will have nothing more to do, since "all the Lord's people will be prophets." Knowledge.—Time and discovery often make superior "insight" look supremely foolish. I came across a "gnostic" in Jamaica who fixed the "Millennia Dawn" for 1916!

9. We know.—More exactly, we learn or come to know. Prophesy.—Set forth God's message, which in nature of things we can only partially realize. Hence the progressive character of Old Testament prophecy.



The Mysteries of French Money

"YOU owe me two francs and I owe you one that's got in the lining of my coat; that makes it right, don't it?"—Drawn by Captain Balms for the London Bystander.

11. Put away.—The same word as done away.

12. In a mirror.—Ancient mirrors were of metal, and to identify objects must often have been like a riddle (margin). Paul's figure reminds us of Plato's famous allegory of the cave men confined in a cave with their backs to the entrance, and knowing the external world only through the shadows cast on the inner wall. Even so men try to read the "Riddle of the Universe," and fail the more egregiously as they show more confidence in their powers. Shall I know fully?—The Greek verb is a compound, as against the simple form in 1 know [learn, come to know] in part. But the rendering, "know fully" is now disapproved; the compound verb deals with particular knowledge, the simple with knowledge in general. It was known by God.

13. Abideth.—It is a great mistake to suggest that faith and hope are less than love, because they have no place in heaven.—The real distinction is that they belong to the creature, while love belongs also to the creator. The greatest.—It is perhaps not superfluous to remind the student of Henry Drummond's superb little book The Greatest Thing in the World. Few Christian thinkers have been more fitted to comment on Paul's masterpiece.

CURIOS WAGERS.

The King and Court Witnessed a Freak Performance.

In the "good old days" extraordinary wagers were more common than they are to-day. In 1670, for instance, Lord Digby staked fifty pounds that he would walk five miles round Newmarket Heath in a certain time, barefooted and stark naked, and had the misfortune of losing by the narrow margin of half a minute, the King and the Court being witnesses of the performance, says London Answers.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century a Liverpool scientist bet a brother scientist that he would read a newspaper by the light of a farthing dip at a distance of thirty feet. The wager was cheerfully accepted. The first scientist merely coated the inside of a shallow wooden box with sloping pieces of looking-glass, so as to form a concave lens, placed it behind his farthing dip, and easily read the small print at the distance named. The winning of the wager was witnessed by a Liverpool dockmaster, who ultimately applied the idea to light-house requirements, and evolved the modern reflected light.

About two years ago, during a yachting trip of members of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, Mr. A. W. Willmer, a leading Liverpool cotton-broker, was presented with a pair of wooden shoes for his birthday, and another member of the Board offered to contribute a sum of money to two charities if Mr. Willmer would go to the Cotton Exchange wearing them. For sweet charity's sake, Mr. Willmer appeared on "Change" wearing the wooden shoes, and the stakes were handed over to him.

Perhaps the limit was reached in a certain town in Canada, where a man propelled a green pea with a toothpick for about eighty yards along the pavement, within half an hour of the stipulated time, and won his wager.

Lucky.

"Smith is a lucky guy, isn't he?" remarked Brown.
"He sure is," agreed Jones. "Why if he tumbled out of an aeroplane he would fall right through a hospital skylight and on to an operating table."

Every Governor-General since Dufferin has opened the Canadian National Exhibition.

HARDSHIPS OF TURKS.

Three to Six Persons Share Loaf of 2-15 Pounds.

A story of the tremendous hardships now being undergone by the Turkish people and an estimate of the enormous losses which have been suffered by the Turks has been received from the Rev. Charles T. Riggs, for the past sixteen years a missionary at Constantinople, Turkey. Mr. Riggs, who is editor of the Orient, has recently returned from Turkey after a hazardous journey.

According to Mr. Riggs, the Turks estimate that their minimum loss in the Dardanelles campaign was 300,000, and the number of killed is sometimes placed at 600,000. The government allotment of bread, which is the principal food of the Turks, Mr. Riggs states, is almost on a starvation basis, from three to six persons frequently sharing a loaf of two and one-fifth pounds.

As the winter has steadily become worse, it is stated. Says Mr. Riggs in part: "Morning by morning in Constantinople, around the different bakeries of the city, gathers a crowd of women and children, with a sprinkling of old men whose official papers prove their right to secure a daily stipend of bread from that particular oven. They often wait for hours and the supply of flour has become so short that when the bread finally comes each loaf of two and a fifth pounds must be shared by from three to six persons. Most natives of Turkey live mainly on bread and with other staples from five to fifteen times their normal price it is small wonder that the poor are starving. The people have tried several substitutes for wheat flour, among them rye bread, corn bread and barley bread, but these have been obtained only in very small quantities. It is a sad picture to see the material from which the Turkish army is now being made. Long lines of young men with bovine eyes, shuffling gait and an expression of utter apathy are daily being brought into the city from the Anatolian provinces to be made into soldiers. Shod with sandals, coatless, with homespun shirt flapping outside their once white mether garments, they look as unpromising material as one could imagine. In these days the recruits include boys of seventeen and men of fifty-five and among them are the half-blind, the sick and the crippled. After a few weeks of drill they make a far better impression as they march away in their smart new German imported accoutrements to entrain for the East."

CARGO MADE RATS WEEP.

Sat Round Sacks of Onions and Wiped Tears From Their Eyes.

The French steamship Ville du Havre, arrived in New York harbor recently from Gandia, Spain, bringing 1,600 tons of Spanish onions. The odor from the forehold was so powerful, it was said, that the crew in the fore-cle were in tears all the voyage, and were forced to sleep on deck.

When the customs inspectors went into the fore-cle to see if the men had any tobacco or cigars concealed in their bunks, the heat and the onions combined drove them out for air.

Old Jules Bibot, the quartermaster, declared that when he went down to the forehold to get up a coil of rope, he saw hundreds of rats sitting in a circle around the sacks of onions, wiping the tears from their beady black eyes with their paws, which was quite pathetic, old Jules said.

Electricity, as a street illuminant, was introduced to Canada at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1882.

IT IS A COMMON CHILD DISEASE

IS INFANTILE PARALYSIS, SAY PHYSICIANS.

Adults Are Immune Because They Had It and Did Not Know It.

There are probably a few adults who didn't have infantile paralysis when young—a very few—Dr. G. Wise Robinson and Dr. H. E. Pearce, acting surgeon in Kansas City of the United States Public Health Service, say medical science believes. That's the reason adults "can't have it," they had it when babies and nobody knew it.

Mild Cases Like Colds.

Many imperfectly developed cases of infantile paralysis occur without any paralysis. The child will have a grippé, a fever, its bones will ache and it will suffer with constipation. Then after a few days it will recover and forever be immune from the paralysis which, when severe, may deform the little body if it does not kill.

Horror of Paralysis.

"It's the horror of paralysis which makes persons fear the disease so much," Doctor Robinson says. "Half of the cases don't develop paralysis. In the mild cases there may be some irritation of the spinal cord or weakening and soreness of muscles, but the paralysis doesn't creep up toward the base of the brain high enough to stop respiration.

The danger is in its distribution by other members of the family. There may be one mild case in a family of twelve, and each of those twelve may carry the germ of the disease in their throats and scatter it broadcast. A severe case may result in this way from a mild one."

Attack May Be Rapid.

While about half of the cases are so mild no paralysis develops, the disease is so severe when at its worst that no chances of spreading the germs should be taken. Even in cases suffering with paralysis 20 per cent. recover completely. In others celluloid splints are used to prevent deformities and the child is able to walk, probably within a year. Some it leaves unable to move around without braces, and with bodies crooked. And its attack may be so rapid that a child well the night before may be found with high fever and even with paralysis in the morning.

Childhood Disease.

"It's just a common childhood disease," Doctor Robinson says. "Medicine is no preventive. Just keep the baby away from insects which bite and don't let it fondle pet dogs, cats and other animals too much. Keep the baby's nose and throat clean. The virus enters through the nose and throat. Keep the teeth clean. A 1 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide is good to use in irrigating the throat. Give the baby clean food and especially keep away from public drinking cups."

"Let nature take its course," Doctor Pearce says. "Keep the baby clean and cool and away from insects."

And there's no use worrying. Practically every adult alive to-day had the disease in youth, many doctors who have studied the paralysis believe.

A SOAP FAMINE.

Every Country Is Increasing Its Demands for the Article.

The increasing demand for soap throughout the civilized world raises the question of a possible famine in that commodity.

The world's increasing cleanliness presents a weird problem to those who deal in soap.

The average yearly consumption of soap for every person in Britain is estimated to be as much as 21lb.

America comes next, and other European countries use less and less until one comes to Russia, with 2lb. a year consumption per head.

But the trouble seems to be that we are all increasing our demands for soap.

This advance is illustrated by available figures proving that while in 1900 the Bulgarians, for instance, bought 315,000 kilograms of soap, in 1911 they imported 2,138,000 kilograms.

In 1900 Britain exported 43,630 tons of soap. In 1910, 74,712 tons were exported.

To China we send about 6,620 tons a year; to South Africa, 6,311 tons; to the East Indies, 14,806 tons; to other British possessions, 17,767 tons; and to other countries, 21,864 tons.—London Answers.

Leather and canvas covers to be laced over automobile springs to keep them clean and dry have been patented.

"Howard," said the visitor, "are you going to be a minister, like your father, when you grow up?" "No, ma'am," answered Howard. "I'm going to be a waiter." "Why?" queried the surprised visitor. "Cause papa says all things come to him who waits," was the reply.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Michael Philips, J.P., a Western old-timer, is dead at Tobacco Plains, B.C.

A large colony of storks has recently taken up their nesting at Ushuckiest Harbor.

Premier Bowser unveiled the Burnaby, B.C., roll of honor at the Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B.C.

The steamer Northland loaded 200,000 feet of lumber last week at Port Alberni for Anchorage, Alaska.

Strawberries six inches in circumference have been grown this year by Mr. Carr Hilton, at Quamichan.

To head off competition, ice cream dealers at Stoveston, B.C., are now selling ice cream cones at 5 for 5c.

As a result of the recent fete at Duncan \$272.40 has been divided between the Blue and Red Cross Societies.

A planer named Smith had his arm badly smashed last week in the Alberni Lumber Company's mill at Vancouver.

Mr. George Swanson, second engineer of Port Alberni, has been appointed city electrician. There were fifty applicants.

Lionel D. Curtis, father of South African municipal system and noted author, was a distinguished visitor at Victoria recently.

A Japanese named T. Sato is under arrest at Vancouver on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from a number of his compatriots.

Quarrelling about going to a picnic, Louis Mann, of Vancouver, B.C., threw a pot of boiling soup at his wife, badly burning her neck and shoulders.

Parcels of food sent from New Westminster to a prisoner in Germany were never received by him, as he had been exchanged. The parcels came back in good condition.

It has been found that the fire which broke out in Victoria, B.C., last week was the work of an incendiary, who wished to hide his crime of stealing \$850 from three Chinamen.

Edward W. Berry of Murrayville, B.C., has been awarded the highest honor in the gift of B. C. educationists, being selected to receive the Rhodes Scholarship for that province.

Major W. H. Belsom, who was organizer and inspector of cadets in British Columbia for some time, and who went away with the First Pioneer Corps, recently has been appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake, commander-in-chief of the forces in Mesopotamia.

FARM HOME CONVENIENCES.

Needed Improvements to Make the Rural Home Attractive.

At the last annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation a report of a survey conducted on 400 farms during 1915 was presented. Some interesting data were secured respecting conditions in many rural homes.

Keeping the young people on the farm is one of Canada's national problems. Many causes have been suggested for the yearning for the city. The conveniences of the city home constitute one of the chief attractions.

Notwithstanding this, however, very few farmers have introduced these conveniences into their homes.

Of the 400 farmers visited, 63 per cent. have young people in their families. With this large percentage of young people it is a regrettable fact that only two farmers out of every hundred have bathrooms in their homes. Only 2.5 per cent. have water closets, only 2.5 per cent. have a complete service, and only 2.2 per cent. have electric light. In these 400 homes only 16.5 per cent. have the water piped to the house, and but 27.5 per cent. have furnaces in the home. These conditions are entirely within the control of the farmers, 86.7 per cent. of whom are the owners of farms averaging 126.5 acres.

In contrast with the foregoing, the conveniences which have been supplied by the government and public utility companies and of which the farmer has availed himself stand out prominently.

The Post Office Department has carried to 76 per cent. of these 400 farmers rural free mail delivery, allowing 77 per cent. of them to be supplied with daily newspapers, while 58.2 per cent. have the convenience of a telephone.

Only 2.5 per cent. have complete sanitary service in their homes, while 5 per cent. have automobiles, and 31.5 per cent. have either automobiles or horse and buggy for the young people.

Much has been said and written of late to interest the farmer in the automobile, but little is heard of such household conveniences as the bath tub, kitchen sink, sanitary closet, etc.

The automobile may carry the rural housewife away from her drudgery for a few hours a week, and to that extent proves a blessing, but the price of an automobile would provide a water supply and other conveniences that go with it, and render the home a home both to the housewife and the young people.

From 1858 until 1878 the Toronto Fair was held in the old Asylum grounds on King Street West.