

About the Household

Pie Recipes.

Cream Pie.—One cup sweet milk, one heaping teaspoon cornstarch, three tablespoons sugar. Let boil until thick, then add one tablespoon vanilla. Have a baked crust ready to receive the above mixture over which lightly spread the stiffly beaten white of one egg and two tablespoons of sugar. Set back in oven to brown.

Mock Cherry Pie.—One cup of cranberries, two-thirds cup raisins, two-thirds cup sugar, half cup water, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix well and bake between two crusts.

Chocolate Pie.—One cup sweet milk, half-cup sugar, quarter cup butter, two tablespoons grated chocolate, one tablespoon flour and one of vanilla. Put milk and sugar on to boil, beat one egg well, add a little cold milk and the flour; beat to smooth paste, and add to milk, stirring constantly. Add butter and chocolate melted together and boil all a few minutes, beat to smooth paste and fill baked crust. Cover with whipped cream or white of egg.

Lemon Coconut Pie.—To one cup sugar add the grated rind and juice of one lemon, one egg well beaten, a good tablespoon of flour, one cup of water and half a cup of coconut (shredded). Line a pie tin with rich crust, pour the mixture and bake.

Butter Scotch Pie.—Make a rich crust and bake. Fill with the following: To one cup light brown sugar melted over the fire, add a large tablespoon butter and cook until the sugar is slightly burned, then add one cup milk, and when well blended, the yolks of three eggs, thoroughly beaten. Stir until thick, and pour into the shell. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add three tablespoons powdered sugar, and spread on top. Brown in a quick oven.

Date Pie.—One cup dates (stoned), one-fourth cup sugar, one egg, one cup of hot milk, half cup water, one teaspoon lemon juice. Add the sugar and water to the dates and cook over a slow fire until half done, remove and add filling and put back to finish baking.

Banana Pie.—When fruit is scarce I make pie by baking an undercrust, and in this slice a banana; then cook one large cup of milk, one-third cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, a little butter and thicken with flour or cornstarch. When done flavor with vanilla, stir in beaten yolk of egg, and pour over bananas, in crust. Beat white of egg, sweeten and spread on top and brown.

Pieplant and Strawberry Pie.—Line the pie plate with dough, put in good layer of pieplant, cut into cubes, then half a cup of fresh strawberries, or half a cup of canned berries. Mix one cup sugar

and one tablespoon flour together, turn over the fruit, cover with upper crust and place in hot oven for 10 minutes, then reduce the temperature and finish baking. Avoid boiling the contents of a pie, as this is the reason that so many boil over or run out at the side.

Custard Pies.—1. Plain Custard.—Beat together until very light the yolks of four eggs and four tablespoons sugar, flavor with nutmeg or vanilla; then add the four beaten whites, a pinch of salt, and lastly a quart of sweet milk. Mix well and pour into tins lined with paste. Bake until firm, in a moderate oven.

2. Chocolate Custard Pie.—Put some grated chocolate into a saucepan and place on the back of the stove and let melt (do not add any water to it), beat one egg and add some sugar in it; when melted, spread this on top of the above custard pie. Lovers of chocolate will like this.

3. Peach of Custard Pie.—Use either fresh or canned peaches. Chop peaches without juice and add to a plain custard.

4. Fig Custard Pie.—Three figs soaked over-night in water, then boiled until tender, after which they should be chopped until fine. Add chopped figs to plain custard, and bake.

Apricot Pie.—Stew apricots until tender, sweeten to taste and add beaten yolk of one egg. Fill crust and bake. When cool cover with a meringue made of the beaten white of the egg, sweetened with one tablespoon of sugar. Set in oven until browned. Or cover the pie with criss-cross strips of pastry when the pie is first put into the oven.

Hints for the Home.

When steaming potatoes put a cloth over them before putting the lid on. They will take much less time to cook, and be much more neatly than when done in the ordinary way.

A piece of white oilcloth placed at the foot of dark stairs will warn those who are descending that the last stair is reached, and thus save an unpleasant fall or jar to the system.

Before using a new saucepan add a lump of soda and some potato peelings and let it boil for some hours. Then wash out thoroughly, and all danger from poisoning from the tin lining will be gone.

When lemons are hard cover them with boiling water and stand them aside to cool. They will then appear fresh and full of juice. Neither will the juice seem in the least diluted by any water absorbed.

To remove grease stains from wall-paper mix with water to the consistency of cream, spread over

the marks, allow to remain for two days, then remove with a stiff brush, and the stains will have disappeared.

The following is a light cheese pudding, much more easily digested than plain toasted cheese, which was at one time a favorite with many, eaten with oatmeal cake or toasted bread.—Cut up the cheese into small pieces and place in a saucepan. Mix two tablespoons of corn flour in a breakfast cupful of milk and pour into the saucepan. Allow to boil for a few minutes. Take off the pan and add a well-beaten egg.

The frequent variations of temperature during the spring makes it highly dangerous to change children's clothing too hurriedly. It is a mistake, immediately a hot day comes, to pack away the warm "woolens" and take out the lighter summer clothes. Many a serious cough and illness has been the result of this premature change.

The alteration from winter clothing should be gradual. Wool should always be worn next to the skin, as this protects the child from sudden chills, and a thick vest is necessary until the weather is quite warm and summerlike.

The Useful Motorcycle.

A two cylinder motorcycle will take a 165 lb. man, a side car with two hundred or more pounds of luggage, of farm produce, or of purchases made while in town, and take them all safely. It will carry fragile, breakable commodities far easier and safer than a buggy. It will get the cream to the station in good, smart time, and so long as roads are bare of snow, will do it far more reliably than anything but the trustiest kind of a trusty horse.

It will run an errand to town at a moment's notice, and in a few minutes' time. Many times long delays can be avoided, when accidents occur, when machinery breaks down, when assistance is needed. In speed it is only outclassed by the long distance telephone, and in economy of operation, the other traffic or passenger carrier that can cover fifty miles or so at the cost of a gallon of gasoline has yet to be developed.

Few machines have reached so great a perfection of development. They are very little likely to get out of order, and will add pleasure to country life, from the fact that they can put more miles of travel and sight-seeing into a few hours, than is possible by any other methods that are not more expensive, can in days. Hot weather has no bad effects upon the motorcycle. It will save the horse many long, hard trips, and make it possible to keep the driving horses available for work, and at the same time in good condition to command a ready sale at any time. One of the best things to make the boy contented to stay upon the farm is the motorcycle.

"Oh," she said, "your conduct is enough to make an angel weep." "I don't see you shedding a tear," remarked the brute.

All the tribes of Israel—the warriors, men over the age of twenty. See Num. 1, 3; Exod. 19, 3-9; 24, 3; Num. 27, 18-23; 2 Sam. 5, 1; 1 Chron. 29, 22; 1 Kings 12, 20; 2 Kings 11, 19; 21, 24, 23, 30; Judg. 20, 1. These passages show the rights and authority of the "congregation of Israel." Joshua, David, and Solomon were presented to this congregation for approval; Jeroboam, Josiah, Josiah, and Jehonah were elected by the congregation.

We are thy bone and thy flesh.—Having a common ancestry (see Gen. 29, 14; Judg. 9, 2).

Thou leddest out and broughtest in Israel—As a war leader. Jehovah said to thee—The divine call.

Three reasons in the order of their importance are given for electing David king: the tie of relationship; his proved capacity as a military leader; the divine choice (see on the first and third reasons Deut. 17, 15, on the second 2 Sam. 3, 18).

3. Made a covenant with them.—A mutual agreement, he to rule according to the laws and they to show allegiance. The king's rights were defined (1 Sam. 10, 25); later these were limited (1 Kings 12, 3). "The Israelite monarchy was not an absolute and irresponsible despotism."

They anointed David king—A third time.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
MAY 23.

Lesson VIII.—David King Over Judah and Israel. 2 Sam. 2, 1-7; 5, 1-5. G. T.—Psa. 28, 7.

I. David Goes Up to Hebron (Verses 1-4).

Verse 1. After this—After the defeat of Saul and Jonathan the way was clear for David's rise to the throne.

Inquired of Jehovah.—If he was to be made king, it would be the Lord's doing. He would not take matters into his own hands. His inquiry was made through the usual way of Urim and Thummim (see 1 Sam. 10, 22; 23, 6).

Hebron.—A place particularly well adapted for a temporary capital. It was easy to defend because of the mountains. David was familiar with his surroundings, and he had many friends there (see 1 Sam. 30, 31). In the north, the Philistines and the adherents of Saul divided the supremacy between them. The modern name of Hebron is El Khulil, which means "The Friend," referring to Abraham, "The friend of God" (2 Chron. 20, 7; Isa. 41, 8; James 2, 23).

2. His two wives.—See 1 Sam. 25, 42, 43.

3. The cities of Hebron.—That is, the towns and villages near Hebron.

4. The men of Judah came.—The members of his own tribe. See 1 Sam. 30, 26 for evidence that David had been in very close friendly relations with the elders of his tribe.

Anointed David.—David had been privately anointed by Samuel (1 Sam. 16, 13). A public ceremony, as in the case of Saul (1 Sam. 10, 1; 11, 14, 15), was necessary.

II. His Loving Memory of Jonathan (Verses 4-7).

4. They told David.—This part of verse 4 is distinct from the other part. David evidently had been making inquiries as to what had become of the bodies of Saul and Jonathan.

The men of Gilead.—If the men of Gilead were favorable to David, he would have little difficulty in extending his kingdom northward. There was reason, therefore, for his kindly attitude toward them. This fact, however, is not to be taken as lessening his real sense of gratitude for their burial of Saul and Jonathan.

6. Loving kindness and truth, or mercy and faithfulness, are attributes of God which are frequently found together (see Exod. 34, 6; Psa. 25, 10; 40, 11; 57, 3; 86, 15).

7. Bo ye valiant.—That is, to lead Gilead against the Philistines until David could aid them.

III. Anointed King Over Israel (Verses 1-5).

1. Then came.—That is, after the death of Ishbosheth, the son of Saul (see 2 Sam. 4).

All the tribes of Israel.—The warriors, men over the age of twenty. See Num. 1, 3; Exod. 19, 3-9; 24, 3; Num. 27, 18-23; 2 Sam. 5, 1; 1 Chron. 29, 22; 1 Kings 12, 20; 2 Kings 11, 19; 21, 24, 23, 30; Judg. 20, 1. These passages show the rights and authority of the "congregation of Israel." Joshua, David, and Solomon were presented to this congregation for approval; Jeroboam, Josiah, Josiah, and Jehonah were elected by the congregation.

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You May Not Know.

The largest cyanide factory in the world is located in Glasgow. A wine made from the juice of bananas is being made by two Frenchmen living in Cochinchina. The use of an electric soldering iron as a surgical cautery has been demonstrated by a St. Louis physician.

The production of gold in Australia has declined steadily since 1893, the output last year being 166,160 ounces less than the year before.

No more eavesdropping on telephone lines if a new invention works out as planned. A novel receiver shuts out the would-be listener.

The best-lighted cities in Europe, in proportion to population, are Petrograd, Vienna, Paris and London, in the order named.

Bonds and Their Yields

Offer Splendid Opportunities to Both Investor and Speculator—Yield is High.

The outstanding feature of industrial bonds is the high rate of interest which they usually yield. Taking all classes of bonds into consideration, it is safe to say that no other form of bonded debt pays to the money lender so much interest on the capital required. The interest yield is usually much higher than on ordinary real estate mortgages, though often the underlying bonds of a private corporation are a lien on very valuable real estate. Industrials stand at the top of all other bonds in point of high yield.

They Are a Large Class.

Under the category "Industrial bonds" is included the obligations of all manufacturing and mercantile companies of a private character. These companies while manufacturing or supplying articles of use to different members of the community they serve, do not usually supply necessities like those supplied by public service corporations. Operations are carried on by virtue of a government charter granted under some one of the existing Joint Stock Company Acts.

By reason of the fact that industrial bonds are obligations of private companies not supplying public services, they cannot be regarded as having the same element of permanence about them as the more gilt-edged bonds dealt with in previous articles. While many mercantile pursuits, such as the milling and shipping industries, are very necessary to the life of the nation, it cannot be inferred that the debts of all private companies engaged in such pursuits are always amply secured. For this reason it is advisable for the prospective investor in industrials to investigate for himself the security behind the bonds he contemplates purchasing.

How They Are Secured.

The first consideration is the value of the real estate, to be determined not from the book cost of the property, but based upon an independent appraisal is usually given in the prospectus issued by bond houses issuing the securities. If the realty valuation exceeds the value of the bond issue, then the safety of the principal can scarcely be questioned. If not, then other factors must be carefully considered.

The relation of current or liquid assets to current liabilities is important. The former should greatly exceed the latter, and leave substantial net quick assets. In fact, where a careful investment is being made, the net quick assets alone should be sufficient to cover the bonds.

The earnings of a company bulk large in considering the safety of an industrial bond. Whether the gross is increasing or decreasing should be carefully noted. The net earnings of a company should be sufficient to guarantee payment of interest and all fixed charges as well as providing a sinking fund. A safe rule is for net earnings to be about three times the bond interest.

Management a Real Factor.

The management and control of an industrial concern is also most important. The success of a private enterprise is largely dependent upon the men behind it; and given sound and experienced management, the margin of security behind the bonds may be much less than in a case where there are less capable managers and ample fixed and liquid assets.

The big attraction of industrial bonds is, of course, their high yield. Six per cent. and more is to be had on a first-class security; and in the case of recently organized companies an even higher yield can be obtained.

There is a Good Market.

A big advantage, too, is the comparative ease with which they are converted into cash. Canadian industrial bond listings are numerous, and there is an active trading bond market at all the big financial centres of the world.

Bonds are purchased when a company is first organized, when they can often be picked up cheap. Stock bonuses have been among the inducements offered investors during the past few years. Some industrial bonds are quite cheap now, and will doubtless advance in price within a reasonable time. On the other hand, there are many standard issues which vary very little in price from month to month, and have all the advantages of price stability together with a moderately high yield.

Speculative Features.

All industrial bonds are in a sense speculative, inasmuch as they depend largely on the success of private enterprise for their own increase in value or even their permanence of value. Because of this they offer a better than usual opportunity to the astute buyer to make a substantial profit on the turn.

There are many industrial bonds of sterling quality; and others which are intensely speculative in character. This makes it imperative that the services of a thoroughly reliable bond house be secured when purchasing for investment.

The Sword of the Spirit

Instruments of Slaughter Were As Numerous in Ancient Days As in Our Own.

"Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having resisted, ye may stand." Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. —Ephesians, vi., 13-17.

It is evident that Paul was very serious when he spoke of putting on "the whole armor of God." Here is borrowed the language of the soldier to set forth the teaching of the prophet. Preparedness means not military, but spiritual, preparedness. The man who would find security is to array himself in truth, righteousness, faith and sincere desire of peace, and, when he must assail evil, to wield alone the weapons of the Spirit. This is armor which can never be pierced; this is a sword which can never be turned aside. "Love never faileth."

And if this be the lesson of preparedness for man, why not also for nations?—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Hand grenades were first made of glass.

The middle verse of the Bible is the eighth verse of Psalm cxviii.

Candles improve by being kept a few months.

Sal—What do you think of Gertrude? Sue—Oh, I think she is a right sweet girl. Sal—I don't like her, either.

tance is possible. "For the word of God is quick and powerful and sharper than any two-edged sword."

It is for defence, however, not aggression, that the apostle urges us to be prepared. It is armor, not weapons, that he bids us take unto ourselves. But what an armor! Here is no mention of galea, lorica, ocreae, clipeus or other article of the equipment of the Roman legionary. On the contrary, we are to rely upon truth to guard our loins, righteousness to cover our breasts, take nothing more substantial for a helmet than salvation, and for a shield than faith, and on our feet are to put, of all things, "the preparation of the gospel of peace." Was there ever before so strange an armor for battle? And yet it is this equipment which the apostle says will be all sufficient to "quench the fiery darts of the wicked," and enable us "to withstand in the evil day."

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Young Folks

The Story of the Wooden Horse.

Long ago, about 2,000 years before Christ was born, the men of Greece were angry with the men who lived far across the sea in the city of Troy. So the Kings of Greece called together the bravest of their warriors and set out in their long ships to punish the Trojans and destroy their city. But the walls of Troy were strong and the Trojans were brave fighters. And although the Greeks fought many battles, yet at the end of ten years they had not taken the city.

Then one of the Greeks, a very cunning man, made a plan by which they could get into the city without any fighting at all. A great wooden horse was built. It was hollow, and so large that a great number of soldiers could get into the body through a little door in the side. In the darkness the horse was filled with the bravest of the Greek soldiers.

Next day the other Greeks dragged the horse up to the city walls. They pretended that they were tired of fighting, and were going to sail home, leaving the great horse to remind people of their brave fighting during the ten years. Then they went on their ships and sailed away.

The people of Troy stood on their city walls and watched the Greek ships sail. At last when they were out of sight behind the islands the Trojans, feeling safe, rushed out of their city to look at the monster horse. Some of them wanted to make a great bonfire of it to rejoice at their victory, but at last they decided to take it into the city. As it was too large to go through the gate they broke down part of the city wall and dragged the horse through. Then they feasted and sang, for they thought that they had won at last, and that the Greeks were far away.

But in the darkness of the night the door of the horse opened and the Greeks inside crept out. And the ships, which were only just out of sight behind the islands, came silently back, and the soldiers landed again. They marched in through the hole in the wall which the Trojans themselves had made and joined their friends. Then they fell upon the feasting Trojans and soon defeated them. And that is how the Greeks, after ten years took the city of Troy.

You can imagine how the Greeks, when they got home again (getting home again was no easy matter, for men in those days did not know much about the sea as we do now) would love to tell the story to the friends they had almost forgotten, and how the little Greek boys and girls would be more than ever delighted with their own little wooden horses.—Leith Observer.

An Empire Day Appeal.

Many of the boys and girls of the Province are feeling, during these stirring times, the limitations of youth. One mother told me of her young son, a lad of barely eighteen, who said: "Oh! mother, why was I not born two years sooner? Then I could have enlisted."

Many who are too young to enlist are inquiring, like Bunyan's pilgrim, "What can I do?" Let me tell you what one young girl has done. On Christmas day she was given a \$25.00 gold piece. Most of us would have taken at once thought of many ways to spend the money to bring pleasure to ourselves; but our young friend said she would like to spend it for soldiers' comforts. So the beautiful coin was exchanged for wool to send to the country to be made into socks. When the socks came back, they will be sent to Boulogne for the soldiers in the hospital, where the young girl's father is ministering to the wounded.

One of the best results of such generosity is the example it sets. It silently says to each of us, "Go and do thou likewise." So it was in this case; the girls in the school to which our young friend went, raised \$15.75 for the same purpose. The boys in her brother's school raised \$86.00.

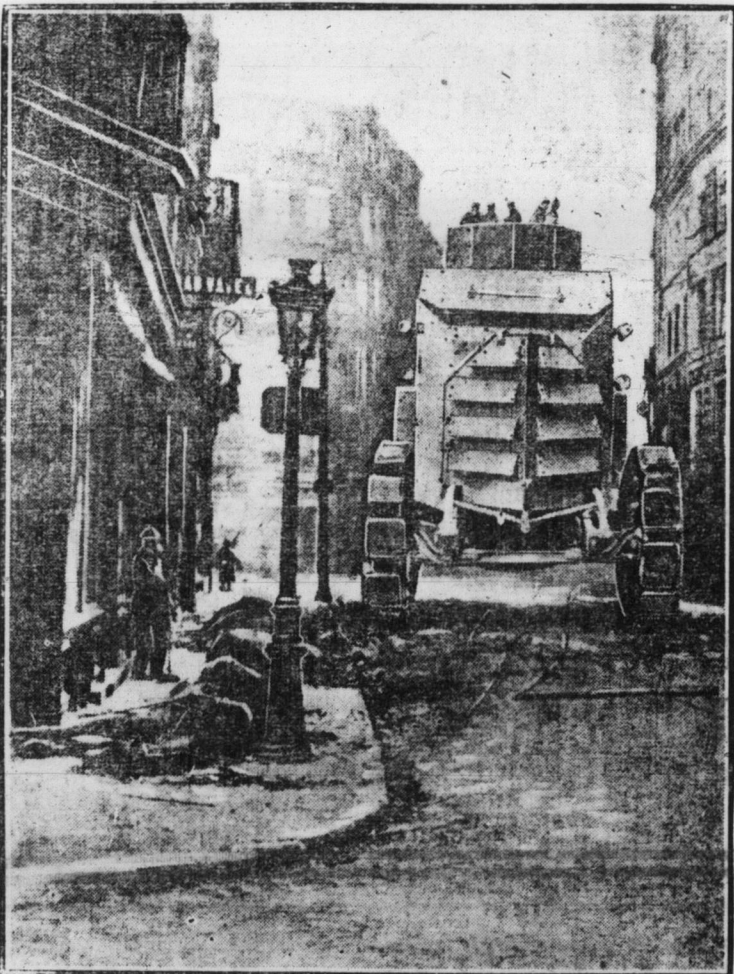
Several of the city schools have undertaken to raise sums large or small for our wool fund. This will help to feed the stream of money which must be kept flowing if we are to keep up the supply of socks necessary for our soldiers. I wish all the boys and girls of Ontario to hear of these things. If they respond, as I am sure they will, the stream will soon be a torrent.

Will your school contribute something to the cause?

Mrs. Rudolf, 302 Bloor Street west, Toronto, has consented to act as treasurer for the School contributions.

JEAN MCPHEDRAN,
Convener of Committee Ontario Red Cross Society's Sock Fund.

"You have inherited quite a nice little fortune," said the family lawyer. "Yes," replied the fortunate youth, "a very nice fortune indeed." "I suppose you will pay off a lot of debts now?" "I had thought of it, but I have decided to make no change in my manner of living. I don't want to be accused of vulgar display."



German Shellproof Armored Car: Latest Enemy "Terror of the Road."

A German land "Queen Elizabeth," a super-Dreadnought of the road, is how one might describe the titanic armored motor-car seen in our photograph. The idea of such a Juggernaut of War may have originated in the recorded exploits of the Russian armored motor-cars in one of the Polish frontier engagements, when, at a critical moment, they dashed into the firing-line, and with their machine guns routed the Germans and decided the battle. The car has been described as armored with 6-inch Krupp steel, and as being driven by three of the famous eight-cylinder 400-h.p. Daimler engines. It will hold a "crew" of 120. Its armament consists of two 4-7 quick-firers. Its maximum speed on a good road is twenty-five miles an hour. Its caterpillar wheels will be noted.