

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Dainty Dishes.

Chopped Cucumber Pickle.—Peel and chop twenty-four large cucumbers and five onions. Mix with one-half pint salt and let drain for several hours. When drained add black peppers, cloves and mustard seed, using two tablespoonfuls of each. Cover with good vinegar, add horseradish if desired. Put in glass jars and cover with vinegar if needed.

Quince Honey.—Pare six quinces and grate on a coarse grater. For each quince take one pint of sugar. Moisten this with two quarts of water. Boil the sugar and water until a very thick syrup is formed, or until it spins a thread. Then add the grated quince and boil for twenty-five minutes. Seal in pint jars.

"Corn Salad."—Select two dozen ears sweet corn, two heads cabbage chopped fine, eight onions, four green peppers, one cup sugar, one-half cup salt, vinegar to taste, one teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon turmeric powder. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls cornstarch or flour in vinegar; mix all together. Boil hard for ten minutes. This makes eight quarts fine salad, which could be sealed and kept for winter use.

Cold Satsup.—Use one peck of ripe tomatoes, cut or chopped into small pieces and put into colander to drain off juice. Two cups chopped celery, six medium chopped onions, six large red sweet peppers, two pounds light brown sugar, one-half cup salt, two cups mustard seed, two quinces ground cinnamon, two quarts cider vinegar. Mix all together. Pack in jars and let stand for a week, when it will be ready for use.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Two small potatoes, one small onion, one-half dozen stalks celery, chopped parsley, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon flour and seasoning. Slice vegetables and put on to cook with only enough water to be almost boiled away when vegetables are tender. Drain, mash and add milk. Thicken with butter and flour, mix together, and let boil up. Season to taste, sprinkle with parsley and serve with bread strips that have been buttered on both sides and browned in oven.

Turkey Timbales.—When no more slices can be cut from cooked chicken or turkey, take bits near bones, chop fine, and to two cups of meat allow one cup soft white bread crumbs and one-half cup hot milk. Mix crumbs and milk together; add chopped meat and yolks of two eggs. Season with salt and pepper. Beat whites of eggs lightly—they must not be frothy—and mix well with other ingredients. Turn mixture into buttered individual timbale molds, set in a pan of hot water and cook in moderate oven about three-quarters of an hour. Carefully unmold on hot plates and serve.

French Pickles.—A chopped mixed pickle with tiny whole onions and cucumbers in it. Chop, not too fine, one large carrot, two bunches of one quart of common onions, three green peppers, three small cucumbers and one quart of vinegar. Put in a large jar, cover with water, and pour a little olive oil into the bottle after use and before it is put away for the next meal.

Do not allow rubbish to collect. It is dangerous when allowed to gather near furnace, stoves, or placed where it is exposed to a thrown match or cigar stub.

When darning stockings, try running a thread around the hole, draw the hole up until the edges lie flat, and the hole will seem smaller and will be less likely to return.

Have matches where children cannot reach them. Have a proper fire extinguisher in your kitchen. In a cupboard under a covered tin box or other place where you will eliminate the chance setting fire to your house.

Buy window curtains and backs for chairs and other furniture. Buy a little 10-cent duster, which may easily be cleaned by washing it in hot soapsuds, and may be renewed by another application of the furniture polish.

Women on English Farms.
A prominent British statesman remarked recently, that the experience of the last two years has taught him it was never safe to say that a woman could not do anything that a man could do. This statesman was, at the time, rallying a meeting of farmers on their conservatism in the matter of employing women on the land. The latest reports show that even this conservatism is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. In the nine counties from which returns have been received by the Board of Agriculture, more than 7,000 women are employed on the land.

The Ruling Passion.
Mrs. Bargains—What is the next train for Winterville?
Ticket Clerk—Two-forty, madam.
Mrs. B.—Make it two-thirty-eight and I'll take it.
The world may owe every man a living, but a lot of them haven't sense enough to show up on pay day.

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
OCTOBER 15.

Lesson III.—The Appeal to Caesar—
Acts 25. Golden Text,—
Matt. 10. 25.

Verse 1. Porcius Festus was a great improvement on Felix, but he died after two years. The province—loosely so called, for Judea was only a department of the province Syria. After three days—Here and in verse 6 we have the impression of a conscientious administrator, accustomed to act promptly.

3. Asking a favor—Compare verses 11 and 16, which similarly lay stress on the fact that to change the venue of the trial of Roman citizen was a considerable concession. Festus was not unnaturally wishful to grant it. To a new governor it was reasonably enough a consideration to conciliate the men he had come to govern. But his inflexible sense of justice made that depend entirely on the prisoner's consent.

4. Festus describes in verses 15, 16 his view of the Jews' request. It appears that informed (verse 2) included an audacious request that Festus would pronounce sentence; they would urge that Felix would not have left him in custody without grave reason. Probably the request to have him tried in Jerusalem—where evidence would be more easily secured—was the Jews' alternative request, after the first had been refused. But the audacity of the former demand had put Festus on his guard.

5. Them that are of power—Men of position whom the rest would trust with their case. Anything amiss—The word used in the crucified brigand's declaration about Jesus (Luke 23. 41). In earlier Greek it meant "strange, out of place," but it was now ordinary vernacular for "Wrong."

7. Charge—The nature of which may be inferred from verse 8, which is a list of headings in Paul's speech in his own defense.

9. To gain—Literally, "to deposit," as one does in a bank; the same statement is made of Felix in Acts 24. 27. Before me—Naturally implying "in my court." But verse 20 distinctly suggests that Festus meant the experts to conduct the trial in his presence, so that it would virtually mean trial by the Sanhedrin. Festus thought that by leaving it in their hands he would be better able to find out whether anything in Paul's conduct had brought him within the range of Roman criminal law. He was not yet prepared to acquit him, since he saw the strength and unanimity of Jewish feeling against him. He was bound to sift this, if only because it was evidently a danger to the public peace, however innocent Paul might be.

10. Paul knew the dangers of the road, and knew that the serious matter than Festus suspected. But his determination to complete the emancipation of the Faith from Jewish control. The civil court will give him— even with Nero presiding—a fairer trial than the Sanhedrin, and he wants his liberty, if God will, so that he may go on with his preaching. One who can write as he does in Rom. 13 of the government, who acknowledge no more the right of the Jewish rulers to a voice in matters of religion which the Romans had always excluded from their courts, he determined to take the great issue to the highest court of all; it would give him the supreme opportunity of his life, even if he were condemned. It should be added that he was now clearly a money man—presumably by the death of his father; and he had determined to use his money for this visit to Rome, so often eagerly anticipated; without

money the appeal, in theory allowed to every citizen, was impossible. All this, of course, was determined by the vision of the Lord himself in Acts 23. 11. Very well known—The word used is not that which implies information—it is to the clear-sightedness of Festus he appeals.

11. I refuse not—See the paraphrase adapting the formula an English judge uses when a prisoner has been found guilty of murder. "Refuse" in our modern use is incongruous. Grant me by favor (margin)—See note on verse 3, and the paraphrase.

12. Council—His personal retinue (cohors in Latin) who acted as assessors. Festus might perhaps have offered Paul an acquittal at once, and his difficulty was that which he expresses in verse 27. On his assessors' advice, he decides to accept the shifting of responsibility. After definitely allowing the appeal a sound in law, he would no longer pronounce a verdict of acquittal (Acts 26. 32).

THE FASHIONS

Women of fashion are, to-day, greatly interested in the "two material" dresses. Has not Paris sanctioned them and put forth some of her best efforts in the fashioning of new versions of them for the economical woman with an eye to making over her last winter's dress who looks with approval on this style. To be sure, she



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One-Piece Frock of Cloth and Satin

may take advantage of it, for this fashion holds great possibilities for her; but, needless to say, it was not originally planned for her. Combinations of materials are used in dresses of widely different character; quite as often in the one-piece frock for street as in the dress required for more formal wear. Of the first type is the smart dress of cloth and satin illustrated here. There is a suggestion of the military influence in this dress, too, which accounts for a part of its charm, as things military are still a source of inspiration to fashion designers. Perhaps it is the ordinary row of buttons placed straight down the front, perhaps it is the four pockets with rounded laps, or yet it may be the shoulder cape, or all of these together, that give the sold-

DOCTRINE OF CONTRADICTION

Adversity Is Not the Root of Bitterness But the Root of Promise and Productivity.

"And he said. . . . But God said."—Luke, xii., 18-20.

I knew a man in 1914 who said he would make a million the first year of the war. He failed in ninety days! I know another who said he was going to marry a girl who loved him so much he could trust her with his very all. She jilted him two weeks later. Wise and great and powerful though you may think yourself to be, my son, of your own destiny. God has something to say about it, and you would be a far wiser and happier man if you would only listen sometimes to what He has to say instead of hurrying the ear drums of the world with what you have to say as to your future.

God Has Great Plans For You.
The man in the text was one of those irreligious farmers who can never stand prosperity; the more he prospered the more he forgot God. "And he said"—that is, this farmer said—"I will pull down my barns, and build greater; . . . and I will say to my soul, drink, and be merry. But God said, Thou fool!"

That's what God always says to a man like that. Every man who talks like that is a fool, and the sooner he is told it the better. Prosperity is the first seed of decay. Contradiction is not a social faux pas but a spiritual amenity whereby a soul is set right and saved from itself and the consequences of its folly.

Who are you to say before God says? You may think yourself very powerful and very great, but you are mighty small in the sight of the Al-

mighty. He knows the end from the beginning. You know not what a day may bring forth. Therefore you had better think more, talk less and listen to the Lord.

"But God said," God has great plans for you if you'll only let Him work them out without being so presumptuous and cocksure of yourself. "And he said," "I'll go down and make a fortune." "But God said Thou fool!" "But God said."

"And he said," as Napoleon did at Waterloo that fateful 18th day of June, 1815. "Ere night shall fall I'll be conqueror of Europe and autocrat of the world." "But God said," "Thou fool! Ere night shall fall I'll rob thee of thy power and glory for the good of humanity and send thee bound and shackled as a felon to die a lonely death within a lonely land."

"And he said," "Ah, I'm no good. I'm a failure. Nobody wants me now." "But God said," "I want thee. I take failures and make successes out of them. I did it with runaway Jacob. I did it with outcast Paul, as I have done it with Garibaldi in Italy, with Kosuth in Hungary; as I have done it with millions when men thought they were finished and defeated. Only be still and know that I am God. Don't contradict. Don't set your plans against me, for I am with thee. Be not dismayed, for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

That's what God says; that's what God will do if you'll only give Him a chance. Will you?—Rev. William Carter, D.D.

ferly tinge to this dress. One can readily imagine the design developed in satin and serge, velvet and cloth, velvet and satin, or any one of these materials in two tones. A light and a dark shade of gray silk have been used very successfully by Parisian designers in such a dress as this. They have even combined two different colors such as tan and brown, dark green and gray, and mahogany and gray. But the amateur should beware of combining two colors unless they are in perfect harmony, for the result may be vastly different from what the hands of an experienced combiner of colors would produce.

In dresses for formal wear, one sees



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Wool Embroidery is a Fashionable Trimming

other combinations. A white Georgette crepe blouse in Russian style was combined with a black satin skirt and the blouse was edged with a wide band of black satin. There was a shoulder cape of white Georgette edged with fur, which trimming also finished the long sleeves. Another dress seen had a blouse of Copenhagen blue chiffon, also in Russian style, worn over a skirt of blue velvet the same shade. Fur edged the blouse.

Another detail of fashion which is making a strong appeal to the well-dressed woman is the use of colored embroidery as a dress trimming. An example is shown on the illustration here of a one-piece dress with cartridge belt. Many of these dresses are seen in dark blue or black serge or satin with gray wool embroidery. In some, the hem of the skirt is further decorated with a wool fringe matching from the lower edge. Other embroidery designs are carried out in Bulgarian colors in wool or silk, or in steel thread and also in gold thread. The two latter are especially effective on dark green, navy blue or black.

Fancy Handbags
A fashionable woman does not consider her costume complete to-day without a dainty fancy handbag, which she dangles from a long ribbon or cord. Sometimes it takes the form of the old-fashioned reticule Grandmother used to wear hanging from her belt. In this instance the bag is almost always made from the same material as the dress. But there are numerous other forms and shapes of this important accessory, which, if it does

not exactly match the costume should, in any event, harmonize with it. Some very attractive ones are of black velvet with steel beads or of more with colored beads, and some fluffy little creations are entirely of ruffles of ribbon.

In crocheted bags there is quite an attractive new style worked in various bright colors forming solid rows that go round and round. The bags are round, and longer than they are wide. The top is drawn together on a cord run through rings, and the bottom is finished with a long tassel. In velvet and silk bags there are a number of odd, irregular shapes as well as oval and round ones.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall Dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING.

State-Owned Line of Vessels for Service to Britain.

Following the example of Australia, which has started a Government-owned line of freight steamships, Prime Minister Massey, in the New Zealand House of Representatives, foreshadowed the creation of a New Zealand State line of 20,000-ton steamers of twenty knots, to run between New Zealand and Great Britain. In Britain the interest of the nation in merchant ships will not sanction the sale of any vessels to owners abroad until the matter is over. Nothing definite has been decided as to the future of the five ships bought by Mr. Hughes during his recent stay in London, except that for a time they will be controlled by the Australian Navy Department and will be employed in the transport of wheat and wool to Europe. Under its mail contract with the Orient Company the Commonwealth Government has power to take over any or all of the latter's liners at the market value. Manchester Guardian comments: "There is reason to believe that the intention of New Zealand to create a State line of 20,000-ton steamers is not without significance in this connection, more especially as it has been known for some time that the Union Government of South Africa is willing to co-operate. Both the Belgian and the Italian Governments are adopting schemes of the kind, and a bill is before the United States Congress, and will in all likelihood be passed soon, which provides for the formation of a national board with a view to the construction, purchase and operation of merchant ships on behalf of that Government."

THEATRE SEATS COSTLY.

British Government Adds War Tax to Prices, Already High.

The high cost of theatres came home a few days ago to the British public. Beginning with reserved seats buyers early, London theatres started to exact the Government's toll in addition to the regular prices.

A West End theatre hoisted a placard bearing this scale:
Private boxes, \$25, plus \$2.16 Government tax.
Stall, \$2.62, plus twenty-four cents.
Dress circle, \$1.20, plus six cents.

Saving Bill.
"Bill is one of those careful fellows, isn't he?"
"Yes, he puts the cork in the ink bottle between dips."

Some men who give with one hand advertise it with the other.



Children of Sir Douglas Haig, British Commander-in-Chief

WHILE their father is leading the British troops at the front these two children, Alexar Iria and Victoria Harg, daughters of Sir Douglas Haig, angling at Deal, England, often provides a good fight for the hopeful angler. The boys are not at all eager to be caught and they exhibit their feelings. The above photo was taken at the juvenile angling competition at Deal.