

# The Home

Notes of Particular Interest to Women Folks

## STRAWBERRIES.

**Cleaning Berries.**—Now that the strawberry season is here, an excellent way to cleanse the berries and destroy all germs is to place them in a colander, rinse in cold water, hull, and then pour over boiling water, drain, and follow immediately by cold water, which leaves the berries bright, firm and plump, free from all objectionable matter. Try this and you will never eat them prepared in any other way.

**Strawberry Russe.**—1 pint whipped cream, powdered sugar, to sweeten, one box of strawberries, crush and mix with cream and beat together. Serve in charlotte russe paper cups with lady fingers. Top off with strawberries.

**Strawberry Shortcake.**—Make a good biscuit crust, roll it out about a quarter of an inch thick, cut into two cakes the same size and shape, spread one over lightly with melted butter, lay the other over it, and bake in a hot oven. When done they will fall apart. Buttermilk, well mixed with plenty of sugar, and set in a warm place until needed. Spread the berries and cakes in alternate layers, berries on top, and over all spread whipped cream or charlotte russe. The juices that has run from the fruit can be sent to the table in a tureen and served with the cake as it is cut.

**Strawberry Shoecake.**—Make one pint of baking powder biscuit dough. Roll in a round, flat cake about one inch thick. Bake in a quick oven until brown. Split carefully, so as not to make it heavy. Spread with butter. While the crust is baking prepare the fruit, using oranges, berries, or peaches. Add sugar to taste and let stand until shortcake is baked. Spread fruit between the layers and serve immediately.

**Jelly and Butters.**—Jelly. —Cap and wash two quarts of strawberries. Cut up three stalks (large) of rhubarb into small pieces. Place in a granite or porcelain vessel with one pint of cold water. Place over fire. When cooked, pour in sieve and drain. Measure juice and place over fire. To each pint of juice allow one pint of sugar. Put sugar in jar and place in oven to heat. Stir often to prevent burning. When hot add sugar to boiling juice and cook rapidly until done. Test by dropping some in a cold saucer. Put in glasses and cover. Butters.—Mix strawberries and rhubarb from which jelly was made and rub through sieve. To each pint of fruit add one pint of sugar. Place over fire, cook until thick; stir constantly to prevent burning. Put up same as jelly.

## CHEESE.

**Cheese Balls.**—To one cup mild cheese add one-half cup grated bread crumbs, five drops Worcester sauce, and one egg well beaten; mix well and roll into small balls; place in wire basket and fry in hot lard to a delicate brown.

**Cheese Ramekins.**—Four tablespoons grated cheese, four tablespoons butter, one-half cup of cream, three eggs, pepper and salt. Cook cheese, cream, butter, and seasoning until smooth. Add eggs, well beaten. Fill the ramekins three-fourths full and bake six minutes. Serve hot.

**As Seasoning.**—Let the left over pieces of cheese get hard, grate, and keep in covered dish, and use with spaghetti or macaroni, with potatoes au gratin, or any dish which will be improved by a sprinkling of cheese.

**Cheese Delight.**—Toast and butter four pieces of bread and lay in baking dish (casserole), cover with a half pound of grated cheese, then make a cream sauce of butter, one tablespoon, one tablespoon flour, one and one-half cups of rich milk, salt, pepper and dash of red pepper; pour over the toast and cheese and bake about fifteen minutes.

## COOKIES.

**Molasses Cookies.**—Two and one-half cups sugar, two cups molasses, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon cloves, one tablespoon cinnamon. Let this come to a boil. When cool stir in four eggs and one tablespoon soda, and flour enough to roll out next day. Moderate oven.

**Spice Cookies.**—Cream together two and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, add to this two eggs, one cup seeded raisins chopped fine, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon allspice, one

teaspoon cinnamon, two cups flour. Bake in moderate oven.

## POTATOES.

**Scalloped Potatoes.**—Slice as many potatoes as needed, butter a baking dish, place in a layer of potatoes, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a scant tablespoonful of flour; then another layer of potatoes, and so on until the potatoes are used, then cover the top with cracker crumbs and small lumps of butter, cover all the potatoes with milk, and bake in a moderate oven one hour.

**Fried Potatoes.**—Cut them into small cubes, put just enough fresh lard into skillet to keep them from sticking; cook on a slow fire until tender, cover them with milk and let cook until the milk disappears. This is quite different from ordinary fried potatoes.

## CORNMEAL.

**New Use for Cornmeal.**—To keep your hands smooth and white, do not buy lotions and cold cream, but try plain cornmeal, mixed with a small quantity of salt. You will find it is most effective.

**Gasoline and Cornmeal.**—Dip a stiff brush in gasoline, then in cornmeal, and rub over any soiled worsted garment. You will be surprised to see how beautifully it will clean and freshen it. It also removes spots from rugs and draperies.

## ASPARAGUS ON TOAST.

In preparing asparagus wash first, then each piece must be handled separately to test it and take off the tough end where the stalk will break easily, but do not cut it. The tender parts may be left whole or cut into half inch pieces and boiled in salted water until tender. The tips will soften in ten or fifteen minutes, so it is best not to put them in the boiling water until the rest has been boiling for twenty minutes. In another pan heat some milk or cream, and into this drain the asparagus, and then the asparagus. Thicken with butter and flour. Cut square pieces of toasted bread, dip them into the cream gravy, and lay them on a hot platter. Add the asparagus to the remainder of the gravy and pour over the toast. The tender ends can be used for soup, or they can be boiled for a half an hour, skimmed out, and thrown away and the water used for boiling the rest of it.

## ANGEL FOOD.

Do not grease pan; you want the cake to stick firmly. Study your oven to find out if it bakes a good brown to the bottom. If cake does not crust on bottom it will fall out and shrink in the fall. Put cake in a moderately hot oven, not hot enough for biscuit—too hot for butter cake. Experience only can teach you on this point. If you see cake browning before it raises to top of pan, throw oven door open and cool oven instantly. Be not afraid; the cold air will not hurt the cake. Watch cake closely. Don't be afraid to open door every three or four minutes. This is the only way to properly bake this cake. When cake has risen above the top of pan increase your heat. Let it shrink back to level of pan, then remove from oven, turn pan upside down till cake is cold. Loosen cake from funnel and sides of pan with a knife and remove.

## NOVEL HINTS.

Powdered magnesia will effectively remove grease stains. When cooking spinach cook in a cheese-cloth bag, easily lifted and drained dry.

Pad the ironing board on both sides. Use one side for white goods; the other for colored.

A teaspoonful of glycerine added to the rinse water makes woolen blankets come out like new.

Clean the rust off the wire clothes line with a woolen cloth dipped first in kerosene, then in sand soap.

To insure finely flavored coffee beat the dry ground coffee before adding boiling water.

A soft finish will be given your chamois cloths after washing by running them through the clothes wringer.

When preparing meringue add one-half teaspoon of baking powder to each, beaten white of egg. Will be wonderfully improved.

When shortening a long coat of dark color use a white dress skirt when trying on. The contrast is a help in obtaining a well defined line.

Do not discard your artificial pink and red roses, but use them for dyeing the rinse water used when washing faded pink stockings, ribbons, or dresses.

## OUT OF THE LAW'S CLUTCHES

CRIMINAL CASES WHICH HAVE TURNED ON TRIFLES.

Marks of Identity Have Sent Men to the Scaffold or Saved One From It.

On September 11th, 1875, a man, who carried two parcels wrapped in American cloth, was arrested in the Borough, London. One parcel was found to contain the trunk, and the other held the remaining parts of a human body.

The doctors set to work, and found that the victim was a woman of about twenty-five years, measuring 4ft. 11-in., of slender build, with small hands and feet, and with light-colored hair. She might be any one of a million people, says London Answers.

But a tooth was missing from the right upper jaw, and a scar from a burn was found on the leg below the knee.

This was the famous Wainwright case.

Relatives of Harriet Lane came forward. A year previously she had been seen going into Wainwright's premises, and never seen again. They said her age was twenty-four, her height 5ft. 0.1-in., and that she was generally as the doctors described. The features were quite unrecognizable; but they testified to the missing tooth, and the scar on the leg, caused by a poker. It was these two trifles which proved the identity, and

## CONVICTED THE PRISONER.

Some years ago near the village of Ringstead, in Northamptonshire, a laborer, digging in a lane, found the skeleton of a woman. The doctors said she must have been of middle age, was buried between twelve and twenty years before the discovery, and had lost the first grinder tooth of the left lower jaw.

Then it was recalled that fourteen years previously the wife of a man living in the neighborhood had suddenly disappeared. Some witnesses swore that on the evening of the disappearance the husband and wife went quarrelling into their orchard, and she was heard to say, "I believe you mean killing me to-night." Everyone thought him guilty at the time, but there was no legal evidence. The wife was of middle age, about the same height as the skeleton, and had disappeared about the time the doctors said the body was buried. Then a dentist came forward, saw the jaw, and swore that he had drawn just such a tooth—a tooth rarely drawn—from the missing woman two weeks before she had disappeared.

This seemed conclusive evidence. But a certain fact led the Court to order another digging of the ground, and eighteen inches deeper they came upon

## ANOTHER SKELETON.

Both bodies had been buried without clothing, the feet were placed in a peculiar manner, close together, and the second body was found exactly under the first, and lying in the same direction. The conclusion was a coincidence. The conclusion was that the place was a graveyard, and the man was saved by the skin of his teeth.

A very close shave was that of a man who lived on rather bad terms with his brother. One winter's night the younger man disappeared, and was never seen again. He had, said the brother, let himself down from the window by a rope, and next day his footsteps were traced for a considerable distance in the snow. Later on the older brother left the farm, and when the new tenant came to make some alterations in the grounds a skeleton was dug up.

Everybody said it was murder. An inquest was held, and owing to some carelessness, the skeleton was taken for that of the missing man. But a keen-eyed doctor who happened to be present asked permission to examine it. And, instead of being the remains of a tall young man, he found it to be the skeleton of an old and very small woman. On further investigation it was shown that the remains came from an old gravel pit used by the gipsies as a burying place.

In London, some years ago, a woman was found dead in the morning. Her skull was fractured, and two dents in the bone corresponded exactly with the claws of a hammer found in the house. As she was known to have frequent quarrels with her husband, he was arrested, and charged with murder.

## THE DENTED BONNET.

In defence, he produced witnesses who swore that the woman had fallen in the street the night before. But this would have served him little, if someone had not thought of examining her bonnet. The bonnet was found, and there, too, were the two dents. Moreover these dents were filled with street mud, and by this trifling innocent man was saved from the scaffold.

At Bodmin, some time ago, blood and a few hairs were found on a stone beside the dead body of a woman sent a man to the scaffold. He had been seen with the same

stone in his hand some time before the deed.

On the other hand, a hammer with blood and hairs was found under the bed of a man charged with murder, and he would have stood little chance of escape but that a doctor proved that the hairs were those of a goat.

## SHERGOLD'S SHEEP.

An English Farm Laborer's Crime and Hard Luck.

One of the most interesting stories of the many concerning sheep-stealing given in Mr. W. H. Hudson's recent book, "A Shepherd's Life," is that of a South Wiltshire farm laborer, named Shergold. The man was out of work, having been discharged from the farm at the end of the harvest. It was an exceptionally cold season; there was no food and no fuel in the house, and he had a wife and several small children to keep.

One evening in late December a drover arrived at Chitterne, one of the lonely isolated villages on Salisbury Plain, with a flock of sheep which he was driving to Tilshead, several miles away. He was anxious to get to Tilshead that night, and wanted a man to help him. Shergold was on the spot, and undertook to go with him for the sum of fourpence. They set out when it was getting dark. The sheep were put on the road, the drover went before the flock, and Shergold followed at the tail.

It was a cold, cloudy night, threatening snow, and so dark that Shergold could hardly distinguish the dim forms of even the hindmost sheep. By and by the temptation to steal one assailed him. How easy—he was a big, powerful man—it would be for him to do it!

With his tremendous strength he could kill and hide a sheep very quickly without making any sound to alarm the drover, who was still far ahead. He thought of what a sheep would be to him and to his hungry ones at home, until the temptation was too strong. Suddenly he lifted his big, heavy stick, and brought it down with such force on the head of a sheep as to drop the animal, with its skull crushed, dead as a stone.

Hastily picking it up, he ran a few yards away and placed it among the furze bushes, intending to take it home on his way back, and then returned to the flock. They arrived at Tilshead in the small hours, and after receiving his fourpence Shergold started for home, walking rapidly and then running to be in time; but when he got back to where the sheep was lying the dawn was coming, and he knew that before he could get back to Chitterne with that heavy burden on his back people would be getting up in the village and he would be seen.

The only thing to do was to hide the sheep and return for it on the following night. He concealed it in a small hollow, covered it with a mass of dead bracken and herbage, and left it.

That afternoon the long threatening snow began to fall, and as snow was on the ground he dared not go to recover the sheep, since his footprints would betray him. But the snow fell all night, and what must his feeling have been when he looked at it still falling in the morning and knew that he could have gone for the sheep with safety, since all traces would have been quickly obliterated.

The weather continued bitterly cold, and during those hungry days even that poor comfort of sleeping or dozing away the time was denied him, for the danger of discovery was ever present in his mind—for sheep stealing was a capital offence. It was his first crime, and he loved his own life and his wife and his children, crying to him for food.

The food for them was lying there on the down, close by, and he could not get it. Roast mutton, boiled mutton—mutton in half a dozen delicious forms—the thought of it was as distressing as the thought of the peril he was in! It was a full fortnight before the wished-for thaw came. Then with fear and trembling Shergold went for his sheep, only to find that it had been pulled to pieces and the flesh devoured by dogs and foxes.

## THE IDEAL HORSE STABLE.

A well-known stockman says: The ideal stable should have the horse facing north to obtain an even temperature, it should not be too large so that you keep the animal heat under control, and not have stable temperature either materially raised or lowered when half a dozen animals are either taken out or brought in.

The ventilation should be perfect and as strong as possible up to and in reality an aerial automatic if be as high as convenient, and if the wise builder has left an inch or so open around the upper edge, where the stablemen cannot stop it up all the better.

No matter where the ventilation comes from, get it and here comes in the weak link, the uncontrollable desire of the stablemen to keep the place much too hot, neglecting the horse for the comfort and convenience of the humans.

## CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

Its Uses Have Been Largely Extended by a Series of Experiments.

It is only a few years since concrete was generally accepted as a reliable building material, yet the difference which this convenient and economical form of construction has made in the outlook of the farmer in these few years, has done much to revolutionize things on the farm. The growing scarcity of lumber and its consequent rise in price, has gradually caused that commodity to assume the general aspect of a luxury. So much lumber is used on the farm for buildings and fences that its extremely high price has made it almost prohibitive to the average farmer unless he has an extra large sum of money to spend on outlay. Wire fencing partially solved the problem, but real relief did not come until concrete was proven by actual tests to be not only practicable, but to possess many advantages over wood as a building material.

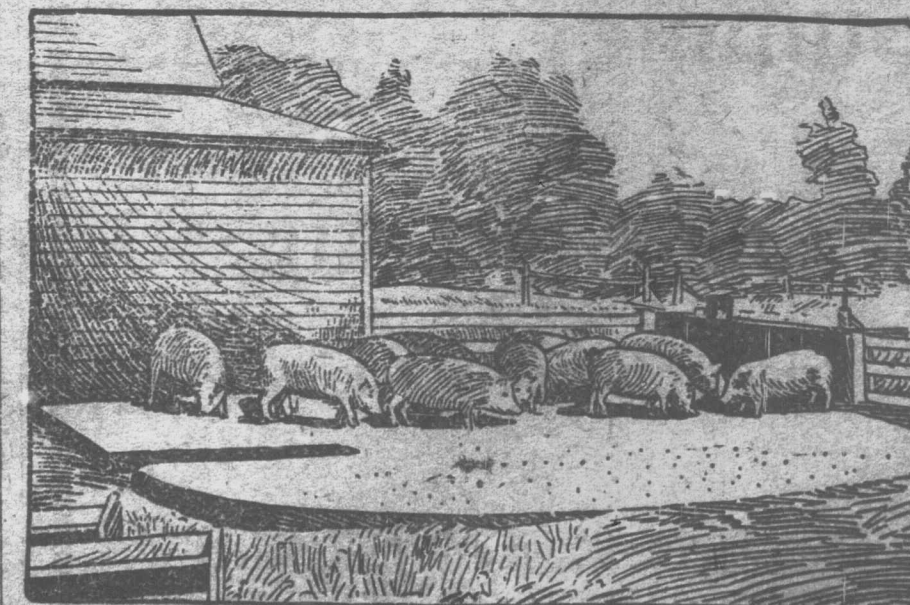
The uses to which concrete can be put are practically without limit, more particularly on the farm. Al-

by a medical health officer, with the result that it is traced back to its cause and this cause removed.

The farmer must be his own medical health officer. He must look to the causes to be found on his own farm. A great deal is now being done along these lines, and in many places, particularly in the West, it has been found that a number of the causes of sickness can be avoided by the use of concrete.

A common sense view of the situation shows that this simply-handled material is peculiarly well adapted to measures of sanitation and in preventing germs from spreading.

Possibly the place visited more often than any other by the farmer is his well. If it is so situated that unhealthful ground streams can leak into the drinking water, there is every possibility of this unhealthfulness being communicated to the farmer and his family by the most direct route. Concrete has done much to remedy this. If a well is built of concrete—a solid cylinder set into the ground—it is impossible for such leakage to occur. In the same way a concrete dairy provides but slim accommodation for disease



HOGS EATING FROM A CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR.

ready the list includes forms of construction ranging from the large hip-roofed barn down to a nest-egg that deceives the wisest old lawyer in the brood. These uses have been extended largely, by a series of extensive experiments.

Already much has been accomplished on the farm by the use of concrete. Perhaps the greatest argument in its favor, and one which has developed only since concrete has actually been put into general use, is its health-promoting properties.

If sickness occurs in a city to any great extent, a searching investigation usually follows, conducted

germs. These two simple precautions are a long stride in the direction of good health, as water and milk, the latter even more than the former, are the commonest of the germ-distributing agencies and both are used frequently by the farmer and his family.

Not only has the modern farmer studied out a method of guarding against sickness from sources which might, in the case of water and milk, be termed, internal. He has gone a step further and has decided that the barnyard must also be subjected to some changes if doctors' pills and doctors' bills are to be dodged.

## NEW GERMAN SHELL.

Makes Trench Protection and Shielded Batteries Impossible.

The protection of trenches and armor shielded field batteries is at an end, for, if a loading German military authority is to be believed, security hitherto enjoyed by soldiers through the protection of breastworks or similar shallow intrenchments has ceased to be with the late invention of not less than three different shells which all have the aim to kill or wound everybody thus protected.

The new projectiles are a combination of the grenade-shrapnel shell with comparatively thin walls. Instead of the old arrangement of the bursting charge and the single time fuse producing explosion by concussion, and making the bullets and fragments move like a conical shower, the new shells are designed to produce a two-fold mission. The Krupp grenade shrapnel carries a peculiarly arranged charge of balls placed at regular intervals and angles, and depending on a certain combination of time fuses for their discharge.

The old fashioned grenade was effective only when exploding among the gunners, serving a battery, but since it did not possess any penetrative force it was useless against the armored shields with which field guns now are protected. The new Brisanz shrapnel Ehrhardt shell is a particularly powerful one. Its penetrating power is equal to that of a cupronickel solid shot, and through its destructiveness from shattering is equally great.

At the recent official trial of one of these shells tore a hole a square yard in size in a two feet thick brick wall, and a number of mannikins standing behind it were destroyed. Dummy batteries protected by two inch thick armor plate were totally demolished by the new shells fired at 10,000 feet range, and the gunners, represented by wooden dummies, shattered by the fragments and balls.

The third shell is not designed so much with a view to penetrating qualities as to scattering fire, and is in reality an aerial automatic magazine gun. The centre of the shell is filled with explosive materials and shrapnel shot, which is intended to be exploded as in an ordinary shell at a predetermined moment. In addition to this there are four partitions, in each of which there is a series of holes adapted to receive rifle cartridges. These holes form an acute angle with the axis of the shell, and are directed backward. By means of a

timing device the cartridges may be detonated successively to discharge bullets in the wake of the shell.

The idea is to regulate the speed of the bullets so that they will strike backward despite the forward motion of the shell, and hit the enemy behind the trenches. The efficiency of this shell has not as yet been sufficiently illustrated. A great many bullets are wasted by the present arrangement, an account of being directed too high to strike the enemy with sufficient energy. This new weapon, it is believed, will revolutionize the present methods of defence.

## BURIED WITH HIS GOLD.

French Miser Took His Wealth to the Grave to Hide From Family.

A miser named Anglade, who died at Pau, France, recently, carried part of his fortune with him into the grave and hid the balance, in order to prevent any one else using the money. He had steadily refused to give any information about his possessions, and after his death his wife made a systematic search of the house, with the result that about \$6,000 was found in gold and banknotes secreted in out-of-the-way places.

She believed that this represented all his wealth, but when a bank clerk presented a note for payment of a loan promised by the miser and said that Anglade had a document confirming the transaction, the widow decided that her husband must have taken the paper to the grave.

The grave was opened in the presence of a magistrate. Packets of banknotes and bonds, with a number of other documents, including the one sought for, were found under the man's arm.

Opportunity was taken to search a bamboo cane which, according to Anglade's dying wish, was buried with him. Each section of the cane was found to contain notes and gold wrapped in cotton wool.

Hint for opening fruit jars. Instead of prying open with a knife, just hold jar top in warm water for a minute; you will be surprised how easy lid will come off and besides will avoid cutting your hands, as oftentimes has happened.

## Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at a box, or three for \$10. Mailed to any address. The Sobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

**Electric Restorer for Men**  
Phosphorus restores vitality to the body and restores vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness arrested at once. Phosphorus will make you a new man. Price \$14 a box, or two for \$25. Mailed to any address. The Sobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.