

## Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

### BEVERAGES

**Apricot Lemonade.**—One time having about half a cup of apricot pulp left after making apricot ice cream, I mixed it with a pitcher of lemonade, and the result was delightful. It gave the beverage that beautiful orange color. Since then we make it that way on purpose. Oranges, pineapple, etc., may be used also with the apricot and lemon, and the flavors blend agreeably.—Mrs. G. M.

**Banana and Lemon Juice.**—Slice four ripe bananas in a glass dish and squeeze the juice of a large lemon over them. Then add a gill of ice water and one-half cupful of sugar. Let stand one-half hour in cold place. Delicious in hot weather.

**Gingeraleade.**—A most nourishing hot weather drink can be made by mixing one quart of grape juice with one quart of ginger ale and four tablespoonful of sugar. Serve with plenty of cracked ice and whipped cream on each glass, using straws.

**Tea Lemonade.**—Make some weak lemonade and weak tea; combine them and sweeten to taste. This can be made and kept on ice for several days by making strong tea and a strong lemonade and diluting to taste as they are used.

**Mint Tea.**—Steep tea, same as for iced tea, and while hot drop in four or five stalks of mint and let remain about fifteen minutes; strain and dilute. To one pitcher of tea add juice of two lemons. Serve with cracked ice. Sugar to taste.

### MEATS

**Jellied Loaf.**—Two pounds of veal shank, two pounds of boiling beef. Cook until tender. Save liquor in which meat is cooked. One-half dozen hard boiled eggs. Put through meat chopper. Put meat through chopper also, then season both meat and eggs with salt, pepper and mustard if desired. Place layer of meat in square granite pan, then the prepared eggs, then the remainder of the meat, then pour over all the liquor from the meat. If the weather is very warm a little gelatin will help to make the loaf firmer. Very nice for an informal luncheon or Sunday supper, as this dish may be prepared the day previous to serving.

**Meat Sauce.**—Simmer Damsen plums till tender, so stones will slip out. To each pound of pulp add a half cup of sugar. Put half ounce each of cinnamon, cloves, and mace in bag and drop this in. Cook all thick as jam.

### BREAD

**Good Bread.**—At noon boil two potatoes; pour the water from the potatoes on two rounded table-spoons of sugar and one of salt; add the potatoes, mash fine, let stand until evening. Dissolve one fresh compressed yeast cake in a little water, and add to the liquid; stir well. There should be at least one and one-half quarts of the liquid. In the morning stir and take out a pint in a Mason fruit jar; set the lid on, but do not screw down, and set beside ice. Mix the remaining quart with about two and three-quarters quarts of good bread flour and one tablespoon of lard; let raise twice and then make into loaves, handling and working as little as possible. When baking again start as at first, with two potatoes, sugar, and salt; at night add yeast saved in the jar; in the morning stir and take out a pint as at first; it will not be necessary to buy yeast again all summer, and the bread is delicious.

**Bread Hint.**—Bread will keep fresh until used if it is greased and covered with damp cloths when first taken from the oven and covered again with the bread cloths. It should remain in the pans until cool.

### CORN

**Corn in Casserole.**—Cut the corn from the cob and cook in a very little milk five minutes. Make a thin white sauce, seasoned well, in which stir the cooked corn. Put in small individual casseroles, or in one large one. Cover top with fine stale bread crumbs, over which is dotted lumps of butter. Brown in oven and serve.

**Corn Oysters.**—Grate raw corn from cobs. To one cupful of pulp add one egg well beaten, and one-quarter cupful of flour. Season lightly with salt and pepper. Drop by spoonfuls on a hot, well greased griddle until browned on one side; turn and brown on the other side. Try these when your corn is not as sweet as you wish it to be to eat from the cob.

### BUTTERMILK

Buttermilk makes a fine drink for persons suffering with malaria and kidney trouble.

To bleach linen which has become yellow soak in buttermilk twenty-four hours, rinse, and wash in the usual way.

By putting silverware in buttermilk over night it will remove stains and tarnish, making it bright.

There is nothing equal to it for cleaning mason jar lids. Cover the lids with buttermilk and let stand two or three days.

**Buttermilk Pie.**—One cup of buttermilk, one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins, yolks of two eggs (save whites), one small teaspoonful of all kinds of spices, one teaspoonful vanilla. Bake with bottom crust. Beat whites, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, spread on top, and brown.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Gilt frames or chaneliers covered with fly specks are fearful things, but if three or four onions are boiled in a pint of water and the solution applied with a soft brush it will prove an excellent protection against flies settling.

In cleaning wall paper with bread crumbs, use only two days' old bread in small pieces. Clean with downward light stroke. Never go over same surface and never work horizontally. Cut away soiled part of bread continually.

If one's serge suit becomes a little shiny, try sponging it with warm vinegar, diluted with water, if the vinegar is very strong. This is not a permanent relief, but certainly will improve the appearance of the garment for a time.

Black goods, especially when they become aged, take on a grayish hue. This defect can be remedied by cleansing the piece thoroughly with alcohol. The fluid does not injure black crepe and is especially good when used on black hats.

Never add ham, bacon or smoked meats to the stock pot that is intended for soups. Cook these left over by themselves and use the broth for tomato soups, sauces or omelets, and such dishes as combine well with the smoked meat flavors.

A cold lamb loaf is delicious when glazed with aspic jelly and decorated with triangles of green mint jelly and a few spare sprays of fresh mint. The mint, of course, is not intended to be eaten, but only to tempt the appetite by its delicious fragrance.

If water be of little use when cleaning lamp chimneys which have become very much blackened with smoke, the experiment should be tried of mixing a little spirits of wine with the water. This will remove the grease which is contained in the lampblack.

When a cake of soap is worn nearly thin enough to break, stick it to the new cake by putting both in quite warm water, then press firmly together. When cold it will be one solid cake. This does away with small pieces of soap, and there is no waste.

Do not throw away the scraps of cheese left in the pantry, even though dried and seemingly useless. Grate them and sprinkle over a dish of creamed potatoes, to be set in a hot oven till a delicate brown, or serve with the dish or macaroni and tomato sauce.

### MANY "DON'T'S" FOR PUPILS.

**School Children are Given Rules to Fight White Plague.**

"I must not put money in my mouth. I must not bite off bits of my schoolmate's apple. I must not drink from any schoolmate's cup. I must not use my schoolmate's pencil. I must not put anything near my mouth which has been in or about another person's mouth." These are among the rules pasted in the backs of schoolbooks for pupils in the public schools at McAlester, Oklahoma. They are part of a system recently inaugurated by Dr. J. W. Echols, physician at the State penitentiary there, whereby the spread of tuberculosis is to be prevented among children. The children are organized into "School Health Clubs," and each member is supplied with a list of don'ts which are to be pasted in schoolbooks.

Man is alone, solitary upon this planet, and amid all the forms of life that surround him, not one, except the dog, has made alliance with him. Some creatures fear us, most ignore us, not one loves us—except the dog.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
AUGUST 20.

Lesson VIII.—Jeremiah Cast into Prison, Jer. 37. Golden Text, Matt. 5. 11.

Verse 4. Came in and went out—He was still in the enjoyment of his freedom, which almost immediately after was to be taken from him. In fact, at this time, as the opening verses of the chapter (which are a kind of summary of the condition of affairs in Judah) show, Jeremiah was at least deeply trusted and respected by the king. On two occasions Zedekiah had already sent a deputation to the prophet (Jer. 21. 1; 37. 3), a fact which proves that the personal convictions of the sovereign were clear, however tied his hands were.

5. The Chaldeans . . . brake up from Jerusalem—They lifted the siege against the city upon the approach of the forces of Egypt, under the command of Apries, the ruling Pharaoh. It was only a temporary let-up of the attack on the city, the Chaldeans withdrawing simply because they feared they were in danger (see verse 11). It is not clear whether a battle took place, although that seems likely. Josephus declares the Egyptians were driven out of all Syria.

7. The king of Judah, that sent you unto me—Zedekiah's words had been: "Pray now unto Jehovah our God for us." The forbearance of Jehovah had been long extended, but the turn of events in the last three reigns only proved that the hearts of the people were hardened beyond divine help. It was the unhappy lot of Jeremiah to bear the reproach of being regarded as a traitor, preaching surrender because he knew that continued resistance meant but a feeble attempt to escape the certain decree of Jehovah. He leaves no prop to support the waning hopes of king and people: Pharaoh's army, "their last cherished refuge, was to return to Egypt; the dreaded Chaldeans were in a short time to come again; they were to lay the desperate city under siege once more, with all the horrors of pestilence and famine; and then, having taken the city, they were to burn it with fire (8). That was the prophet's emphatic answer to the request of the distracted king.

10. There remained but wounded men—Soldiers thrust through with sword and spear. So inevitable were the decrees of Jehovah that, even with the Chaldean army reduced to a fragment of mutilated men, the Jew would be powerless before them.

12. To receive his portion there—In the land of Benjamin was his native village, Anathoth. Jeremiah's purpose in going there was to secure his portion of property in that vicinity. He knew the outcome of the siege, and was anxious, in the midst of the people who were crowding out of the city, to provide himself with what belonged to him. Later (see chapter 32) he had sufficient money to purchase, at a round figure, a piece of land, the act being intended to encourage his fellow countrymen to believe in a future restoration.

13. In the gate of Benjamin—It was on the north side of the city, and led through the territory of Benjamin to that of Ephraim. The captain was on the watch at this point for any who might attempt to pass out that way. There had been many desertions to the ranks of the Chaldeans (Jer. 38. 19), the predictions of the prophet being in no small degree responsible. It was natural that so conspicuous a figure as Jeremiah should be suspected and held, especially in view of his relations with the king and his pre-Chaldean utterances.

15. The princes were wroth with Jeremiah—These leading men had by this time usurped most of the executive power. They were fiercely opposed to submission to Babylon, and hated Jeremiah for his advocacy of Babylonian rule. Perhaps also they recalled his reference to them as "bag figs." They are not to be confused with the princes of Jehoiakim's reign, who were friendly to the prophet, but who doubtless were now in exile.

Put him in prison—An evidence of the total usurpation of authority by the princes. The king was reduced to abject passivity when men could proceed in this high-handed way contrary to his will (compare the pitiful note in Jer. 38. 5).

16. The cells—"A vaulted recess off a passage or room." Excavations in Jerusalem have revealed many subterranean cisterns and rooms of various kinds, supported by pillars.

17. The king asked him secretly in his house—Compare Jer. 38. 25.

During the many days (16) that Jeremiah was incarcerated the Chaldeans resumed their operations at the walls of the city. The king was stricken with terror. But he feared to consult the unpopular Jeremiah openly on account of the princes. It marks Zedekiah as a coward, though it shows that his convictions were on the side of Jehovah's will.

19. Where now are your prophets?—The pronouns used indicate that this is addressed to the entire people through their king. It is equivalent to a taunt, or a challenge to them to produce the fulfillment of their vaunted prophecies. The king of Babylon was already before their gates.

20. Let my supplication . . . be presented before thee—That is, "Let it both come before thee and be accepted."

21. The court of the guard—The court of the sentries who guarded the palace. The loaf of bread that was doled out to Jeremiah here was a very meager affair, being not much larger than one of our ordinary biscuits. These were regarded as necessary to provide a meal for one person. The name of the street in Jerusalem (this being the sole instance in the Bible of a street of the city being named) indicates that the baking was confined to one quarter. Small as this kindness was, it revealed a tender heart in the king. The only instances of his exercising authority which are recorded are the two occasions on which he sought to mitigate the severity of Jeremiah's suffering (Jer. 37. 21; 38. 10). The prophet (unlike Ezekiel) never employs a harsh attitude toward Zedekiah. In contrast to the fate which befell Jehoiakim, this last king of Judah was promised the boon of a peaceful death and an honorable burial (Jer. 34. 4-5).

### VANDALISM RIFE IN FRANCE.

**Railways' Refusal to Take Back Men the Cause.**

A great wave of vandalism apparently has been growing since the railway strike. Incited by revolutionary labor newspapers, hundreds of Anarchist-minded citizens seem to be awaiting only a chance to cut wires, stall trains and cause the Government and the railroads the greatest possible annoyance. For more than a month newspapers have had daily reports of serious acts of vandalism. Occasionally a train wreck is traceable to this cause, and in numerous instances disasters have been barely averted. These manifestations of dangerous hatred are thought to be largely owing to the refusal of the railroads to re-employ the men discharged following the strike. The general labor situation is undoubtedly also responsible. As typical of the conditions prevailing, the following deprecations reported since July 24 may be cited. Many of the minor affairs are not made public.

Rouen—Block lights stolen and the telescoping of two passenger trains on a stone viaduct narrowly averted; switchman arrested.

Havre—Cross-channels cable to England cut.

Lille—One hundred and twenty-five telegraph wires severed in one night.

Bordeaux—Telegraph poles laid across railroad tracks.

Carmaux—Block system wires cut (third act of vandalism within ten days).

Angouleme—Freight cars uncoupled, leading to an accident.

Bonifacio (Corsica)—Dome of the automatic lighthouse unmounted.

Montpellier—Heavy stones placed on the tracks.

Toulouse—Army sergeant arrested on a charge of cutting block wires.

Caen—Wires severed.

Rennes—Stones placed on the track.

St. Etienne—Chain attached to the third rail system, dissipating the current and interrupting service.

Acts of this nature are openly encouraged by the Radical press. The authorities profess to have discovered a secret Anarchist organization, a Mafia of wreckers, with political objects. The Cabinet has discussed measures for its suppression. On several occasions Socialist newspapers have been found where the outrages were committed. The papers were always folded in one peculiar manner, and were marked with a cabalistic sign.

### HELPS MEN ACQUIRE HOMES.

In Sydney, South Australia, a sum of \$500,000 is to be provided annually by Parliament for the use of men who desire loans to enable them to build a dwelling house or to enlarge one already in their possession, or to discharge mortgages on their homes. The law requires that those who benefit by this fund shall earn four-fifths of their income by "actual personal exertion," and that they shall not have an income over \$1,500 a year.

In the affairs of this world men are saved not by faith, but by the want of it.

## MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BONDS AND STOCKS.

Various Securities in Which We Invest—Bonds and Shares Product of Modern Times—Explaining Difference Between Bonds and Debentures—How Bond Interest is Paid.

This column is written with the sole aim of supplying reliable information for the use and protection—in financial matters—of the readers of this paper. Its impartial and reliable character may be depended upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no other interests to serve in connection with this matter.

Excepting purchases of real estate and loans secured by real estate mortgages, most investments are represented by what are generally known as "securities." This term includes bonds, stocks, debentures, shares and all manner of documents to show in what you have invested your money. Sometimes even, as in the case of Canadian bank stocks, you have nothing to show, your name and number of shares entered in the "stock ledger" being the only evidence of your interest.

Two centuries ago, if a Sir William Mackenzie had conceived the idea of building a great railroad like the Canadian Northern, he would have found it impossible to have raised the money. There were at that time few, if any, fortunes of eighty million dollars (which the road has cost). No one had thought of the idea of dividing up into small amounts the indebtedness of a company desiring to borrow money on a mortgage. In short, it could not have been built unless the King and Parliament had undertaken it.

Then, too, if a miller wished to build a flour mill requiring a large amount of capital, he would have had either to have put up the money himself or taken in some partners. He could not have taken in many, for it would have been too cumbersome under the old laws. Moreover, the idea of our joint stock companies had not been thought of.

Now-a-days, however, it is quite different. Lawyers have learned that mortgages can be subdivided into equal parts each part as secure as the whole, and involving no very great expense. In this manner a railroad can mortgage its property, just as an ordinary individual can. But the railroad, instead of one mortgage, can issue for its huge indebtedness a large number of small mortgages, running from \$100 up to \$5,000 (or, in fact, any amount) in face value. These small mortgages are called bonds. Most bonds contain on their face a copy of the mortgage of which they form a part, and are personally signed by the necessary officer of the railroad. Most bonds, too, have attached what are called "coupons," which are small certificates of interest, which are cut off and cashed—at any bank—on the date when the interest is due. Bonds, of course, may be issued by all kinds of companies, Governments and municipalities, too, issue them.

The word "Debentures" is in many cases used in reference to bonds. Strictly speaking, however, a debenture is a promissory note not secured by a mortgage. They, like the bonds, are divided into small amounts, and are issued for money borrowed, just as a man gives his note to a bank when borrowing.

Thus we see that bonds are merely mortgages, and mortgages, as everyone knows, are "promises to pay," secured by land or some other valuable, marketable object. Debentures, too, are promises to pay, but often without any security whatever, other than that involved in the financial standing of the issuing company. Shares of stock, however, are quite different. They involve no promise on the part of the issuing company to repay the amount they represent. When you purchase shares in a company you become a partner. In the old days, when a man started a business, he had to put up all the capital himself, or gather together a few partners to help him out. Now, however, a company requiring a million dollars to operate will issue ten thousand shares, each representing one-tenthousandth part of the proprietorship of the company—that is, a \$100 interest. These proprietors (which the shareholders actually are) cannot demand the repayment of the money they have put into the company any more than an ordinary partner can demand his money back from his other partners in a business. He can only get his money out by selling his share in the business to someone else. Just

so with the shareholder, except that in the case of many of our large joint stock companies there is a regular market for these shares, which are bought and sold daily at a price determined largely by the amount of shares to be sold, and the number of buyers and their eagerness to buy.

The chief point to be remembered is that shares of stock are not at all like bonds, for, as we pointed out above, bonds are "promises to pay," and must be repaid at a fixed date, while shares involve no such promise.

There is one other feature, too, in which bonds and stocks differ. Most bonds carry a fixed interest payable at regular dates. Stocks do not carry any interest. Their return consists in a division of profits after all obligations of interest, costs of operation, etc., are provided. They may carry no "dividend," as the payment is called, or they may carry a large one; but it merely represents a division of surplus profits. Bond interest, on the contrary, is a fixed charge, and must be paid, or the mortgage on the company may be foreclosed.

"INVESTOR."

### TWENTY-TWO BATTLESHIPS:

Britain Will Have a Stronger Fleet in the Mediterranean.

In view of the considerable increase in the strength of the Italian and Austrian fleets, the British naval forces in the Mediterranean are to be largely augmented in the Spring of next year, when the completion of new Dreadnoughts will enable this to be done without weakening the forces in home waters.

Eight battleships of the Dreadnought type are now in full commission, and these constitute the First Division of the Home Fleet. There are as yet no Dreadnoughts in the Second Division, which consists for the time being of the two 16,500-ton Lord Nelsons and six 16,350-ton ships of the King Edward class.

Two of the King Edward—the Africa and the Commonwealth—are already in reserve and the King Edward VII. and New Zealand will follow them in the next few weeks, when the Hercules and Colossus are commissioned to take their places in the Second Division.

At present there are only six battleships in the Mediterranean. They are all of small types, four being of the 14,000-ton Duncan class, armed with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, while the other two are the 11,500-ton Triumph and Swiftsure, originally built for Chile and armed with four 10-inch and fourteen 7.5 inch. The total present displacement is thus 79,900 tons, and the number of guns exactly 100, and these will be increased to 130,800 tons and 144 guns respectively.

When this change has been carried out, there will be in reserve in home waters two 15,000-ton ships of the Formidable class, five 14,000-ton ships of the Duncan type, six 12,950-ton Albions, and nine 14,900-ton Majestics—a total of twenty-two battleships.

It is proposed to erect an iron railing in place of the present stone coping at Dean Bridge, Edinburgh.

Sincerity transforms all things. The greatest failure, if it is avoided in a loyal kiss becomes a verity more beautiful than innocence.

The Duke of Sutherland has offered Melness Farm to the Congested Districts Board for breaking up into small holdings.

### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS

Brought Mrs. Baker to Death's Door. Father Morrissy's No. 10 Saved Her.

Of the many hundreds of cures wrought by Father Morrissy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic) few are more remarkable than the saving of the life of Mrs. John S. Baker, of 164 Rockland Road (North End), St. John, N.B. She wrote on Oct. 13, 1909:

"I wish to express my gratitude that I am living to-day, saved from the grave by Father Morrissy's No. 10 (Lung Tonic). This time last year I had pleuro-pneumonia and bronchitis, and had been given up to die, and had my lungs tapped in the City Hospital, and never expected to walk again; I was continually getting worse every day. I came home from the hospital, and everyone was watching for me to die. I tried everything but there seemed to be no cure for me.

"I began taking Father Morrissy's No. 10, and the second day I could eat without pain. I used 22 bottles of No. 10, as I was run down right into consumption, and for six months was just a shadow until I began to use it, and now I am in good health, and surprised most of my neighbors by gaining so quickly. I feel it my duty to publish it everywhere I can, as with all I can say I cannot recommend it too highly—it was a life saver to me, and I am very thankful to recommend it, as it is worth all it is said."

Father Morrissy's No. 10 is very different from the many preparations that simply relieve a cough. No. 10 relieves the cause of the cough, restores the membranes of throat and lungs to a healthy condition, and tones up the whole system, giving strength to resist future attacks. Trial bottle 25c.—regular size 50c. At your dealer's or from Father Morrissy Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. 92