

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

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

SANDWICHES.

Lettuce.—Select the smaller leaves of a head of lettuce, wash thoroughly and roll in damp napkin and place on ice. Make the following dressing. If made as directed it will be perfect: Yolks of two eggs, three-quarters of a pint of olive oil, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, saltspoonful of salt, saltspoonful of mustard, dry, dash of cayenne pepper. Have bowl, egg beater and oil as cold as possible. Break the yolks into the bowl, mix with salt, mustard, and cayenne pepper. Begin to beat with egg beater, adding the oil a little at a time, then more rapidly until half is used. Then add the lemon juice, beat well, then the rest of the oil. When finished spread on the crisp lettuce leaves and place between thin slices of buttered bread.

Olive and Nut.—A 10 cent bottle of olives stuffed with red peppers and a quarter of a pound of shelled walnuts. Chop both finely together, mix with a boiled salad dressing, and spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

Ham.—Mix half a teaspoonful of dry mustard with a quarter of a teaspoonful of sugar, add two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Have a quarter of a pound of boiled ham finely chopped. Add this to the well mixed mustard, spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

Chicken.—One cupful of finely chopped chicken, stewed preferred, is moist. Mix with a little gravy, if possible; if not, a little boiled salad dressing is good. To this add just a dash of celery salt. Spread between slices of buttered bread.

Sardine.—French sardines are best. Buy a 25 cent box. Remove skin and backbone from the fish. Mash well and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice. This spread between little saltens is dainty.

Egg.—Boil two eggs hard fifteen minutes. Place in cold water for a second to keep white from discoloring, remove shells and place eggs in a bowl with a piece of butter the size of a walnut and chop. When chopped quite fine add a dash of pepper, a saltspoonful of salt, and one-half a teaspoonful of onion juice. Spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

Peanut.—Buy a pint of freshly roasted peanuts. Remove the shells and skins and chop finely. Add enough melted butter to make peanuts stick together. Spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

Cucumber.—Select rather a small cucumber. Slice thin and cover over with the following dressing: Three tablespoonfuls of vinegar; five tablespoonfuls of salad oil; one saltspoonful of salt; one-half teaspoonful of onion juice; one-fourth teaspoonful black pepper; dash of cayenne pepper. Place cucumbers in dish small enough for dressing to cover, then place dish on ice to chill. Spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

PIE.

Cream Custard Pie.—One cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, two eggs, a pinch of salt; put in a dish and beat until light; beat two cupfuls of milk and pour on the sugar and eggs; have your crust ready and fill while the stuff is hot; have your oven about the heat that you have for bread; keep watch that it does not bake too long, if it does it will spoil your pie; take your pie out of the oven when it will, shake yet; the goodness of a custard is in the baking.

Six Varieties of Cream Pie.—For each pie one cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, well beaten yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of corn starch. Cook until thick, flavor to taste, and put in a crust previously baked.

Bent the whites of the two eggs until stiff. Put two tablespoonfuls of sugar in, put on pie and set in oven to brown. The variations are following, which are: When the filling is cooked stir through it one scant teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and cloves. This is a favorite and is called "spice pie."

Cocoanut Pie.—Cook filling as directed and beat two tablespoonfuls of cocoanut in the white of the eggs.

Chocolate Pie.—Grate two heaping tablespoonfuls of chocolate in each pie and cook in the filling.

Banana Pie.—Slice two bananas into baked crust, then pour filling over same and bake as directed.

Orange Pie.—Prepare same as banana pie, using oranges instead of bananas.

Nut Pie.—Cook filling as directed, then stir in one cup of finely chopped nuts through the pie, reserving a few to dot on top.

Raisin Pie.—One half cupful soft raisins. Cover with one cupful of cold water and cook two hours. Beat one egg until light, add one cupful of sugar, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and one table-

spoonful of flour. Add the raisins

and water in which they have been soaking and cook until mixture thickens. Bake in two crusts.

CAKE.

Sponge Cake.—Separate the whites and yolks of four eggs. Beat whites till you can turn dish upside down and they will remain in, then beat into this one-half cup of granulated sugar. Beat the yolks; add to them one-half cup of sugar, beating five minutes by the clock (this is important). Add to the yolks the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Now beat together the whites and yolks. Now beating is in order, but must be avoided after adding the flour, of which take one cup three times sifted. Fold into the eggs. Bake twenty-five to thirty-five minutes in moderate oven. Sift one tablespoonful granulated sugar on top first before putting in oven.

Individual Shortcake.—Sift one cup flour, one cup of sugar, and one rounding teaspoon baking powder three times. Place one tablespoon of butter in a cup and put on stove to melt, break one egg in cup, and, without stirring, add enough milk to nearly fill cup. Add to flour mixture and stir until mixed. Bake in gem or cup cake tins. When cold cut and put mashed and sweetened berries between. Place berries on top of each little cake, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and crown each with a spoonful of whipped cream. These are delicious.

USEFUL HINTS.

When baking cake should the oven become too hot, set a basin of cold water in it.

To keep butter sweet in warm weather, pack the butter in a crock; make brine strong enough to bear up an egg, and pour over it.

To remove indelible ink: Take a small lump of cyanuret of potash, rub it on the ink stain, first dipping it in water, then rinse the cloth in cold water.

Brown boots when mud-stained may be cleaned with a cut raw potato. Wipe off any moisture, and leave in the fresh air for half an hour before polishing.

Potatoes for stews should always be boiled for five minutes before being added to the meat, as the first water in which they are cooked is never quite wholesome.

Never keep biscuits and cake in the same tin, as the cake loses its flavor, and the biscuits become soft and taste faintly of the cake.

Save the string when parcels are unpacked. Pick out the knots in which the twine is tied, twist it round the fingers and fasten it. Keep the "rings" of tied string in a drawer or box, specially saved for the purpose, and you will always have a supply of different strengths of string ready for parcels or pudding cloths.

Furniture needs cleaning just as much as other woodwork, especially in our large, dirty towns. This may be washed with warm soap-suds quickly, using a soft brush if necessary. Wipe dry at once and after a few hours polish with beeswax and turpentine, and you will procure a beautiful polish!

Silk Hose.—To prolong the wear of silk hose reinforce the heel by tacking a piece of soft silk, which will not irritate the foot, on the inside before starting to wear the hose. This will serve as a body to darn over when the heel begins to wear thin before holes appear, or even afterward.

Linoleum for Bedroom.—If you have to make any changes in the covering for your bedroom floors this spring, be sure and get linoleum, as it is not only the most sanitary floor covering but is also the most easily kept clean. There are very pretty matting designs for bedrooms and it is hard to detect from the real matting. It comes two yards wide and is usually \$1 a running yard, which makes it much cheaper than carpet, and it wears several times as long. When laying it, loosen the quarter round molding on the baseboard so the linoleum will slip under. Do not tack or nail and let lay at least a week before nailing down the quarter round, so it can flatten out and get shaped to floor. About once in a year and a half or two years go over it with a floor varnish. This keeps the pattern from wearing off and preserves the life of the linoleum. It is easily kept clean and sanitary and does not have to be taken up until worn out. If you have an old ingrain carpet, have it woven into small rugs to lay in front of bed, dresser, etc.

It takes years of study to enable a man to paint, but women are born artists.

Every man believes that he is a born leader, but the majority are unable to find a procession to head.

There ought to be a heavy penalty imposed upon every man with half-a-dozen children. He—There is. He has to support them."

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE.

Presented by Cecil Harmsworth to British Nation.

It was announced nearly four months ago that Dr. Johnson's house in Gough square, Fleet street, London, had been acquired by an anonymous purchaser, and was to be placed in the hands of trustees as a national memorial to the great Londoner.

It is now known that the purchaser is Mr. Cecil Harmsworth. According to the latest announcement, the house will be dedicated as national property "as soon as suitable arrangements" can be made."

Last year the house was put into a good state of repair at a cost of some hundreds of pounds, and care was taken to preserve the characteristic features of the interior, which is in much the same condition as when Dr. Johnson lived there from 1743 to 1758.

It was in Gough square that Dr. Johnson toiled at his dictionary, which was commissioned by the chief book-sellers in London in 1747 for a fee of 1,800 guineas. The doctor had an upper room fitted up like a counting house, in which he gave to the copyists their several tasks.

According to Northcote, it was Gough square that Reynolds took Roubillas to call upon Johnson, who "received them with much civility and took them up into a garret which he used as his library, where, besides his books, all covered with dust, there was an old crazy deal table, and a still worse and older elbow chair, having only three legs."

CONSTANTINOPLE'S DOGS.

Will Soon Be as Many as Ever in Turkey's Capital.

When the thirty thousand street dogs of Constantinople were collected in carts by the municipality last year and sent to the Island of Oria in the Sea of Marmora, there to be poisoned and their skins to be turned into gloves, there were many persons who regarded the passing of the immortal canine institution of the Turkish capital with regret. But another dog population has been growing up since.

With the disappearance of the old army of canine scavengers the fertile field of the Constantinople rubbish heaps was left unworked and the dogs of the surrounding villages, who in the old days would have been torn to pieces had they attempted to enter the city, began to sneak in at night to devour the domestic refuse of which the Turks dispose by throwing it into the gutter. Meeting with no opposition, they finally transplanted themselves and their families to the deserted land of plenty.

It is now again quite usual in Constantinople to have to step over a dog lying asleep across the pavement. The packs of dogs that are returning to inhabit the golf links too make a frequent practice of hurrying away with a driven ball, with a view to examining into its edible qualities at a distance. The city authorities, satisfied with last year's great razzia, have taken no measures to stem the steady influx of strange dogs, much to the disgust of the cat population of Constantinople, which after a few months of unaccustomed facilities for nocturnal reunion have begun to find their social opportunities in this respect seriously curtailed by the sudden attacks of the newcomers.

Very soon travellers will be once more compelled to push their way to the door of their hotel through a jostling, yelping pack of lean, yellow curs and ancient Stamboul will be itself again.



WHEN THE CLOCK STRIKES ONE.—Life.

DIPLOMATIC.

Young Man—"So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister. Who comes after her?" Small Brother—"Nobody ain't come yet; but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her."

It takes years of study to enable a man to paint, but women are born artists.

Every man believes that he is a born leader, but the majority are unable to find a procession to head.

FARMERS SHOULD KNOW THIS

PROFIT IN BANISHING FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

Former is Cause of Typhoid Fever, the Latter of Malarial Fever.

A mistaken view prevalent in many farmers' homes is that flies are a necessary evil which is confined to a few summer months, or that they are an altogether harmless nuisance. The fact is that where flies have access to impurities of any sort they may carry deadly germs, which they deposit in crawling over food in kitchen, pantry or dining room. In an article prepared for the Country Gentleman and now reprinted in pamphlet form by the author William Paul Gerhard writes on flies and mosquitoes as carriers of disease and on what farmers can do to assist in the campaign against them.

Both typhoid and malaria, though occurring to some extent in cities, are considered to be chiefly country or farm diseases, and flies may be the indirect cause of typhoid fever and mosquitoes of malarial fever. While both flies and mosquitoes are bad enough at certain times in the city, they constitute in agricultural districts a veritable pest, a source of annoyance to horses, cattle and men, a cause of physical discomfort and a nuisance by which health may become seriously affected.

In cities the rapidly increasing use of motor vehicles and the corresponding reduction in the number of stable pits reduces

THE FLY NUISANCE

The antiquated and most primitive methods of waste disposal still existing on many farms offer favorable conditions for the breeding and rapid multiplication of flies. The extermination of flies can be brought about chiefly by a diligent attention to a proper disposal of waste matter and by the maintenance of scrupulous cleanliness.

Horse stables, cow barns, all out-buildings should have constant care and attention and they should be so constructed that they can be looked after with the best results. Dairy farmers should look particularly to the sanitation of the milk house and all its surroundings, and dairy windows and doors should be screened.

Barnyards should be kept scrupulously neat, gutters and stalls of stables should be cleaned daily and all refuse heaps kept covered pending removal. No decaying material should be permitted to accumulate on the household premises, and the garbage pan should be cleaned and scoured daily and when in use should be always kept well covered. All wooden garbage boxes or leaky slop pails should be abolished. Where there is no kitchen plumbing don't throw kitchen slop water, day by day, over the same spot by the kitchen door. The way to get rid of flies is by absolute cleanliness, and the up to date farmer for further protection screens all his windows and outside doors.

WHERE MOSQUITOES BREED.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water, in wet marshes or in any pool or permanent water accumulation, as in badly graded irrigating ditches or in roof gutters holding water; standing water in large or small volume anywhere may breed them.

Mosquitoes are not merely a constant source of discomfort, or as regards some species a serious danger to health, but mosquitoes may also affect business interests. It has been asserted that by the attacks of swarms of mosquitoes upon herds of cattle their milk yield has been so reduced as to make the keeping of these animals for dairy purposes unprofitable. Horses are injured by the attacks of mosquitoes. It is a familiar fact that there are tracts of land in various parts of the country that are made practically uninhabitable and impossible of development owing to the presence of mosquitoes in large numbers; and many places badly infested with them have shown a decided appreciation or have failed of appreciation in their property value, so that all mosquitoes are harmful in one way or another.

For mosquito control or extermination there are now employed many means, which are applied by individual work on one's own premises or by combined or community efforts. Obviously all windows and outside doors of farmhouses should be carefully screened to keep out mosquitoes, as should be also rain water barrels and other water receptacles; but the breeding places of mosquitoes should be done away with by drainage, by filling in or by treatment with kerosene oil or similar preparations.

NEIGHBORING FARMERS

should co-operate. In farm village improvement societies should be formed, one of their objects being organized war on the mosquito. The work of such a society should be laid out and directed by one responsible head, and it is desirable that he be a practical sanitarian.

Much of the work to be done is of an engineering nature, such as the ditching of marshes, the proper grading of gutters and so on, and the assistance of an engineer familiar with drainage work is much to be desired. Each farming member of the society should make individual effort about his own premises, and these individual labors should be supplemented by the combined community effort in whatever direction that may be required.

LONDON TO DINE EARLIER.

Nine Was the Hour Under Edward VII., George V. Favors 7.30.

"When I first came to London in the heyday of Victorian institutions seven o'clock was the fixed, unalterable hour for dining," writes the London correspondent of Town and Country. Slowly by degrees, the time for dining was extended.

"First 7.30 then 8, then 8.15 and eventually, by the time King Edward came to the throne the ultra-tourist took to the dining room as late as 9 o'clock. That was bad for theatres and hotel suppers, and incidentally bad for the health and had much to do, no doubt, with the increase of gout and indigestion in certain circles.

"It was the opposite extreme of the custom of a century ago, when the fashionables would sit down to dinner at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and gentlemen considered themselves disgraced if their men servants had not crumpled them off helplessly intoxicated by 7. The present generation still suffers considerably from hereditary gout gathered at these festive functions.

"The Edwardian 9 o'clock dinner never became very popular and 8.30 was considered a fair hour for dining. But with the advent of King George we are to have a new custom. Seven-thirty is going to be the reasonable time for dinner. The King dines at that hour and while it has not been generally advertised, the fact has leaked out and the world follows suit. Strange to say, the fashions thus set are begun not in what is called 'the upper circles,' but by the solid phalanx of suburbanites whose loyalty is one of those things that poets should commemorate in glowing verse.

"The suburbs read in the newspapers that King George and his family dine at 7.30. The suburbs have been conforming to the unwritten social law of the last decade by courting indigestion at an hour which saw them in bed half a century ago. They clung manfully to their inalienable right to do as royalty does and so they dined late.

"Now, with unquestioning fervor, they have altered their time as taken from Buckingham Palace and 'fashionable society' follows suit. The hotels will not resent the change; on the contrary they welcome it, for it relieves them of the greatest possible strain, for up to now no sooner have the dinner tables been cleared than the people crowd in for supper."

A POTATO-FED PHILOSOPHER.

Austrian Novelist Conducting a Curious Experiment.

The latest experiment in plain living and high thinking is being carried on in the Whiteway Colony of "simple-lifers" on the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, England. Unlike the famous colony at Brook Farm, where Emerson was a shining light, the Whiteway enthusiasts had far to go before they made much impression on this bustling age. But Francis Sedlak, an Austrian by birth, who in the intervals of manual labor on neighboring farms, toils at the task of making converts to the Hageian philosophy, has brought extensive advertisement to the settlement.

Sedlak's diet consists of lentils, home-grown potatoes, and wholemeal bread made from home-grown wheat. He lives in a wooden shanty of his own construction, and has just published a remarkable little book, "A Holiday with a Philosopher," which competent judges declare is a close and original presentation of the German philosopher's argument. Sedlak's ambition is to publish a translation of Hegel's "Science of Logic," but Britishers are far more interested in his highly romantic career, than in his academic industry.

JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Life is like a candle in the wind. Regard an old man as y ar father.

An ugly woman shuns the looking-glass.

Meeting is the beginning of separation.

Tighten the cord of your helmet after victory.

When birds are unknown, the best is peerless.

An insect an inch long has half an inch of soul.

The pupil should walk seven feet away from his teacher lest he tread upon his shadow.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
MAY 28.

Lesson IX.—Micah's picture of universal peace, Mic. 4. 1-8. Golden Text, Mic. 4. 3.

Verses 1-4. The future of Zion as the religious metropolis of the world. The passage has an almost exact parallel in Isa. 2. 2-4. The best opinion seems to be that both Isaiah and Micah must have taken the prophecy from some older source, the provision of a time of universal peace being a popular idea, of which this passage is the finest expression.

1. The latter days—A vague expression, denoting a rather remote future.

The mountain of Jehovah's house—The mount upon which is situated the Temple of the Lord. It is to be the seat of dominion of the Messiah. Its exaltation above other mountains and hills means its spiritual and temporal supremacy. Politically and religiously, Zion is to tower above all the governments of the earth. No topographical elevation is meant.

2. Many nations shall go—The heathen nations are to flow (1) toward Zion in a steady stream, in order to be taught by the prophets like Micah and Isaiah, the ways and paths of the God of Jacob; that is, the revealed laws and maxims of the kingdom of God, whose religion has now come to be recognized as universal. All this is to come about, not by force of arms, but as a great moral conquest. The nations therefore retain their political independence.

3. He will judge—Jehovah is to be the final arbiter, to whom are submitted all disputes for his just and impartial judgment, and his decisions are to be accepted as irrevocable. The result will be the cessation of war among the nations, a blessing of the Messianic era which is often dwelt upon by the prophets. The transformation of swords and spears into agricultural implements shows how real this period of universal peace is to be. The people of the country, whose spokesman Micah is for the time being, are to pursue their accustomed labors unmolested. When the true religion fills their hearts, they will not think it necessary to preserve peace by the construction of costly battle-ships and menacing fortifications. The arsenals and navy-yards will be silent, and the mechanics will have gone back to the cultivation of the soil.

4. Every man under his vine—A picture of rural felicity. Wars and rumors of wars do not break in to disturb this satisfying quiet.

5. All the peoples walk—That is, at the present time, in contrast to the future just depicted. But, however other men walk, let the people of Jehovah continue in his name for ever and ever.

6-8. The day of peace is far off. Meanwhile there await afflictions for Zion, and exile. But God will restore them, and out of the righteous remnant make a mighty kingdom.

6. I will gather that which is driven away—By the Assyrians the people of God are to be taken away in captivity. And yet, lame and afflicted as they shall be, there will be a remnant (7) of so much worth because of their fidelity to Jehovah, that he will be able out of them to make a strong nation. The tree will be cut down, but life will still exist in the vital stump.

8. Tower of the flock—Jerusalem. The glory of these prophets is, that their faith is superior to earthly afflictions of the most stupendous kind. Purified of her sins by manifold trials, Zion is to arise greater than ever, with all the former glory of the days of David and Solomon. This is the single limitation of the prophecy by which it comes short of the most modern hope of universal peace. We cherish no thought of Zion as the center of Jehovah's sovereignty, except as "Zion" is to us a metaphorical way of speaking of that very sovereignty of Jehovah; and this spiritual sense the Old Testament prophet did not, of course, entertain. He thought of Zion as the literal center of the reign of Jehovah in the new era.

THE RABBIT INDUSTRY.

The rabbit industry in Australia is stated to be slowly but surely disappearing. The first export of frozen rabbits was made in 1891, in which year 14,928 rabbits were sent to England. Next year the total was 431,716. In 1900 the total was 5,678,224, and in 1905 10,295,356. Since that year the total has gradually declined till last year it had come down to 2,841,648 rabbits exported. Exporters and agriculturists alike are pleased at this result. The former have all their available freezing plants occupied with meat and butter and cheese, while the latter view the gradual extinction of the rabbit pest with composure.

Pride and summer go before a fall.