

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

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

TESTED RECIPES.

For Thickening Soups or Gravy.—Work half an ounce of butter carefully into rather more than that quantity of flour. Stir this in to the hot liquid and let it come to the boil. Cook for three minutes.

Currant Loaf.—Set two pounds of baker's dough to rise as soon as you get it. Work into it three ounces of currants, two ounces of sugar, and set to rise again. Bake like an ordinary loaf. This makes excellent bread and butter for tea. Thick milk is peculiar with children. Boil one pint of milk and pour it on to a tablespoonful of flour, wet with cold milk, and make it into a smooth paste. Boil the flour and milk for ten minutes, stirring all the time, add a pinch of salt in cooking. Serve with brown sugar.

Hot Sauce for Chops.—After frying the chops, make a little brown sauce by stirring into the fat a dessertspoonful of flour. When browned, add a quarter of a pint of water, and stir till it boils. Add a tablespoonful of chopped piccalilli or chutney, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and serve.

Baked Suet and Jam Pudding.—Into half a pound of flour rub a quarter of a pound of suet, with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat an egg with a little milk and make all into a batter that will just pour. Line a pie dish at the bottom with jam, put this batter on the top, and bake in a steady oven for one hour and a quarter.

Queen Mary Pudding.—Take six ounces of breadcrumbs, six ounces of caster sugar, four large eggs, and one teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Beat the eggs and mix well with the other ingredients. Pour into a greased pudding basin and bake for an hour. Serve hot with sauce or jam.

Prune Tart.—Soak some good prunes and scald them. Remove the stones, keep the kernels, and set them with the fruit in a saucepan with a little sugar. Simmer the fruit for ten minutes, pour into a basin, and, when cooled, flavor with lemon-juice. Line a flat tin with short paste, put in the prunes and syrup, cover with pastry, and bake in a moderate oven.

Spanish Rice Pudding.—Boil a teaspoonful of rice slowly in about one pint and a half of milk, until the liquid is absorbed, then sweeten and flavor with cinnamon. Butter a dish, spread it with rice, then add a layer of jam, continue in this way till the dish is full. Beat up the white of an egg to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor it, and place in the oven for twenty minutes to brown nicely.

To Pickle a Tongue.—Mix together two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of bay salt, one ounce of sal prunella, three handfuls of common salt, one pound of treacle. Place a tongue in this, turn and rub it every day. It will be ready in three weeks, but may stay longer. A little cochineal added to these proportions improves the color. After taking out the tongue, use the pickle for a piece of beef.

Corn Meal.—Crush all lumps out of one tablespoonful of corn meal, three tablespoonfuls of cornmeal, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix these gradually into a quart of cold milk, place in a china lined saucepan, and boil for fifteen minutes, carefully stirring. Directly the mixture begins to thicken, take the pan off the stove and beat it up thoroughly, then let it simmer slowly. Turn into a wet mould to set.

Orange Baking.—Rub four ounces of dripping or lard into half a pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of currants, one cupful of treacle, and the same quantity of milk. Rub the fat into the flour, add the baking powder, mix to a stiff dough with cold water. Roll out to a long strip, spread the treacle over, and scatter the fruit on this. Roll up as for a poppy, and place in a greased tin. Pour the milk over, and bake in a steady oven for one hour.

Roast Leg of Veal.—Take out the bone from a loin of veal, fill the cavity left with veal stuffing, and skewer into a good round fillet. Binding it in shape with tape when half cooked. Put a paper over the fat and baste frequently till you are sure the meat is quite done, for veal requires to be very well cooked. Just before serving pour some melted butter sauce over the joint, and pour a good gravy round.

Bachelor Pudding.—Peel and chop sufficient apples to weigh half a pound. Take the same quantity of breadcrumbs, a tablespoonful of flour, two ounces of currants, and two ounces of sugar. Work these ingredients together, then moisten

ten them with one egg beaten up in milk. Mix all thoroughly, pour into a greased pudding basin, and boil two to three hours. Turn out to serve, and pour a nice sweet sauce over.

Sheep's Head au Gratin.—Take a singed sheep's head, have it split open and thoroughly cleaned. Place in a saucepan with an onion, two carrots, and a stick of celery, add sufficient water to cover, and boil gently for three hours, or till the meat slips from the bones. Arrange the meat on a dish and press it into shape. Pour over some good brown gravy, and on the meat some brown breadcrumbs. Serve very hot with potatoes and vegetables.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never allow meat to remain in paper, or it will quickly taint. Uncooked potatoes fried in fat, purify it better than anything else. Raisins are easily stoned if first steeped for a few minutes in boiling water.

Stains on knives may be removed by rubbing with raw potato dipped in bathbrick dust. Oilcloth will last for several years if well polished with beeswax and turpentine.

Hang saucepan lids on nails in an airy part of the kitchen, then they will be perfectly sweet. Flour baked till it is well browned makes a very good coloring for gravies.

When peeling apples put them into cold water to prevent their becoming discolored before being cooked. Boots hardened with the wet, should be lightly rubbed with vaseline to make them pliable again.

Bent whalebones can be straightened by soaking in water for a few hours, then bending into shape and drying.

A wet umbrella should never be placed ferule downwards to dry, nor should it be opened. Instead, shake it well and stand it handle downwards to drain.

A Sanitary Hint.—Pour hot strong soda water down all waste pipes every week. If this is done regularly on a certain day the pipes will be kept in good order. Stair pads save the wear of the carpet, but they cost money. Try instead laying a thickly folded newspaper over the tread. It is most efficacious and costs nothing.

Tea-leaves will remove the odor of fish from plates and dishes. Wipe plates used for herrings and haddock, with tea-leaves before putting them into the washing-up bowl.

Picture glasses should be cleaned with a rag dipped in methylated spirit. Water is not advisable, as it is apt to run under the glass, when the damp would spoil the picture.

To clean bedroom ware which gets stained on the inside. Where there is much deposit in the water the jugs, etc., get very much stained. Empty them, and then rub well with some dry salt.

For Tin Ware.—Take a quarter of a pound of household soap, melt it with a very small quantity of water, and then stir in a heaped tablespoonful of powdered whiting to form a paste.

A striped silk blouse may be washed thus: Make a lather, not too strong, when lukewarm put in the blouse and squeeze it in the lather till quite clean. Rub and then roll tightly in dry towel. After a quarter of an hour, iron, using hot iron. Treated in this way the color will not run.

Harness Blacking.—Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of beeswax, twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and two ounces of finely powdered indigo. When thoroughly dissolved and mixed stir in half a pint of turpentine. Lay this on with a sponge, and then polish with a brush and cloth.

"My hair is falling out, old chap," a solicitor confided to a medical friend. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly," was the agreeable reply. "A cardboard box."

"I tell you, you can't beat my wife for presence of mind," said the man at the club, proudly. "Listen to this. One day last week an old gossip of our neighborhood called, and I left her and wife alone in the parlor. An hour later, having the impression that our caller had departed, I bounced into the room with. 'So the old cat has gone, eh?' Well, as I lifted my eyes, there was the woman herself in front of me. But my wife—bless her—was there with the goods. 'Yes, dear,' she said, calmly, 'I sent it to the cats' home in a basket first thing this morning.'"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUGUST 6.

Lesson VI.—Jeremiah Tried and Acquitted, Jer. 26. Golden Text, Psa. 27. 1.

Verses 1-6.—At some noteworthy gathering of the people from far and near, the prophet takes his stand in an outer court of the temple at Jerusalem, and proclaims words of solemn warning, mingled with proffers of mercy from Jehovah.

1. In the beginning.—In the next lesson we shall come upon a time in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim when the prophet's relations with the king and people reached a critical stage, and he was no longer listened to. That crisis had not yet arrived. But Jeremiah had already declared the certainty of a captivity lasting for seventy years (Jer. 25. 11). What he does in this chapter is to set forth the difficulties under which he has announced the will of God in the prophecies of the chapters preceding.

2. Stand in the court.—The outer court where it would be most easy to get a hearing before the people assembling from the cities of Judah.

Diminish not a word.—Through Moses, Jehovah's people had been commanded neither to add to nor diminish the message received by them from Jehovah (Deut. 4. 2). Standing as he did in peril of his life, it would be natural for the prophet to wish to suppress the harsher portions of his warning.

3. It may be they will hearken.—Jeremiah's judgment of the conduct of affairs in Judah is depicted in his arraignment of Jehoiakim (Jer. 22. 13-17). But none could more fitly have declared not only the wrath of Jehovah against a guilty people, but also the everlasting love and compassion of Jehovah, and his long-suffering. Offers of peace and pardon were still held out, but on this and another occasion (Jer. 39) the people and their leaders contemptuously refused to change their course. Compare Jer. 7.

4. Rising up early and sending.—A phrase peculiar to Jeremiah and occurring frequently in his prophecy.

5. Shiloh.—A town of Ephraim, central in position, which accounts for its choice by Joshua as the resting place for the ark and tabernacle. Though a town of considerable importance in the time of the Judges, it became excessively idolatrous, and so lost the ark in the days of Eli, and fell into the cruel hands of the Philistines. In Jeremiah's day it was a village of no special significance. In this way was Jerusalem to be made contemptible among the nations.

6. The charge against Jeremiah by the prophets and priests before the princes and people, and his defence.

7. Prophets.—These were the false prophets, who, however, had the ear of the populace. They were in constant opposition to Jeremiah, both in Jerusalem and Babylon (23. 9, 23. 1, 29. 1). They succeeded in neutralizing his message with their lying flatteries.

8. Made an end of speaking.—That none offered to molest him till he had concluded his address shows that, in spite of incredulity, they still cherished a half-reverence for the Mosaic law (Deut. 19. 15). It was only after he had done speaking that the people laid hold on him and declared that, according to the Mosaic law (Deut. 17. 2), he must be put to death. Their charge was one of blasphemy.—Jeremiah had spoken "without the command of Jehovah."

9. Who last thou prophesied in the name of Jehovah?—It was incomprehensible to them that such things should befall Jerusalem as came upon Shiloh.

10. The princes.—It is thought these were the heads of prominent houses of the tribes, who had brought with them to Jerusalem in a time of disorder the prestige of their local reputation. The power which they here exhibit had gradually grown up through their employment in important offices about the court, and is an evidence of the decay of the monarchy.

The entry of the new gate.—This was the place originally chosen for trials. For the building of this gate, see 2 Kings 15. 25.

11. Prophesied against this city.—The case of Stephen comes naturally to mind. The threat of desolation to both city and temple was still fresh in the ears of the people.

12. Jehovah sent me.—This was the burden of the prophet's defence. The firmness of conviction with which he faced his accusers is seen in the repetition of these words, with the additional affirmation, of a truth in verse 15. He did not shrink in fear from the worst they might do; only he would have them remember that it was

God, and not any one man, against whom they were fighting.

13-14.—The princes and people take up the charges made by priests and false prophets, and declare Jeremiah innocent. The cases of Micah and Uriah are cited.

15. He hath spoken.—In the name of Jehovah.—Though the elders of Judah were doubtless worldly-minded men, yet they judged this case without the fanaticism which characterized the priestly and prophetic class. They saw that Jeremiah was in earnest and carried no brief for himself or any class, but came direct from Jehovah.

16. Micah.—One of the minor prophets. His prophecies were given in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. A comparison of verse 18 with Micah 2. 19 will show that the elders of the land, representing the people in the case, were giving an exact quotation. The precedent of the action of king Hezekiah, in listening to warnings fully as stinging as those pronounced by Jeremiah, was a well-chosen one.

17. Uriah.—It is unlikely this case was introduced by the elders at this particular time. It seems more probable that Jeremiah himself introduced the illustration later in order to show how great was the peril of a man who, like him, made such a prophecy against the sacred city.

Kiriath-jearim.—A town on the road to Joppa; about ten miles northwest of Jerusalem. It stood on the border of Benjamin and Judah, and had for twenty years been the resting place of the ark (1 Sam. 6. 21).

18. Slew him with the sword.—This arbitrary and cruel procedure on the part of the present king, was made possible by the fact that Jehoiakim was a vassal of Egypt (2 Kings 23. 34).

19. Ahikam the son of Shaphan.—He was one of those sent by Josiah to consult Huldah. Later he was made governor of the land by Nebuchadnezzar. In this position he had occasion to stand by his friend Jeremiah again.

CHOCOLATE AND MUSIC.

Are Used by Swiss Prison Chief to Reform Convicts.

The convict prison of Witzwil, in the Canton of Berne, one of the largest institutions of its kind in Switzerland, has a new governor, who is determined to introduce "reforms." In order to make the convict give up his daily allowance of tobacco and stop chewing and smoking, the governor is trying to "persuade" the prisoners to exchange tobacco for chocolate of equal value; but he admits that he has not met with much success.

The new governor also believes that music "soothes the savage breast," and he was glad when recently four wandering Bohemians, with guitars and violins, arrived at Witzwil, under escort, to serve a short sentence. Several times a week they play in the evening to cheer up their fellow prisoners.

HOW CHINESE TRAP EAGLES.

Use Tame Birds as Decoys for Wild Ones.

Thousands of Chinese hunters trap wild eagles in Mongolia every year by the employment of tame eagles as decoys. They carry the tame eagles on their shoulders, and when a likely locality is reached they arrange nets, within which are placed large quantities of bait, usually small fish. Operating lines are stretched to a distance of about 500 yards from the nets, and when the wild birds have joined the tame ones at the feast these nets are brought into action. The value of the capture depends upon the condition of the feathers, which are used for fans. Only the largest feathers are of use, and a fan of black feathers, white near the middle, brings as high as \$25.

WHAT SHE WOULD SAY.

Charles Higgins was engaged, but somehow he didn't feel altogether happy, so he decided to break off the engagement.

"Dearest," he whispered, as he sat alone with his beloved, "what would his pet say if Charlie told her that he could not marry her?"

The maiden pondered. "His pet would say," she cooed, "that she has a big brother who is a champion boxer, and this big brother would probably make things uncomfortable for Charlie."

And she would also say that she has a lot of letters that would make it very expensive for him, too."

Charlie also pondered. "Ha! Ha!" My precious," he murmured at last. "But Charlie hasn't said it, has he?"

"No, of course not," said the girl. "He knows better."

So they are to be married in October.

Labor is the foundation of many a fortune—but not necessarily of the laborer's.

THE NEW SIRDAR OF EGYPT

FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER APPOINTED.

He is Expected to Keep the Natives Quiet—Career of the Great Soldier.

The appointment of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, British agent to Egypt, seems to have satisfied every one. The status of the British Agent to Egypt probably will be improved a more important title and a higher salary attached. Command of the British troops on the Mediterranean, heretofore held by a general at Malta, will be transferred to Lord Kitchener. The home country expects him to crush with a strong hand the growing dissatisfaction of the natives in Egypt.

It was through his military genius that the army in Egypt was re-habilitated. He became sirdar, or commander-in-chief, and firmly established the supremacy of Great Britain in that country.

CROMER MAKER OF EGYPT.

Lord Kitchener's latest appointment makes him indirectly the successor of Lord Cromer, the predecessor of the late Sir Eldon Gorst, who is known as the maker of Egypt, and was British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt from 1893 to April 12, 1907, when he resigned.

Two important events occurred during Cromer's "agency" in Egypt. In 1883 the restored Khedive abolished the joint control of England and France, and on the recommendation of the British, appointed an English financial adviser. The Anglo-French convention of April 4, 1904, further removed restrictions which incumbered the management of Egyptian finance.

GOT KITCHENER THE JOB.

It was Cromer who secured the appointment of Kitchener as commander-in-chief of the Khedive's army, which was ultimately to make life and property as safe as in London as far south as Omdurman and beyond. It was Cromer who damned the Nile at Assuan, to increase the irrigated area of the valley. And it was Cromer who, satisfied with the work already done, proposed in 1903 a change in the internal administration of Egypt which he believed the country was ripe for.

AS HE IS.

Lord Kitchener's services in the Boer war added to his military renown and made him the popular idol of the Empire.

A tall, lithe, clean-lined figure, deliberate in movement, still and piercing eyes of deep blue, complexion sunburned a dull brick red, a square, cleft chin, a resolute mouth, shaded by long moustache, the face stern, cold, inflexible. Such is Lord Kitchener. Born in Ireland of English parents, in June, 1850, his boyhood was passed in that country. Rather a bookworm than an athlete, he showed but little capacity for outdoor sports, his talents leaning chiefly toward mathematics. He entered the army as a lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1871, and first saw service in the Franco-Prussian war, having offered himself to the French authorities, and was actively engaged on several occasions, but owing to an attack of pneumonia was invalided back to England.

BEGAN IN PALESTINE.

At the earliest opportunity he sought service abroad, and was sent to Palestine under the auspices of the Palestine exploration fund. In this work he was connected with many well-known men, such as Farrar, Holman Hunt, Walter Besant and Sir Charles Warren. After spending six years of danger and adventure surveying Palestine, which had not then been civilized by Cook's tourists, and was overrun by roving bands of robbers, he was removed to Cyprus to organize the courts and put the civil service on a firm basis. In 1879 Lord Beaconsfield appointed him one of his military viceregents in Asia Minor, and he subsequently returned to Cyprus and made a survey of the entire island.

MASTERED LANGUAGE.

During these years Kitchener had obtained a mastery of the Arabic language and character, which was to stand him in good stead later. When the Egyptian army was being drilled by the English officers in 1882, he volunteered his services and was appointed one of the two majors of cavalry.

When the ill-fated Gordon was shut up in Khartoum it was Kitchener who managed to smuggle through the little news of the outer world, which Gordon received, and who assiduously sent news to Khartoum northward, unfortunately in vain.

CONQUERED THE SOUDAN

In 1892 Kitchener was appointed sirdar, or commander-in-chief, of the Egyptian Army. Then commenced the conquest of the Sudan. Without a single pause the work went forward. With rigid self-control he feels the ground firm beneath him before advancing a step forward where others had used camels he conceived the idea of a railway, and turned a raid into an irresistible conquest.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Then came South Africa. He went out to Cape Town as Lord Roberts' chief of staff in December, 1899, when three British armies lay checkmated and confusion ruled supreme at the base. He brought order out of such a chaos of mismanagement as has rarely faced an officer. On him fell the brunt of all the secret preparations that ended in Lord Roberts' brilliant dash into the Orange Free State, the relief of Kimberley and the capture of Cronje.

The recent work of Lord Kitchener has been that of organizing the military forces of the empire.

MUNICH TO TAX CATS.

Keeping of Felines Endangers Public Health, Says Council.

Not content with having raised the cost of dog licenses from five marks to twenty marks a year, the Munich City Council has now decided to impose a tax on cats. The supporters of the new impost contend that the keeping of cats involves danger to the public health, besides frequently constituting a nuisance to the neighbors. When owners have to take out a yearly license it is thought that cats will be better cared for and that they will not be allowed to increase and multiply indiscriminately, as at present. It is thought, too, that with a lesser number of cats the wanton slaughter of singing and other small birds might be diminished.

PASS THE SALT.

"I have had many wonderful experiences," remarked the returned explorer. "But one of the most curious occurred when I was gold-hunting in California."

"I came to a valley between two mountains where I found a most wonderful echo. So deep was it that several hours elapsed before you received a reply to anything you shouted."

"It suddenly struck me that I might be able to make use of this echo to good effect, and when I went to bed that night I put my plan into execution. Before I lay down to rest I shouted at the top of my voice: 'It's time to get up!' and, would you believe it, gentlemen, the echo awoke me at eight o'clock the next morning by shouting those identical words in my ear!"

A SAFE CURE.

"Doctor," sighed the haggard man, "I'm in a terrible state! I haven't slept a wink for nearly a week. The cat next door howls all night. Can you do anything for me?"

"Yes, I think so," said the doctor. "Let me see. This powder here will work the trick. I think. You'll sleep now all right." "Oh, thank you, doctor! When do I take it?" "You don't take it, my dear sir. You give it to the cat!"

EXPLAINED.

The milkman stood before her nervously twirling his hat in his hands.

"So," she said sternly, "you have come at last!"

"Yes, madam. You sent for me, I believe," he replied.

"I wished to tell you that I found a minnow in the milk yesterday morning."

"I am sorry, madam; but if the cows will drink from the brook instead of from the trough, I cannot help it."

SERVE HIM RIGHT.

Conjuror—"My assistant will now guess without assistance how many hairs any gentleman present has on his head."

Member of the Audience—How many are there on mine?

Assistant—"Two million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-four."

Conjuror—"If the gentleman will count his hairs he will see that the number is correct."

Oil for Toothaches.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unpleasant a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.