

HOME

Selected Recipes.

Baked Apples.—Select apples of uniform size, wash, core, arrange in baking dish and fill the cavities with sugar, butter and spices or with plain sugar, as preferred. Bake and serve with whipped cream.

Pressed Beef.—Take the thin pieces of pickled beef and boil until well done, then pick it to pieces, season with pepper, salt and allspice. Put in a cloth, press with a heavy weight. When ready to serve, slice thin.

Baked Ham.—Soak the ham overnight in cold water, remove to kettle of fresh water and cook enough so that the skin easily removed, trim, press a couple of dozen cloves in the fat side and end, rub with brown sugar and place in fireless cooker between hot stones to bake.

Cornmeal Mush.—Heat the water to the boiling temperature and when it bubbles sprinkle cornmeal in very slowly, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens—about fifteen minutes. Put in fireless cooker and cook ten or more hours. When ready to serve heat very hot.

Salad Surprise.—Select turnips of one size, peel carefully, cut off top and scoop out the inside. To this add salt and English walnuts, mix thoroughly with French dressing made with a liberal quantity of olive oil; refill turnip cups, plant mint cherry on top and serve on lettuce leaves.

Mock Plum Pudding.—To a half-pound of gingersnaps add a half teaspoonful of baking powder, soak thoroughly in a pint of milk, mix in two well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of sugar, half a cup of raisins, quarter of a cup of citron, half a cup of nuts; bake in slow oven and serve hot with vanilla sauce.

Cherry Come Again.—Cream one rounding tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of white of egg with 1 1/2 cups of confectioner's sugar. Work in one tablespoonful of cherry juice and one of preserved cherries chopped fine, mix with stiffly beaten white of two eggs, mound on cold dish and place whole cherries on top.

Chocolate.—Three squares chocolate, one-half cup sugar, salt (six grains), two cups boiling water, few cups scalded milk. To the melted chocolate add sugar, salt and water. Stir until smooth, heat to the boiling point and place in the fireless cooker. Allow it to remain overnight and when ready to serve add milk; heat, but do not boil. The long cooking develops a pleasing flavor.

Veal Birds.—Cut veal in pieces about two inches square, pound each piece flat and twice as large as before. Season with salt and pepper and lay upon it a leaf of parsley and a strip of bacon, roll and skewer with wooden toothpicks. Roll in flour and brown in butter and drippings. Remove birds to the kettle and make a brown gravy in the pan. Pour this over the birds and heat to boiling and put in the fireless cooker for several hours. Serve in a casserole.

Sprink Chicken.—A hen, even an old one, may be made to do duty as a spring chicken if treated as follows: Select a hen, not too fat, dress carefully, skin and place in a pan, cover with water in which a pinch of soda has been dissolved, boil until tender, remove each piece, sprinkle with salt and pepper, roll in cracker dust or cornmeal if preferred, and fry in a hot pan with lard and butter, half and half. After the chicken is browned, remove, add salt, pepper and a little water to the gravy in the pan, and when this comes to a boil add a cup of rich milk and boil for two minutes. Serve with the chicken.

Don't for Picture Hangers.

Don't hang too many pictures in a room.

Don't hang inharmonious pictures together, as rich oil paintings and austere etchings.

Don't use too many gold frames.

Don't use gold frames upon black and white pictures, as etchings or photographs.

Don't hang pictures above the eye level.

Don't let the cords or wires of your pictures show.

Don't hang a glass-covered picture where the light will cause it to glare.

Don't surround a large, important picture with little ones. Hang it alone.

Don't use white enamel frames. They suggest bathtubs.

Don't frame or hang anything because it is "cute." Such pictures have no lasting value.

Don't hang fruit, fish or game pictures anywhere but in the dining room.

Don't countenance crayon portraits or gaudy chromos.

Hints for the Home.

A good black ink mixed with white of egg will restore the color of black kid shoes or gloves.

If milk is kept in a large, shallow basin it will remain sweet for a longer time than if kept in a deep jug.

To whiten cloths which have become yellow soak in buttermilk for one week, then wash in the usual way.

To preserve fruit can rubbers cover with dry flour. Any rubber goods may be preserved for years in this way.

Rice may be substituted for macaroni as a dinner dish. Prepare it with grated cheese and bake in the oven.

A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

If a napkin is wrung out of hot water and wrapped round sandwiches and they are put into a cool storeroom, they will remain as moist as when first spread.

Leftover Foodstuffs.

Soup should never be covered closely and then set away to cool. Fermentation will take place very quickly if the soup is covered while warm. If onions or other strong vegetables are to be kept, let them cool first and then put in covered jars. Crusts and cut slices of bread should be dried out in the warming oven. Do not keep the crumbs, made by running crusts through the food chopper, long in used jars. The shortening in the bread is very apt to make the crumbs rancid and the flavor will be imparted to the fresh meat, vegetables or other dishes in which the crumbs are used.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

NOVEMBER 23.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

NOVEMBER 23.

Lesson VIII.—Joshua 1. 1-9. Golden

Leader. Josh. 1. 1-9. Golden

Text, Josh. 1. 9.

Verse 1. After the death of Moses—The Israelites are still encamped in the land of Moab, east of the lowest Jordan. In Deut. 34, 8 we are told that "the children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days," after which it appears that Joshua took immediate command of all the administrative affairs of the nation.

Jehovah spoke—It is not necessary to think of an audible, verbal communication from Jehovah to Joshua in this connection. Joshua had long been second in command as the assistant of Moses, and the situation naturally demanded that he take up immediately the reins of administration and proceed to carry out the plans of Moses, which were very familiar to him. His duty, therefore, was most clear, and as he contemplated the work before him, and the best means of carrying it out, he was conscious that the work intrusted to him was placed upon him by Jehovah, and there was borne in on his heart and mind by the Divine Spirit a strong and overwhelming conviction that he should at once "arise" and "go over this Jordan," and lead the people of Israel unto the land which Jehovah had promised them.

God speaks to men to-day as truly and as clearly as he did to Joshua; yet we do not expect the audible, verbal communication now—nor need we think of such a communication here. That the language of the sacred historian is figurative and anthropomorphic does not detract from the value of his narrative. On the contrary, it adds much to its forcefulness and beauty and gives to this ancient record a new and more enduring meaning and value.

Moses' minister—For forty years, ever since the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, Joshua had been the principal assistant and adviser to Moses.

3. Every place . . . to you have I given it—A supreme challenge to conquest and faith.

As I spake unto Moses—The promise referred to is found in Deut. 11, 24, which reads: "Every place whereon the sole of your foot shall tread shall be yours: from the wilderness, and Lebanon, from the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the hinder (western) sea shall be your border."

4. The boundaries of the land of promise, the new home of the redeemed nation, were to be the wilderness on the south, the lofty mountain ranges of Lebanon on the north, the great river, the river Euphrates, on the east, and the great sea toward the going down of the sun, that is, the Mediterranean, on the west. For other specific designations of these boundaries, compare also the following references: Gen. 15. 18-21; Exod. 23. 21; Num. 34. 1-2.

The land of the Hittites—Northern Syria, extending westward into Asia Minor. The Hittites were neither Semites nor Aryans, but probably Mongolians, whom they resembled most nearly in physiognomy and dress. Their facial type is said still to persist in the peasantry of Cappadocia. Their most prosperous national period was from about B. C. 1600-700 after which latter date they were absorbed by the Assyrian empire.

5. As I was with Moses—The narrative is designed to impress upon the reader the sense that the continuity of the nation and of its high purpose was independent of, and not broken by, a change in the person of the leader.

I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee—A promise quoted by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews: "Be ye free from the love of money; content with such things as ye have: for himself hath said, I will in no wise fail thee, neither will I in any wise forsake thee" (Heb. 13. 5). Compare also Deut. 31. 6, 8; 1 Chron. 23. 20.

7. Observe to do according to all the law—The law is to be strictly and carefully observed if the great

HERE IS A BONNIE, BUXOM, BOUNCING BRIDE.



She is Only 19 and Weighs Just 568 Pounds.

The photo shows a young Englishwoman just married in London, whose weight at the time of her wedding was 40 stone 8 pounds (568 lbs.). She is only nineteen years old, and we leave it to the reader's imagination as to what she will look like when fully matured. She is living quite peaceably in private life.

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7. Observe to do according to all the law—The law is to be strictly and carefully observed if the great

work to which Joshua has been called is to be successfully accomplished. He is to "read, mark, and inwardly digest" that law, carrying out its provisions to the letter.

Have good success—Literally, "deal wisely."

8. This book of the law—"This obviously refers to the 'law' described in Deut. 31, 9 as written by Moses and delivered to the Levites and elders. That it embraces a considerable nucleus of the Pentateuchal legislation (including, of course, the bulk of Exod. 19-23) few critics would deny."—Dummelow.

9. Have not I commanded thee?—For similar emphasis on the personal leadership of Jehovah, compare Deut. 31. 7, 8, 23.

WEARY AND HEAVY LADEN

I Have a Yoke, Jesus Said, Which Will Enable You to Stand Any Strain, Do Any Work.

"For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."—Matthew, xi. 30.

There are few Bible texts, I believe, which are more generally misunderstood than these lines from the most beautiful and appealing speech which has been recorded from the lips of Jesus. Calling unto all the "weary and heavy laden" to come unto him, he promised to give them rest if they would take his "yoke" upon them and learn of him. "For my yoke is easy," he said, "and my burden is light."

To nine people out of ten this word "yoke" is understood to imply some kind of discipline, restriction or humiliation. They have a picture of the colt darting freely about in the pasture, and then the tamed horse in harness. They see the steer running wild over the prairies, and then the ox bound fast to the plough. To take Jesus' yoke upon us is to extirpate our natural desires, forfeit our personal freedom, yield ourselves to the yoke of pietistic discipline. It is to do, in some modern way, what the mediaeval Catholic did when he left the world and entered the confining walls of the monastery; or what the Puritan did when he put on his garb of sombre hue,

Destroy All Things Beautiful, and denied himself the innocent pleasures of a merry heart. Just how such a "yoke" as this can fairly be described as "easy" or such a "burden" as "light" has been answered with as little adequacy as the parallel question as to how such a "yoke" or "burden" is to bring "rest" to the person assuming it.

If we would really understand just what Jesus had in mind when He uttered this saying let us return in imagination to the days of His young manhood, when the Nazarene was a carpenter. Let us picture Him standing by the open door of His shop and seeing a pair of oxen toiling up the hill with a heavy load, their straining

haunches, heaving sides and tired eyes giving every indication of exhaustion and pain. Instantly, with that ready compassion for distress which was so characteristic of His nature, the young man leaps to the panting animals and quickly points out to their troubled driver that the yokes are badly made and in part defective. Then He snatches them from the necks of the oxen, carries them to His bench for repair and readjustment and, this done, lays them again upon their shoulders. And lo! the oxen toss their heads into the air with a new freedom and set themselves to their task with a fresh vigor. No longer do they strain at their load. The yoke is easy, and therefore the burden is light!

It is such an experience as this which Jesus had in mind when He spoke these immortal words. He was here, as nearly always, speaking in parable, and drawing His parable from the everyday life which He and His hearers knew so well. He was here pointing out that every one of us, like the yoked oxen, must bear a burden, and oftentimes, therefore,

Be Heavy Laden and Weary. Assuming that the people to whom He was speaking well understood—as many of us to-day do not!—that yokes are placed upon beasts of burden not that they may be tamed or fettered or restricted, but that they may be equipped to carry their loads easily and effectively. He naturally enough used this figure to express His idea that we must be similarly equipped spiritually if we are to bear the burdens of human life. Learn My lesson of love, heed My message of spiritual life, follow in My pathway of service and you will find a yoke which will enable you to bear every burden which the world may lay upon you. If you are "weary and heavy laden," "come to me and I will give you rest." "My yoke is easy." Take it upon you, and behold, your burden will become light!—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Doings in Europe.

Lady Grace of Westmore, the beautiful and mysterious English suffragist who went to Berlin a week ago to get 1,000 men to sign a petition for "votes for women," has found German officialdom proof against the strains of her voice and her demure manner.

She intended to storm the German ministers, including the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and enlist their sympathies by methods diametrically opposed to those employed by Mrs. Pankhurst, but Lady Grace admits failure and she has given up the attempt. The most notable signature she captured was that of Fegoud, the daring French aviator.

Lady Grace of Westmore, as she is known here, refuses to admit her identity. She admits that neither the name nor the title she wears is hers, but declares she has a right to a higher title. She intimates that she is a marchioness and shows a photograph of Conway Castle as her ancestral home.

Birth Rate Almost Nothing.

There is an extraordinary social phenomenon at Montreuil-lez-Lille, France, where the birth rate has fallen lower in the last three years than in 100 years in the remainder of France. The cause given is the democratic-socialist trend of thought following two strikes. The town once had a birth rate of thirty-seven thousand. It has now one per thousand.

The first strike, against the mine owners, interference with mine owners' political tastes sixteen days and was decided in the miners' favor. Then the municipality became socialist, and thus remains. The second strike, for an increase of pay, was lost after a three months' fight. It ruined the workers, who were obliged to capitulate.

Walking as a Punishment.

Prof. Roland has just devised an ingenious method of punishment for pupils who are idle, turbulent or undisciplined. Instead of making them remain in to write lines or do similar tasks, he makes them walk five miles. They are required to produce from their parents a certificate that the walk has been taken.

The professor is so pleased with the results obtained that he is recommending his method to other schoolmasters.

Usukub An Up-to-date Town.

It will astonish most people to learn that the Macedonian town of Usukub, of which the name was probably familiar to few until the place was taken and retaken by Servians, Turks and Bulgarians, has a system of street lighting by electricity.

The installation was almost finished in September last, just before the war broke out, and was completed and put into working order by the engineering staff of the Servian army when the town was taken. Since that time electric light has been installed in many private houses.

Usukub also has a horseshoe works, which was established in 1911, and produces the Turkish as well as various other styles of horseshoes. As soon as settled conditions prevail again the works propose to take up the manufacture of wire nails for which the machinery has already been imported from Germany, and of ploughs.

King's Tribute to Warrior.

When King Alfonso and President Poincaré were returning by train from Toledo to Madrid the King noticed a sword in the hands of the French military Governor of Morocco, who was wearing "Surely that is a sword with a history. General," he said, "it is not of modern sign."

It belonged to my grandfather, sir," replied Gen. Lyauter. "He was an officer in the army of Napoleon I." The King drew his sword and handed it to the king, who read out slowly the names of the great battles engraved on the blade and kissed the blade gravely.

He then handed back the sword to Gen. Lyauter, who, deeply touched by the graceful act, saluted and returned it to its scabbard.

Buys a Church for \$425.

The old church of Clairfontaine, just outside of Paris, which, although it dates from the eleventh century, was offered for sale some months ago for the modest sum of \$425. The old church was falling into ruin and the price of \$4 was put upon it because the buyer would have to tear it down and cart it away, no easy job with the heavy line at some distance.

About twelve years ago the church was declared no longer useful for its original purpose and the wealthy parishioners of the village decided to build a new edifice, to which were taken most of the relics of the old building—doors, windows and commemorative tablets, even one which reads as follows:

"This church was constructed in honor of God and Notre Dame in the year 1100 by Simon, Comte de Montfort, son of Amalry the First, who was the son of King Robert."

The village kept for itself the entrance of stone in the Roman style, so the buyer, who by the way, was the only bidder, gets only the "carcases" of the historic church for his \$425.

Avoid Obesity in Children.

Mothers who are naturally proud of their fine plump babies will be surprised to learn that a fat infant is not necessarily a healthy one.

At a medical congress last week at the Hospital for Sick Children, Paris, are given by Prof. Netter, Dr. Legendre of the Lariboisiere Hospital, asserted that when an infant becomes fat it is because the nourishment has been perverted from its proper use, probably from the result of hereditary predisposition.

"An abnormal condition of the vascular glands frequently leads to obesity in children; the common belief that it is due to give infants as much as they can eat is wrong," said Dr. Leopold Levi. "It only develops infantile obesity, and is due to the child. On the other hand, restricted alimentation is attended with the best results and muscular exercises recommended as a cure for children who have put on too much flesh."

Swiss Embroidery Industry.

The demand for hand machine embroideries is diminishing from year to year in Switzerland, and the time is not far distant when hundreds of "home embroiderers," owning and operating one or two hand machines, will have to exchange these for the schiffli model.

Most of the embroidery schools in the Swiss districts, nine in all, which aim thoroughly to train their pupils in the technique of embroidery manufacture and which formerly were unable to accommodate all the pupils, report now a big decline in the number of applications, claiming that young men are turning their attention to the schiffli machine.

The schiffli machine has not driven the hand machine out of existence—and that is never to be expected—but has rendered it of minor importance and quite changed the character of the industry. The individual owners of hand machines—the cottage workers—have completely lost control being reduced to work at stitch wages for the manufacturers.

It is worthy of note that the production and artificial silk embroideries, on schiffli machines is gaining rapidly. This class of goods has heretofore always been exclusively manufactured on hand machines.

Looked Familiar.

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller girl" who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man. At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer:

"Dinah, do you know that new man?" Dinah took another long and scrutinizing look and then slowly and reminiscently replied: "Well, I dunno, Miss Alice; but I think he was ma fust husband!"

When a window is difficult to raise pour a little melted lard between the frame and the casting, and put a little, also, on the cord.

Fashion Hints

Bags of Silk and Beads.

A new sort of handbag is shown for use with street suits. It is made of silk and beads and at first sight seems too fragile for street wear. But it proves to be useful and durable as well as very attractive.

These bags are made in several shapes, but all are small and the colors are generally in neutral tones. One bag, of gray, is six-sided, each panel or side ending in a point. The six points are joined to form the tip of the bag. Another bag, of soft, dull yellow, is four-sided and the four sides are cut diagonally at the bottom and mitred together. Still other bags have three or two sides.

All of them have chain handles of gold or silver beads and are decorated with a two-inch band of the beads applied about half way from the top to the bottom. Below this band hangs a two or three-inch fringe of beads, gold and silver used together.

Gold or silver have chain handles of gold or silver beads and are decorated with a two-inch band of the beads applied about half way from the top to the bottom. Below this band hangs a two or three-inch fringe of beads, gold and silver used together.

New Handkerchiefs.

Colored handkerchiefs are still in fashion, and the colors and materials in which they are made are both more varied than ever before.

There are delightfully soft handkerchiefs made of crepe from Japan. They are made in two-color combinations. Sometimes the center is white, and the hem blue, sometimes the center is blue and the hem white, and sometimes the handkerchief is made of two shades of blue. Other colors, too, are used, and all of them are soft, rich colors that stand washing well.

The butterfly handkerchiefs are in keeping with the general liking for the butterfly that has pervaded the whole realm of dress. Half a dozen handkerchiefs are sold in a set, each embroidered with a big butterfly in one corner. Of course the six butterflies are all different. They are embroidered in white.

Gauze handkerchiefs are a novelty. It is a fine, firm gauze of which they are made, almost as fine as chiffon, but with much more stiffness and dressing than that material has. Each handkerchief is bordered with four or five stripes of color, about an inch from the narrow hemstitched hem. The stripes are in the form of little cords.

The wide-hemmed handkerchief is another novelty. The handkerchief is made of sheer linen, and the hem is an inch and a half wide. The hem is embroidered in the corner—with flowers and butterflies and wheat and birds and wreaths and any of the other symbols that are usually employed for handkerchief decoration. All the embroidery is kept off from the single thickness of linen and on the thick hem.

Notes From Paris.

Many souple moire costumes will be worn.

The use of dyed fur is becoming more general.

The two tired skirt is usually of lamp shade white.

Brown and white is a much favored combination.

Belts of all kinds are used on the auto and sporting coats.

One of fashion's latest caprices is the jet robe for day wear.

There is a strong revival of empire styles in evening gowns.

A street dress of dark blue has a nasturtium red velvet girdle.

Attractive are the odd coats of velour de laine trimmed with fur.

Some of the newest tailored suits have loose jackets with belts at the hip line.

Short plaited tunics of white lace or tulle appear on many costumes of black satin.

Sleeve lengths are greatly varied. Evening costumes have short cape sleeves with angel draperies, which leave the arm uncovered. The dressy afternoon gowns have long or three-quarter sleeves.

A pretty evening frock is fashioned of white charmeuse. The scant flowers of white tulle are edged with glands of pink roses and are attached to the skirt half way between the waist and hip line.

The vital statistics of Saskatchewan for August were: Births 1,231, marriages 345, deaths 294.

A well-known New Zealand farmer tells a good story which Colonial Life prints. One day a territorial called at his house and engaged him in conversation for some minutes.

"I subsequently discovered," said the speaker, "that while he so engaged me some of his mates made a raid on my fowlhouse, and 'bagged' the whole poultry run." In consideration of the farmer's generosity in saying nothing about the matter, the delinquents on their return home had their photographs taken, and forwarded one to the farmer, apparently to remind him of their happy visit. "It was very good and kind of them," said the farmer, "and in order to show my deep appreciation of their thoughtfulness and sportsmanlike action I have had the photograph framed and hung in the fowlhouse."