

RECIPES

FRENCH CRULIERS.

Put one cup of boiling water, two level tablespoons of sugar, a grating of orange rind and one-fourth cup of butter over the fire; when boiling stir in one cup of sifted pastry flour and stir and cook to a smooth ball of paste. Turn into an earthen bowl, and beat in, one after another, three eggs. Beat the mixture smooth between each addition of an egg. Shape as possible into hot fat; turn often and cook until well puffed up and browned. Drain on short paper.

GERMAN DANDELION SALAD.

Cut two ounces of bacon into strips, then across to make small pieces, and put in a frying pan with two tablespoons of water. Let the bacon cook until the water evaporates and it becomes crisp, but not dry. Lay the strips of bacon on brown paper to absorb any grease. Have one quart of fresh young dandelion leaves cooled in ice water, and put over the top. Add to the bacon fat two tablespoons of vinegar, one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of paprika and one tablespoon of chopped chives or onion. Mix well. Pour over the dandelions and serve at once.

ALMOND AND BANANA SALAD.

Blanch and chop one-eighth pound of Jordan almonds; shred one-half pint of lettuce and mix with the almonds; mix in also two tablespoons of curried powder, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of paprika, and one-quarter teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cut one good-sized ripe banana and cut it into thin slices, add two tablespoons of cold boiled flaky rice mixed with a little butter. Line a salad bowl with lettuce or chicory put in the mixed ingredients. Mix together one tablespoon of oil, one drop of Worcestershire sauce and two tablespoons of lemon juice. Add a few drops of lemon juice. Pour it over the salad at the table, mix lightly and serve.

DEVILED CRAB.

Two cups of crab meat, one-half pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful of bread crumbs, one sprig of parsley, the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, pepper and salt. Boil the crab meat in water until it is tender, and pick out the meat carefully. Put the milk on to boil, and rub the butter and flour together and stir it into the milk as it comes to a boil. Let it cook a few minutes and then remove from the fire and add the nutmeg and bread crumbs. Put this mixture in the nicely cleaned crab shells, brush them over with the beaten yolk of an egg mixed with a little water, and then sprinkle lightly with bread crumbs and place in a hot oven to brown for twenty or thirty minutes. Serve immediately.

TO GET RID OF ROACHES AND OTHER BUGS.

Dissolve two pounds of alum in three or four quarts of boiling water. Put it in a large tub, and let it remain over night, so that all is well dissolved; then, heat the solution boiling hot, and with a brush apply to every joint and crevice in the closet or room where the pests are found; use it also on the bedsteads, under the bed, and in splintered places or holes wherever a bug may hide. Brush all the cracks and crevices in the floor, and mop board, and be sure to have it kept boiling hot while using it. Then, when it is cool, mix equal quantities of kerosene, borax, camphor gum and saltpetre together, making a fine powder of the mixture. Sprinkle it dry under the edges of carpets, in drawers, and every hiding place of any kind of insects, using plentifully. Begin at the top of the house with a powder below and plenty of powder, and puff it through the cracks in every place, whether or not there are any bugs in the mind keep on down to the bottom of the house, giving special attention to every place where the insects have appeared at any time, and the house will soon be freed of them. If necessary to repeat do not wait until the creatures get established, but get the very first one. In a successful case, things are tolerated, you will have to keep a watch for them. Many bugs and roaches come in from the outside in packages of groceries, and on clothing; sometimes from the house itself. Once you are free of them, stay free, by cleanliness and diligence.

MACARONI NAPOLI.

This is a new and delicious recipe by Fannie M. Farnham. Cut thin slices of macaroni into small pieces, try out and strain. Set into a saucepan. Add three-fourths can of tomatoes, one-half can of onion, one-fourth teaspoonful each of mace and allspice, one-eighth teaspoonful of cayenne and put in with the tomato water. Bring to the boiling point, simmer one hour and season with salt and pepper. Add cooked macaroni, and cook for ten minutes. Two cups and cook until macaroni is thoroughly heated. Serve very hot.

EGGLESS PANCAKE.

Mix the night before one heaping cupful of flour, scalded with a cupful of boiling water, two cups of flour and sweet milk, one tablespoonful of shortening, one tablespoonful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, and a yeast cake dissolved in a tablespoonful of warm water. Beat hard and set to rise. It is too thin to make a cake, but it is a very good batter. Let it rise fifteen minutes before baking.

TWO-HOUR ROLLS.

Dissolve one and one-half yeast cakes in one-half cup of warm water, then add one-half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of salt (scant), and flour to make a thin batter—about one and one-half cups. Let this mixture rise until light. Boil and mash six medium sized potatoes, and put in with the potato water enough warm water to make a quart, and add the yeast mixture. Bring to the boiling point, simmer one hour and season with salt and pepper. Add cooked macaroni, and cook for ten minutes. Two cups and cook until macaroni is thoroughly heated. Serve very hot.

KENTUCKY CORNBREAD PUDDING.

One-half cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of sour milk, one heaping tablespoonful of lard or butter, one egg, one level teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves. Flour to mix rather stiff. Bake. For the sauce take one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one-half cupful of warm water. Put where it will cook for one hour, when ready to serve add two-thirds cupful of hot water, stir well and pour over slices of hot ginger-bread.

BEAN SOUP WITH BEEF.

One quart of dry beans (navy is best) soaked overnight and put to cook as

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ODDS AND ENDS.

The barometer was discovered in 1643. China has about 5,000 post offices. The railroads of Newfoundland total at 600 miles. A pound of soap will make 25,344,000 bubbles. The population of India is seven times greater than that of Great Britain. The London Stock Exchange brings together 25,000 persons daily. Electric elevators are being introduced with success on the underground railways of Paris.

THE VIRGINIA REEL.

At almost all children's parties they finish up with a dance which in America is called the Virginia reel and in England Sir Roger de Coverly. Grown people are just as fond of this dance as the youngsters, but it naturally belongs to the children, as the idea of it was taken from a very old children's game called the Yampheer, which is still very popular in France.

THE CHILDREN'S LINE.

The children form a line and then the leader stands a little to the left and the next child a little to the right and they raise their hands as high as their heads and form a barrier, which all the sheep must pass through. The next child called the shepherdess, then the next child a little to the right and they raise their hands as high as their heads and form a barrier, which all the sheep must pass through. The next child called the shepherdess, then the next child a little to the right and they raise their hands as high as their heads and form a barrier, which all the sheep must pass through.

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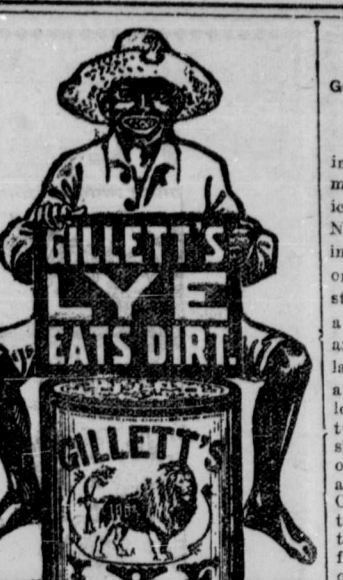
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SHIPS LARGER.

Generation Will See Ocean Stamer of 100,000 Tons.

Probable developments in the increase in size of ships will form the subject-matter of several papers to be communicated to the Twelfth International Navigation Congress, says the Engineering Magazine, beginning in Philadelphia on May 23rd next. C. Lecmans, of Amsterdam, in his paper, will predict that a few years will see vessels of 70,000 and 75,000 tons traversing the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic. In a generation he believes there will be ocean leviathans of 100,000 tons plying between Europe and North America. The size vessel, he says, will have a length of 1,500 feet, a width of 160 feet, and a draught of more than 50 feet. E. L. Cortihell, of New York, will also discuss this subject at the congress. His predictions are based on tables worked out from past increases of larger ships. He believes that vessels of 1,100 feet in length for 1918 is a modest prediction. The future size of both merchant and war vessels has an important bearing on the size necessary for canals. Mr. Cortihell points out that important ship canals should be large enough to accommodate the largest vessels afloat, be cause even the merchant vessels are liable to be impressed into service by their governments in time of war. When it is completed two years hence, the Panama Canal will be the only ship canal with capacity to pass the greatest vessels afloat. Its locks will take vessels nearly 110 feet wide, more than 40 feet deep and 1,000 feet long. These dimensions were insisted on by the General Naval Board of the United States after the consulting board and canal commission had suggested a size that already been proved inadequate.

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