

Household

Nut Dishes.

Mixed Nut Croquettes.—Shell and chop walnuts, pecans, or hickory nuts, or a mixture of all three; put with them an equal quantity of fine bread crumbs, and mix with a white sauce. When cold, shape into croquettes and let them become cool and stiff before frying them. These are good if garnished with thin slices of crisp bacon.

Chestnut Croquettes (1).—Shell large chestnuts enough to give you two cupfuls, boil them, and remove the skin. Put them through a colander, rub into them a tablespoonful of butter, a few drops of lemon juice, a little salt, and a dash of paprika. Make them hot in a double boiler, turn out on a plate, and when cool enough to handle make into croquettes and proceed as in preceding recipe.

Chestnut Croquettes (2).—Boil a quart of chestnuts, remove the shells and skins, and put the nuts through a colander or vegetable press. Work to a paste with a tablespoonful of butter, a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoonfuls of fine crumbs, the yolk of an egg, a dash of paprika, and salt to taste. Make the whole mixture hot in a double boiler; when cold form into croquettes, let stand two hours in the refrigerator and fry in deep fat.

Walnut Croquettes.—Crack and shell a pound of English walnuts, or enough to give you a full cup of the meats; put these through your meat chopper. Mix with them a half-teaspoonful of salt, the same amount of lemon juice, and two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley. Put a teaspoonful of butter into one of four, cook together until they bubble, and pour on them one cupful of hot milk. Stir the mixture of nuts and seasoning into this, and a beaten egg, cook two minutes longer, take from the fire and set aside to cool. When perfectly cold form into croquettes with the hands, roll in crumbs, then in eggs, then in crumbs again, and leave for at least an hour before frying to a delicate brown in deep boiling fat.

Nuts Stewed in Gravy.—Boil and peel your chestnuts, the large variety; have ready a full pint of well seasoned gravy or stock which you have thickened to the consistency of a gravy. Drop your chestnuts into this, set it at the side of the stove and simmer for fifteen minutes, never letting the gravy boil hard. Serve hot. These are especially good if cooked in the gravy of poultry and are delicious to serve with roast chicken, turkey, or duck.

Nut Gravy for Poultry.—To the gravy made and thickened for poultry add a cup of boiled chestnuts, cut into little pieces. Let them stand in the gravy about five minutes before serving. This is good when rice is one of the vegetables offered with the poultry.

Nut Bread.—Dissolve a yeast cake in a half cup of boiling water, put with it one cup of hot milk and one cup of hot water, one tablespoon each of shortening and of sugar, add to it three cups of whole wheat flour and one of white flour—enough to make a soft dough. Knead for ten minutes, set to rise until it has grown to twice its original bulk, put with it a cup of chopped English walnut meats, form into small loaves, let it rise an hour longer, or until quite puffy, and bake.

Nut Sandwiches.—Chop the kernels of English walnuts, butternuts, pecans, or hickory nuts, and to every tablespoonful of these allow half as much cream cheese. Season to taste, spread with cream until it will soften easily, and use with thin slices of white or brown or whole wheat bread.

Nut and English Cheese Sandwiches.—Chop English walnuts fine; put with them an equal quantity of grated English cheese; moisten with thick cream or butter to a consistency which will spread, season to taste, and spread on thin slices of bread or of crisply toasted and buttered toast. If the latter serve hot.

Nut and Date Sandwiches.—Stone and skin dates, chop them fine, add as large a quantity of minced nuts, work them to a paste with butter, and spread on white or brown bread.

Nut and Fig Sandwiches.—Use figs instead of dates and proceed as in the recipe for nut and date sandwiches.

Salted Nut Sandwiches.—Chop salted nuts of any kind fine, mix with half as much cream cheese, moisten with cream or creamed butter until it will spread smoothly, and put on thin slices of white or whole wheat bread.

Nut and Chicken Sandwiches.—To a cup of the white meat of cold roast or boiled chicken minced fine add a quarter the quantity of blanched almonds or blanched English walnuts, ground, soften to a paste with cream, season to taste with salt and paprika or white pep-

per, and spread on graham or white bread and butter cut thin.

Chestnut Salad (1).—Boil, shell, and blanch large Spanish chestnuts, and let them become perfectly cold; arrange on leaves of the hearts of lettuce in a bowl and pour over all a good French dressing.

Chestnut Salad (2).—Shell and blanch your boiled chestnuts and to a cup of these put as much tart apple, peeled and cut into dice, and a like quantity of celery, also diced. Serve on lettuce with a French or mayonnaise or good boiled dressing.

Household Hints.

Never leave medicines, drink or food uncovered in the sick room.

A drop of kerosene on the hinge of a door will stop its squeaking.

To cover the pan in which fish is cooking will make the fish soft.

Never let a comb soak in order to clean it. Use a stiff nail brush.

Oxalic acid and javelle water are excellent for removing ink stains.

A clam shell placed inside the kettle will prevent the formation of lime.

Green window shades should provide darkness for baby's daytime naps.

Embroideries and colored garments should be ironed on the wrong side.

Clean tins with soap and whitening, rubbed on with a piece of flannel.

One of the very best health guards is the drinking of a great deal of water.

If a carpeted floor is sprinkled quickly with a fine sprinkler, the sweeping process will raise less dust.

Add bits of soap, when gathered up and boiled, make a splendid shampoo jelly.

Don't forget that even through drawn blinds, shafts of strong sunlight find their way. Notice where the ray falls and lay a sheet of newspaper on the spot.

When the fire is running low and a quick oven is wanted, open the oven door, filling it with cool, fresh air. Then close the oven door. It will heat much more quickly.

When velvet is spotted or stained, it sometimes is helpful to dip a spare piece in spirits of turpentine and rub it over the surface, using a fresh piece frequently.

To bread veal, dredge it with flour, then dip it in egg and bread crumbs and brown in hot fat. Then cover with milk and cook in a very slow oven until tender.

The rapid evaporation of the ink in small ornamental ink wells can be prevented by lining the cover with a piece of absorbent cotton and saturating the cotton with water.

White straws are best cleaned with a cut lemon dipped in sulphur and rubbed on the hat. This should be allowed to dry, and when it is rubbed off, the straw will have regained its whiteness.

Flat irons can be kept in very good order if on wash day they are put into the tubs for a few minutes before emptying the water. Scrub them with soap, rinse and polish them with a soft, dry cloth.

Once in two or three years, mark a stock of linen tape to its entire length with your name in indelible ink. Thereafter, when a new garment is to be marked, snip one marking off the tape and sew it on.

WORLD IS NOT CROWDED.

Nearly Entire Population Could Stand in County of London.

We are constantly hearing that the population of the world is increasing so rapidly that it is impossible for the food supply to keep up with it, says London Answers. But as regards crowding, the population of the world will have to increase a lot more before we begin seriously to suffer from lack of elbow-room.

Working on the fact—supplied by Scotland Yard—that in an average crowd there are four persons standing on each square yard, a scientist has recently calculated that the whole of the 1,623,000,000 or so inhabitants of the earth could be accommodated on the 120 square miles occupied by the County of London.

All the inhabitants of Canada could find room in the 400 acres of Hyde Park, while the 250 acres of Battersea Park could easily stow away the whole population of Australia—men, women and children. King George could give a garden party—though a distinctly crowded one—to the whole of New Zealand, babies in arms included, for the whole of the population of New Zealand could be got into the house and grounds—50 acres—of Buckingham Palace.

The whole French nation could stand in Richmond Park, while Epping Forest might, with careful management, be made almost to accommodate the population of Russia.

Fight Over.

“Corkins is a booze-fighter, isn't he?” “Not now; he surrendered long ago.”

During the year 1912 the number of passengers, masters, and seamen lost on sailing and steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom was 2,644, which is 1,600 more than were lost in 1911, and 1,343 more than in 1910, the increase being due almost entirely to the Titanic disaster.

NEW PHOTO OF TRIUMPHANT MRS. PANKHURST.



This photograph, taken last week in New York, shows the world-renowned militant suffragette looking little the worse for wear after her repeated hunger strikes in English prisons. She feels greatly elated over the fact that the ruling of the immigration authorities forbidding her entrance to the United States was overruled by President Wilson. She has promised to leave the country immediately on the completion of her lecture tour.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Earl Granville's New Post.

An interesting appointment is that of Earl Granville to be Councillor of Embassy at Paris. In view of the connections of his family with the French capital, the Earl, brother of the second Marquis of Stafford, began diplomatic traditions of his branch of the Leveson-Gower family when he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1864. After a period at Brussels he was appointed Ambassador in Paris in 1874. In those days it was the English Ambassador in Paris rather than the French Ambassador in London who transacted all the business between the two countries, and Granville's friendship with the King made his position a commanding one, while his exploits in the field of international law and Foreign Minister eleven years later. He also was a favorite in France, and the growth of the entente cordiale in the west was largely due to his personal influence.

Lord Rosebery's Public Gift.

Lord Rosebery, as a mark of affection for Epsom, has presented to the local council as a public pleasure ground, about twelve acres of land known as the Common Fields, which lie between the High Street of the town and the downs. The gift was announced in the following letter to J. H. Smith, the chairman of the urban council: “I have just acquired what is called, I think, the Common Fields, comprising eleven or twelve acres at Woodcote, and in the hope that the town of Epsom will accept them and the urban council take charge of them as a free and open space forever.”

Capt. Scott's Epitaph.

Lady Scott, widow of Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, has had the following words inscribed on the tombstone in the churchyard at Holcombe (Somerset) where her husband's father and brother are buried: “Also in loving memory of Robert Falcon Scott, son of the above, who in returning from the South Pole with his companions, was translated by a glorious death—March, 1912.”

SUNSHINE AS MEDICINE.

Paris Architect Suggests More Light for Tenements.

Paris, the “city of light,” is worried by the growth of tuberculosis in its midst. One of its leading architects, Augustin Rey, comes forth with a remedy. The remedy, he says, is more light. There is no more effective microbe killer than sunshine.

Self-Reformation.

When a bad habit has seized a man and begins to throw a shadow over his future, the best thing he can do is to join the opposite radical view and commit himself to it by words and deed, as the man did who was slowly but surely making a confirmed drunkard of himself; he became a violent prohibitionist, joined the ranks of that party, gave up his drinking and remained thereafter a sober man. So, when a man is falling into scepticism, sordid life, mean disposition, constant complaining, dishonest methods, let him take up with the very opposite conditions, embrace them and cultivate them and commit himself to an entirely new experience. It is the psychological way out of a bad life.

Anglo-American Exhibition.

Earl Grey, ex-Governor-General of Canada, and the Earl of Kinross, with an influential committee, have taken over the proposed Anglo-American exhibition which is to be held in London in 1914, and, having eliminated the commercial element, have made it a part of the centenary peace celebrations which are to occur on both sides of the Atlantic in that year. The new organizers have leased the exhibition buildings, which are ready for occupation, and all the profits will be

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 16.

Lesson. VII.—The Death of Moses. Deut. 31. 18; 32. 48-52; 34. 1-12 Golden Text, Psa. 116. 15.

Verses 1, 2. And Moses went up in compliance with the explicit command of Jehovah, “Get thee up into this mountain of Abarim, unto Mount Nebo, which is in the land of Moab” (Deut. 32. 49).

The plains, or steppes, of Moab—The term used signifies the open plain lying between the mountains of Moab and the Jordan. It is the eastern counterpart of the plain of Jericho which lies opposite on the other side of the river, both being just north of the northern end of the Dead Sea, and together forming the lower, broadest portion of the Jordan valley.

Unto mount Nebo, to the top of Pisgah—Probably two designations for the same spot, of which the one may be taken as fixing the place a little more precisely than the other. The name “Nebo,” is preserved in the modern “Neba,” the present name of a mountain nine and a half miles due west of the northeastern end of the Dead Sea. This mountain may be the ancient Nebo. The name “Pisgah,” however, does not occur among the modern designations of places in this vicinity, and seems not to have been preserved.

And Jehovah showed him all the land of Gilead—It is not possible to actually see all the places enumerated in this connection either from the top of Mount Nebo or from any one point in this vicinity, though toward both the northeast and the southwest and the view is unobstructed and superb. Parts of Gilead, unto the vicinity of Dan, together with parts of the distant territory of Naphtali and the nearer highlands of Ephraim and Manasseh, as well as much of the land of Judah, must have been visible. Not so, however, the hinder sea, by which term is meant the western or Mediterranean Sea.

3. The Plain—Literally, “the oval.” Referring to the entire broad expansion of the Jordan valley on both sides of the river just north of the Dead Sea. The city of Jericho seems to have been well known by this name, which was intended to indicate the richness and productivity of its soil. This Josephus also praises in many of his references to the city, calling the territory the most fertile tract of Judea. Near the ancient site of the city a copious spring still gushes forth, known as Ain es-Sultan, or Elisha's spring, and associated by both Moslem traditions and Old Testament references with the events in the life of Elisha.

Unto Zoar—In Roman and medieval times there seems to have been a city called by the Arabs Zuhar and by the Greeks Zorara, situated near the southern end of the Dead Sea, and it is thought by many that this may have been the place referred to in our text. In that case, however, it would be necessary to regard the expression “the plain of the Jordan” as including the entire Dead Sea basin. This some commentators think unjustifiable, preferring, rather, to suppose that another city known as Zoar was situated near the northern end of the Dead Sea in Old Testament times.

4. The land which I swore unto Abraham—Compare the identical wording of Exod. 33. 1.

Thou shalt not go over thither—The reason for this prohibition is given in Num. 20. 12, where Jehovah, speaking to Moses and Aaron, says: “Because ye believed not in me, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this assembly into the land which I have given them.” The disobedience on the part of Moses and Aaron referred to took place in the wilderness of Zin, where Moses disregarded the specific commandment of Jehovah with regard to bringing forth water from a rock. (Num. 20. 2-11).

6. He buried him—Or, “he was buried.”

Over against Bethpeor—In the immediate vicinity of which Israel was at this time encamped.

7. Nor his natural force abated—Or, “Neither had his freshness fled.”

8. Thirty days—As when Aaron died (Num. 20. 29).

9. For Moses had laid his hands upon him—The special consecration of Joshua referred to is recorded in Num. 27. 18-23.

10. Not arisen a prophet since Israel—This sentence helps to fix the date of the book, at least in its present form, which must have been much later than the time of Moses, probably, according to the best results of scholarly investigation, during the seventh century B.C.

phazise the preeminence of Moses as a worker of miracles, seem somewhat loosely attached to what precedes, and may possibly have been added by way of explanation at some later time.

In all the signs and the wonders—This phrase refers back to the phrase “like unto Moses,” pointing out the particular in which no later prophet in Israel had equalled the great leader of the exodus.

All the great terror—Executions of divine judgment.

In the sight of—In the presence of.

CAN'T KEEP AMERICANS OUT.

They Like the Canadian Dollar and Want It.

“The papers are doing their best to dissuade the people in the Western States from coming into Canada, but by the looks of the situation there I would not be surprised to see at least 200,000 per annum coming in before long.”

This is the opinion of Mr. William McFarlane, a prominent citizen of North Dakota, who says that he has been watching this immigration or migration for years. He has bought large tracts of land himself in the Canadian West.

“The lands in North or South Dakota, Minnesota and other states is becoming exceedingly scarce. What there is of it is therefore prohibitively dear. What the farmers figure out is this—they can sell their own improved land at from \$75 to \$100 per acre and with the money in their pocket come over to Canada and get land as good for \$10 per acre. They can put on all sorts of machinery, take in more land as they are able to cultivate it. Their experience in the Western States serve them in good stead. The land is almost identical in quality, the same treatment serves in both cases. The American farmer is a ready-made citizen. He has little to learn. He knows what a rigorous winter is. He has no kick coming. He has no grouch. He sets himself down and works, and the first year his wheat and oat crop will pay for his initial expenditures.”

“It is no good warning the American farmer against Canada, as he is not to be kept out. He moves to Canada because he makes money. By doing so he has no thought of deserting his country. He is loyal enough, but he wants the dollar. He can make it out of Canadian soil.”

“As a fact vast tracts of land in the west belong to individual Americans, who have subdivided it. On the other hand there are thousands of individual others, all making money, besides having the price of their own land in the bank.”

“It only needs the demonstration to be made, as the Canadian Pacific Railway is making it, to our people, to speedily fill up the Canadian west with a virile population.”

MISFORTUNE OF BEING SHY.

A Man Not At His Ease Is Under Everybody's Feet.

Shyness is eclipse; that is precisely the word for it. It snuffs out the spirit like a flame and leaves the inadequate candle to embarrass the candlestick, says Scribner's Magazine. An unwieldy, conspicuous thing—an unlighted candle! It stands very much in its own way and in that of the world. But the more completely shy persons obscure the only interesting part of themselves, their vitality, the bigger the rest of them bulks and looms, oppressing the earth. A big man at his ease takes up very little room; but a small, shy man is under everybody's feet, including his own. He cannot help it. He has so completely deserted his body—fleeing, fleeing, that he has no longer any control over his members. He is very polite about the inconvenience he causes.

The shy man's politeness is one of the worst features of his pitiful case. It is so deceptive. If he frankly shows himself to be shy—by shrinkings and blushings and silences—the world understands what is the matter with him and makes allowances. But that is not real shyness which displays itself. Rather, it makes all possible haste to disguise not only its victims but itself beneath layer upon layer of humbug.

One of the shyest people I know has upon shy occasions the very grandest manner I ever marvelled at. Through some good scientific work he has done he is something of a celebrity, and he is frequently invited out in his capacity as lion.

Head erect, bearing composed—rather nonchalant—he looks his host and the other guests firmly in the eye. He talks almost as fast as my steamer acquaintance, but with this unhappy difference, that he says nothing at all. It is incredible what a flood of commonplace twaddle can proceed from the lips of a man who really has original ideas.

The weather, the latest novel or play, suffrage, the iniquities of the gas company—all the stale old topics he rehearses in their same stale old phrases. He is quite hideously polite. If any one disagrees with him on any of the vastly important subjects which he has chosen to discuss he at once defers to the different point of view and yields the argument without a struggle. He is so punctilious in his deportment that he seems to have been brought up on a book of etiquette.