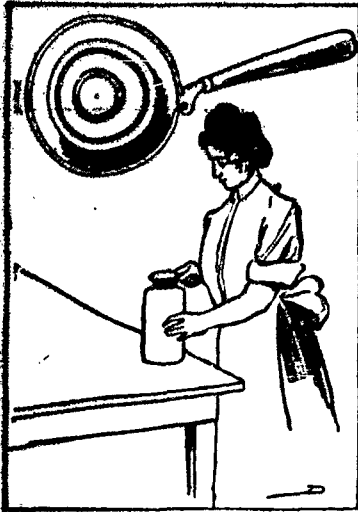


HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Device For Removing Fruit Jar Caps.



An implement for removing the caps of glass fruit jars when they stick has been invented by a Pennsylvania man and will be found a great convenience by housewives. A strong metal band formed into a circle the circumference of a jar top is attached to a cutter blade, which has a handle at one end and acts as a spring. It is fitted around the cap of a jar and the cutter blade inserted between the cap and the rubber band that encircles the mouth of the jar to make the latter air tight. The knife is then moved around the jar till it has loosened the cap sufficiently to permit its removal. The admission of air through the path of the knife is enough to accomplish this, and it will then be easy to unscrew the cap. This method is an improvement over other methods whereby the recalcitrant cap is gripped with an implement, which in some cases results in the breaking of the jar.

Grease Extractor.

A grease extractor is a very useful thing to keep for removing stains from dresses. It can be made by beading together in a mortar one-fourth pound each of soft soap and fuller's earth. Form the paste into cakes and let them dry. When wanted for use moisten the greasy spot with water, rub it with the cake and allow the latter to dry and warm water.

To clean paint that is not varnished like a finish and seeps nearly dry out of warm water and dip in a little white wash. Apply to the paint, and with a little rubbing it will instantly remove grease, smoke or other stains. Wash with warm water and rub with a soft cloth. It will not injure the most delicate color, makes it look like new and lasts much longer than if cleaned with soap and water.

Loss and Sherbet.

Lemon Sherbet—Mix three-quarters of a cup of sugar with the juice of one and a half lemons. When it has stood until nearly melted add slowly two cupsful of milk. If you do not mix carefully the lemon juice will curdle the milk. Pour into freezer and freeze. The sherbet will be smooth, solid and as white as milk.

Orange Ice—Six oranges, six lemons, juice and rind, three pounds of sugar, four quarts of water. Mix well the juice and sugar. Let it stand awhile. Add water and mix well. Freeze.

Lemon Custard.

Grate the rind of one lemon, take one cupful of sugar and mix thoroughly with two rounded tablespoonfuls of flour, beat the yolks of two eggs and mix with sugar, four lemon juice and rind. After mixing these add butter the size of a walnut (melted), then one cupful of milk, and stir all. Last of all whip the whites of two eggs with milk. Put in crust same as for any custard and bake slowly so as to bake without weeping it.

Tomatoes Canned Whole.

Select small round tomatoes, scald by putting in wire basket and plunging once or twice in boiling water, remove skins and put tomatoes in jars, add tablespoonful of salt to each jar, fill the jars with cold water, put jars in boiler and boil ten minutes after reaching boiling point. Tomatoes are the most easily kept of all vegetables.

To Distribute Fruit in Cakes.

It is often disappointing when cutting a fruit cake to find that most of the fruit has settled to the bottom. The remedy is to put half of the batter in the pan before the fruit is added. Then put the fruit to the remainder of the batter in the bowl, stir well and add to that in the pan. The fruit is thus evenly distributed.

Potatoes au Gratin.

Slice one quart of cold boiled potatoes. Put layer of potatoes in a baking dish, season with salt and pepper and grated cheese. Make a sauce of one pint of milk and one tablespoonful of flour. When this reaches the boiling point or becomes thick pour over the potatoes and bake for half an hour.

Whipping Cream.

When cream is whipped a bit too long it will granulate. To bring it back to the right consistency add milk, about two tablespoonfuls to a half quart of cream. Then turn the beater in slow lines.

A KIND DECEPTION

A young man stood with his hand on the latch of a house in the country and admired the cheerful appearance of the place, then knocked and was admitted by an old man.

"You are Deacon Merivale, are you not?" asked the visitor.

"Speak louder. I am hard of hearing."

"Are you Deacon Merivale?" the questioner repeated, raising his voice. Still he was unheard and shouted the question in the man's ear.

"Yes, my name's Merivale."

"You had a son, Edgar, who ran away and—"

"Edgar? What do you know about Edgar?"

"I am Edgar!"

"You Edgar? Can it be that my son has come home to be with me during the last few years I have to live?"

"I was going to say that I am Edgar!"

"My boy! My boy!" sobbed the old man, falling on the stranger's neck. Meanwhile the two had drifted from the hall into the living room. As the visitor looked over the old man's shoulder a door opened, and he saw the face and figure of a young girl at the threshold.

The situation was awkward. The deacon did not see the girl or hear her. She looked at the new comer for an explanation.

"He thinks I'm Edgar," he said. A quick intelligence passed over the girl's face.

"Don't try to disturb his mind," he said. "He has been talking of my brother continually of late. His mistake may turn out a fortunate one."

This was a great relief to the supposed son. Now that the responsibility was on another he resigned himself to play his part.

"Father, forgive me," he said, with feigned emotion.

The old man raised his head and saw his daughter.

"Emily," he cried, "Edgar, your brother has returned to us!"

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

Fred Kohler, Golden Rule Police Chief.



Fred Kohler, chief of police of Cleveland until recently suspended under charges, got the title "best chief of police in America" from Theodore Roosevelt, who saw and admired the officer while visiting Cleveland. He also bears the sobriquet "Golden Rule," and that came about in another way. He conceived the idea that if trifling offenders against public order were warned rather than arrested and lodged in the station house the result would be beneficial. The order was promulgated, and its results are said to verify Chief Kohler's idea. The first three months of the year 1907, the last year of the old system, the police had made 1,128 arrests. In a similar period of time this year they had dwindled to 1,283, a great reduction.

"Golden Rule" Kohler is about forty-two and was a core worker in his youth before he got on the police force. He was appointed a patrolman in 1889 and walked post six years. Then he was made sergeant and shortly after lieutenant. Finally he became chief of detectives and under the regime of Tom Johnson was made chief of the force. During his term of office Kohler has managed to make a large number of personal enemies. It is said that there are many good citizens who are convinced that Kohler's method of managing the department is not good, that of the "Golden Rule" system is productive of evil.

Breckenridge's Ambition.

John F. Breckenridge, the blacksmith who announces himself a candidate for United States senator from Missouri, in his early days followed "the trail" as a cowboy. He has a horse-raising establishment at the stockyards in South St. Joseph, Mo. As a farmer in Jerseyville, Ill., six years ago he made a strong race for congress as a Socialist and Labor candidate. Mr. Breckenridge says he will make a strong campaign for United States senator, visiting every county in the state.

Mrs. Morse Wins Sympathy.

Mrs. Charles W. Morse, wife of the convicted New York banker who is serving a fifteen year sentence at Atlanta for violation of the banking laws, has won many friends by her courageous battle to have her husband pardoned by the president. Since Morse was sent to prison last January his wife has been indefatigable in her efforts to secure his freedom.

As soon as her husband was behind the bars she began her campaign. A



MRS. CHARLES W. MORSE.

petition to the president was drawn up, and that has been circulated in nearly every city and hamlet.

Recently Mrs. Morse visited the national capital and added several hundred names to the petition. Among the signers was the president's son, and more than 100 congressmen appended their names.

Mrs. Morse is now about forty years of age, of dignified manner, well formed and of good carriage. Her hair of iron gray, combed back from a high, straight forehead, frames a face kindly, yet strong. The Morrises have two sons, who are pursuing their studies at Yale.

THE WORD "GOWN."

It First Came Into Use in the Fourteenth Century.

Female costume in the tenth century was classical in its simplicity. The women wore long, loose, flowing skirts reaching to the feet and a draped "cote," or upper garment. Chaucer, who died in 1400, when Henry IV. was king frequently uses the word cote. In the "Canterbury Tales" he depicts the sergeant-at-law as wearing a "medley cote," which no doubt means a coat of many colors, while the miller he describes as wearing "a whyte cote."

It was in the fourteenth century that the word "gown" first came into use. An anonymous author in no mild words finds fault with the fashion of his days. He writes that "the commons were lessotied in excess of apparel, in wide surcoats reaching to their loins some in a garment reaching to their heels, close before and strutting out on the side, so that on the back they make men seem women, and these they call by a ridiculous name gown."

As early as the twelfth century women's gowns were made with trains, and in the first quarter of the thirteenth century a "hamp" moralizes early on their vanity for wearing trained gowns, some of which contained seven eils and a half Westminster Gazette.

TIBURON ISLAND.

Its Waters Are Literally Swarming With Ferocious Sharks.

Less than three thousand miles from the city of New York and about a third of that distance from San Francisco there is situated, in the upper reaches of the gulf of California, a small island, worthless even for so mean a purpose as the raising of goats, but nevertheless a center of attraction for the ethnologists and archaeologists of the old and new worlds for many generations.

This rocky peak, rising from the quiet waters of the gulf, is known as Tiburon island. Tiburon is a Spanish word which, translated into English, means shark. The waters around the island are said to be no less ferocious than the sharks. Tiburon is peopled with a handful of Indians, the only aborigines of their kind in the world, known as Seris. They are reputed to be cannibals, to be so fierce that none of the mainland tribes of Mexico and Yucatan ever dare invade their shores and to possess the secret of manufacture of a peculiarly deadly poison with which they prepare their arrows before battle.—Wide World Magazine.

The Dragon Fly.

The oldest extant poem about a dragon fly is said to have been composed 1,440 years ago by the Emperor Yurtu-ko of Japan. One day, while this emperor was hunting, say the ancient records, a gadfly came and bit his arm. Therewith a dragon fly pounced upon the gadfly and devoured it. Then the emperor commanded his ministers to make an ode in praise of the dragon fly. But as they hesitated how to begin he himself composed a poem in praise of the insect, ending with the words:

Even a creeping insect
Waits upon the great Lord
The form it will bear
O Yamato-land of the dragon fly!

And in honor of the dragon fly the place of the incident was called Akitano, or the moor of the dragon fly.—"A Japanese Miscellany."

A Stubborn Husband.

A most interesting phenomenon is the stubborn husband. He is not a bad man. He is contrary, and he has to be managed. He is usually married to a clever little woman, who is constantly devising schemes to accomplish the things which make their joint lives a success.

He has no suspicion of this. If he had he would be so mad he could not doubtly eat her. So all through life she goes on swinging a turban ahead of his nose to make him go the same as though he were a balky mule. She is a cheery little body, and she goes plump with every year, and she does her smiling behind the door or she chuckles in her sleeve when he is not by. The stubborn husband is as interesting as a bug.—London Standard.

The Artist and the Critic.

Sidney Cooper, the English artist, happening one day to visit the Royal academy, where some of his works were on exhibition, while a couple of critics were examining the pictures, strolled up to where they were standing. At that moment the younger of the two critics exclaimed, "Any machine could turn out sheep like that!" Mr. Cooper put his hand in his pocket, produced his card and, handing it to the newspaper man, said, with gravity, "If you will kindly send that machine to this address when completed, I'll send a check for \$1,000 to the institute for decayed journalists."

Sermons at All Prices.

"Brethren," said the visiting preacher, "I've got a eight dollar sermon, an' I've got a six dollar sermon, an' I've got a five dollar one an' a three dollar one, an' den I've got one I kin let you have for jes one dollar. Now, I want you fur to take up the collection right now, an' we'll see which one o' dese sermons you wants."—Exchange.

Not in the Agreement.

Daniel had been cast into the lion's den.

"My main objection," he said as he playfully tweaked a lion's mane, "is that I get so moving picture royal-ty."—Pitt.

AROUND THE FARM

Feeding the Work Horses.

Horses that are worked steadily are likely to have good appetites and good digestive powers, writes William Purdue in the American Cultivator. They must have them if they are to do their best. Such animals require a liberal feed, yet they must not be overfed. A good many farmers, with plenty of feed on hand, feed too much rather than too little. About two pounds of grain and hay per day for each 100 pounds of weight will keep a horse in good working condition, even when the work required is heavy. Thus twelve pounds of oats or this amount of oats and corn mixed and twelve pounds of good timothy hay will serve a 1,200 pound horse one day. When the work is light a less proportion will answer.

For a long time oats and timothy hay have been considered the horseman's standard ration. A ration composed of these two feeds has always been considered a safe one, which it is. Oats are the best all round grain for the work horse, yet through the corn belt, where corn is the principal crop, it is the principal grain fed to many horses and with quite satisfactory results. A goodly number of farmers, however, feed a ration composed of half corn and half oats and this is better than either all corn or all oats. At any rate, this gives the horses a variety of feeds, and I think that no mistake can be made in feeding such a ration. Some bran shorts, oatmeal, cottonseed meal, or gluten feed should be used to vary the ration. Horses greatly relish a variety of feed and will do better on a varied ration.

Clover Pasture For Pigs.

Pasture is not only the cheapest feed, but the best for brood sows and litter. The pigs need the exercise that a run on pasture gives, as well as the succulent feed that the pasture affords. Grain is high in price compared with that of a few years ago, and one must make use of the not only cheaper but better feeds that a good pasture affords. An acre of clover will make as much meat as an acre of corn where used judiciously and costs far less to grow.

"Pigs in clover" is an expression which now comes to mean something for nearly nothing. If you have a clover pasture for your pigs this summer just try sowing Dwarf Essex rape right on top of it and let the pigs tramp it in. It will come up just about the time the clover begins to get dry and tough and will make excellent late pasture. Later, if it gets too big, just run a mower over it and cut it back. Both it and the clover will come up again fresh and green in a few days.—Forest Henry in Northwestern Agriculturist.

The Farm Team.

From our experience and observation if we were selecting the farm team, we have decided that the medium sized horse, rather blocky in build, is best adapted to the general farm work. While others might be willing to differ with us, we feel that a few reasons why we would make this choice would not be out of place here.

We would choose the medium size and the blocky build because these animals are generally more active than those that are heavier in weight. They often walk faster, and when turning they do so with less danger to themselves, with greater ease and in less time than does the horse that is extra large. Then when used on soft ground they will often endure more, as they do not sink into the moist soil as much as the heavier animal.—American Cultivator.

Horses Need Exercise.

Horses require more exercise and will suffer more for lack of exercise if kept confined than any of the other farm animals. Every horse owner has noticed how when let out of the stable and turned into a pasture the horse that is in good health will run and caper around the field for a considerable time before beginning to eat. This clearly proves that the animal craves exercise. Other farm animals require some exercise, but none ever shows a desire to exercise so violently as the horse. So, no matter what the season, the horses should have plenty of exercise.

Weighting Hogs and Feed.

One farmer reports that he drives his fattening hogs over the scales once a week and also weighs the feed he has given them during this time. In this way he knows just what they are doing for him and whether they are making or losing money. If the former he knows whether they are doing their best, and if the latter he hunts for the cause. This doesn't take much time and does pay.—Kansas Farmer.

The Egg Producer.

The policy of annually disposing of the hens, especially the ones that have proved their worth, and keeping untried pullets is a poor one. If eggs are the object the hen that has "made good" as a layer should not be discarded until three or four years old. Often she may still be valuable when even older than this, but it will generally be found true that a hen's usefulness practically ends at the age of three years.

Keeps the Cream Cool.

When hauling cream see that a wet sack is thrown over the can. This will enable the cream to reach the station at a much lower temperature than would otherwise be possible.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Bush, Who Is Playing Sensationally For Detroit.



Shortstop Owen Bush of Detroit is the sensation of the American leagues this season. His fielding and timely batting are helping the Tigers to win many games. Bush is only twenty-one years of age and is the smartest man on the Tigers. In 1907 he was secured from the South Bend (Ind.) team by Detroit. In 1908 he helped Indianapolis to win the pennant, and that fall he joined Detroit in time to enable the Tigers to win the championship. His work in twenty games was a big factor in Detroit's success that year. In 1909 Bush played in 157 championship games and had a fielding average of 92. His record showed 505 put-outs, 537 assists and 71 errors, an average of a trifle more than six chances per game.

Pace Dan Patch Retired.

Dan Patch has been permanently retired from the racing and speed exhibition stage. M. W. Savage, his owner, has authority for the statement that Dan Patch will never again be asked to start in attempts to lower the world's records. He says that the greatest of all horses has done his share of work and that his life from this time on will be spent in enjoying a well earned rest, in watching other harness horses struggle to lower his record and in perpetuating his greatness through his get. While the champion will not be called upon to make any of the mighty efforts that have made him famous, he will still do some traveling and during the summer months and fall will be an attraction at a large number of fairs all over the United States.

Big Baseball War Brewing.

According to a rumor, a big baseball war is brewing between the National and American leagues, and it is scheduled to break at the end of the present season. It is said the National will break away from the American next fall and instead of the two working in harmony, there will be keen competition between them.

If this should come to pass it might furnish better and cheaper baseball, but it would not last and eventually would prove bad for the game. Wars of such a nature invariably fail, and some master hand gathers in all the profits.

National Athletic Meet.

In preparing for the A. A. U. national athletic championships, which will be held in New Orleans this year, a quarter mile cinder track is being constructed which is expected to be the equal of any in the country. It is being modeled after those at the Jamestown and St. Louis expositions. It will have 220 yards straight away for hurdles and the furlong dash. The inner field has football, gridiron and basket ball courts and several jumping and vaulting pits.

Homer Michigan's Track Captain.

Joe Homer of Grand Rapids is captain of the Michigan track team for next season, although he cannot be said to have been elected to the place. Homer and Ralph Craig of Detroit were conceded to be the men between whom lay the honor of the captaincy. The men were so popular that the others on the track team refused to vote and left it to Homer and Craig to decide who was to be captain. They left it to the toss of a coin, and Homer won. He is the intercollegiate champion shot putter.

Changing Teams Sometimes Helps.

Every time a veteran player changes from one team to another a club has to adopt an entirely new set of signals. Tim Murnane says that the continual switching of players from one team to another has been an education all around.