

A Plain Man's Wife

By FRANK FILSON

(Copyright, 1916, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Listen, George! What do you think of this? If the sale of a book is any fair criterion of its merit, then Mrs. Latham's latest production, 'The Sentinel of Lone Peak,' of which we have been sold as a first edition, must be of high order. Isn't that flattering, George?"

George Latham nodded. He looked admiringly at his pretty wife, whose brows were now contracted with a spasm of indignation.

"O, wake up, George!" she exclaimed. "Don't so drastically show George, it is impossible for you ever to get the most rudimentary instinct for literature?"

"I like your books, my dear," answered her husband.

"O, yes, because I've pointed out their qualities to you," said Nita Latham. "But if I hadn't, would you have known that they were any better than the common books one reads?"

"Yes, dear."

"You wouldn't, George. And that's what humiliates me so. People speak of you now as Mrs. Latham's husband. Why can't you do something, George?"

"I made ninety thousand dollars last year, my dear," said George Latham.

"Any fool can make money!" sniffed his wife, leaving the room.

George Latham knew that to be true. He had married Nita ten years before, when she was a poor girl, without any literary ideas, though she always had

won't raise 'em. Say, that husband of hers is miles too good for her, anyway."

Nita wanted to turn round and glare, but an insatiable curiosity held her silent and motionless.

"She's just a fake," said the fat man. "Do you know what her husband does? Buys all her books, by heck! Pays for their publication, has an enormous edition brought out, and hires the critics to write puff about them."

"Lord, I'd send her to the dishes with a flea in her ear!" said the other fat man. "How do you know?"

"Her publisher told me. Anyway, it's an open secret. Banks said he hesitated to bring out her latest book, 'The Sentinel of Lone Peak.' Said it was the worst rubbish he had ever read, and that to publish it meant the literary disgrace of his firm. He made George Latham come across stiffly, I hear. Made him put up the price of twenty thousand copies."

"Lord, ain't he a fool!" muttered the other. "What's that woman saying about influencing men? The only way to influence men is to feed the brute."

"Nita sat horrified in her seat. She glanced at Miss Tasseler, but that lady was leaning forward, intent upon Mildred Burns' speech, and had not heard a word of the dialogue behind them."

Nita felt a sense of disgust thrill her. So that was what the covert sarcasm of the criticism had meant. George had put up the money, and the publishing world was laughing at her!

George, staying at home, had effaced himself, to become the husband of a celebrity whom he himself had made!

The tears came into her eyes; and at that moment the real soul of Nita Latham was born.

She slipped out of her seat. "I'm going home," she whispered. "I don't feel well."

"She certainly is overpowering," answered Miss Tasseler.

Nita hurried home. As she neared the apartment house she realized, with a deeper pang, that she had never made George a home. This was not the sort of home she had contemplated when she walked out of the church beside him.

She opened the door and ran sobbing into the living room. She knelt beside her husband and put her arms round his neck. "George, my dear, I've found it all out," she whispered. "About your publishing the books."

George looked sheepish. "If I found out who told you, I'd wring his neck," he muttered. "Your stuff's too good for 'em, my dear, that's the trouble."

"No, George, it's about as rotten as—as I am," answered Nita, penitently. "It's you who are too good for me. Forgive me, my husband, and let me be a good wife to you."

"Why, Nita—?" he protested.

"We'll go away; we'll have our own real home, and—"

And George saw his dream suddenly show promise of realization.

ON PAY ROLL AS "MURPHY"

New Worker's Real Name Altogether Too Much for Baggage Master to Struggle With.

The day was hot when a small Pole came into a Jersey City baggage room and asked for a job. Not looking strong enough for heavy lifting, he was turned away without ceremony, and went down bawling his fate and the fact that he and his race were downtrodden and oppressed. Next morning a two-headed, round-faced, six-foot of the same nationality lumbered into the office, asking for trunks to handle, and was turned over to the baggage master.

Approaching this dignitary, he gave smiling information: "I wan' job here, you boss?"

"Yep. What's yer name?"

The big fellow smiled with confidence. "My name Pat Murphy."

The "boss," himself a red-headed son of Erin, leaned back and ejaculated: "Phwat?"

"My name Pat Murphy. Come from Ireland las' week. You hire?"

"Cut it!" snapped the other, angrily. "You'll stand more show o' landin' work if you give your name straight."

The big head was shaken, with a none-too-gracious grin. "My cousin come yesterday, give real name, not get job. Me, I wan' job, so my name Pat Murphy."

"Sure, you're husky enough. We'll say you got the job, all right. Now, let's have the name yer family an' friends know ye by, so's I can put it on the pay roll."

"Fiotr Salenawleski!" confessed the applicant.

"Fiotr—Howly powers! 'Tis at Pat Murphy we'll let it go! I sent you through there an' tell 'em I sent ye, Pat!"

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CATHEDRALS of PERU



CATHEDRAL OF LIMA

THE traveler in South America who studies the various features of the history of that continent, the life of colonial times and that which followed it as the national life of the separate countries, soon discovers that there is a well-defined line of demarcation between that time when the people borrowed their artistic inspiration from the traditional sources in Europe and that later time when local influences began to be felt and when the continent developed its own artistic sense that demanded some original expression. This statement applies to the industries that were first brought over from Europe across the Atlantic; it is true of the social life and of education in all the republics of the southern continent manifesting characteristics which are peculiarly their own; it is likewise true of municipal and governmental affairs, and finally in regard to the construction of their buildings, especially of the architectural ecclesiastical edifices of the diocesan capitals, says the French edition of the Bulletin of the Pan-American union. As an example of the colonial epoch in church architecture the cathedral of Lima offers a good illustration. That country has one archbishopric, that of Lima, eight dependent bishoprics, viz., Arequipa, Huancayo, Chachapoyas, Ayacucho, Puno, Trujillo, Cuzco, and Huancayo.

In connection with the name of Lima two characters will always be intimately associated with its historic memories; Pizarro, the intrepid conqueror, whose remains rest in the cathedral whose corner stone he laid, who founded the capital and gave it the name of La Ciudad de los Reyes (the city of the kings); and second a young girl who renounced a life of social ease and pleasure and became renowned for her piety, a woman which resulted in her canonization by Pope Clement IX in 1671 under the name of Saint Rosa of Lima, the patron saint of the capital city as well as of all Catholic South America.

It was Pizarro who laid the plans for the Imperial city, including the erection of a great metropolitan church. It was not finished and dedicated until 1540, and was at the request of Charles V of Spain that Pope Paul III raised the see of Lima to an archbishopric. As a consequence it was determined to rebuild the edifice, and the work was started under auspicious circumstances. Owing to various interruptions, changes of plans, and other delays the building was not finished until 1625. Not long after the consecration of the cathedral, by order of the Spanish viceroy, the mortal remains of the great conquistador were transferred to the edifice and now rest in a splendid sarcophagus in one of the chapels.

In 1746 an earthquake made a mass of ruins of the city of Lima, the cathedral being among the buildings seriously damaged. In 1758 it was finally completely restored. The building is of gray stone, and is the largest of the old Spanish ecclesiastical edifices of South America. The facade is 480 feet wide, the crowning feature of the building being its two massive square towers. The many columns and architectural decorations are for the most part Corinthian in style; it has five

naves, each consisting of nine arched vaults, the two aisles being formed of ten chapels. The choir and stalls are of cedar and mahogany and are ornamented with remarkably fine wood carving, while among the fragments of the church are to be found some excellent paintings, among them being a fine Murillo and one of Rembrandt's masterpieces.

Arequipa Cathedral is Old. Among the cathedrals of Peru that of Arequipa is one of the oldest and most interesting. The city was raised to a bishopric in 1537 and the construction of the cathedral was commenced in 1612. It was completed in due course, but in 1844 its interior was partially destroyed by fire, many of its rich treasures, paintings, and other possessions being lost. The rebuilding took 20 years, and four years after its restoration it again suffered some damage from the terrible earthquake of 1883. The structure faces the Plaza de Armas, its facade measuring 450 feet in length. It has three entrances and the building is supported by the Doric style, lending it a massive and splendid appearance. The interior is divided into three naves, separated by superb columns that support the great arches above with harmonious effect. The main altar is of marble, and the pulpit of beautifully carved wood.

Huancayo, capital of the department of the same name, was made an episcopal see in 1865. The once large population of the city has dwindled since the discovery of the famous copper mines at Cerro de Pasco until now there are perhaps about 8,000 left. The cathedral which fronts the plaza is chiefly remarkable for its solid construction, having stone arches and a high and pointed steeple. This is accounted for by the fact that severe earthquakes have never visited this immediate section.

Chachapoyas has been a bishopric since 1843. The cathedral is a simple one-story structure of brick, having two square towers to relieve the plainness of the facade. Ayacucho, a bishopric since 1860, has a cathedral of more pretentious architecture built of volcanic rock from the Picoa mountains.

Puno, raised to a bishopric in 1861, has a cathedral which is well constructed and quite ornate in architectural embellishment. The space of the facade between the two towers is highly ornamented and has a number of fine statues of saints placed in open niches as an unusual feature.

Trujillo's Two Large Towers. Trujillo, an episcopal see since 1577, has a large and substantial cathedral whose architectural features are two large towers with a cupola over the center of the building. Many fine paintings decorate the sacristy. The general plan of the building is similar to that of the cathedral of Lima.

Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, was made a bishopric as early as 1536. Construction of the cathedral was begun the same year, but for one reason and another the building was not completed until 90 years thereafter. It is in the style of the Spanish renaissance and was built of stone at a tremendous cost. The interior consists of three naves separated by stone pillars which support the high vaulted arches.

Promotion means increase of pay, and money to him spelled only disaster. He had been in two regiments of the line—he told me the names of both. He had fought in South Africa, but he had no medals to show. So we left him in the ranks—the best soldier and the bravest man in the whole company. He died very gallantly last October, during a bombing attack in the salient at Ypres. Nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it.

Looking Ahead. "What are you reading?" "Oh, just a few hot weather hints on how to keep cool," replied the fat man. "But summer is over now." "I know it. I'm checking off the suggestions I tried, so I won't waste any time trying them again next summer."

Not a Botanical Species. The artichoke, which originally came from Barbary, is not a botanical species, but a variety of the thistle, which grows spontaneously all along the African coast of the Mediterranean from Morocco to Palestine.

WOUNDS OF HORSES

First Aid Insures Minimum Loss of Service of Animal.

LIABLE TO MANY INJURIES

Air Kept From Wound Causes Pain to Pass Rapidly—Stop Flow of Blood by Several Methods—Use Antiseptic Fluids.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To be able to render "first aid" to a wounded horse, and to follow up with proper treatment, not only insures a minimum loss of service of the animal, but frequently saves its life. Horses are liable ordinarily to such wounds as cuts, lacerations, contusions, bruises, punctures and poisoned wounds. They also may be burned or scalded, incur a troublesome harness or saddle galls, or be afflicted with ulcers, abscesses, or fistulas.

An incised wound is a simple cut made with a sharp body, like a knife, producing merely a division of the tissues. The duller the body the more force is required, the more tissue destroyed, the greater the time required for healing. In a cut wound the edges are even and definite, while those of a lacerated wound are irregular and torn. Three conditions are present as a result of an incised wound: (1) Pain, (2) hemorrhage, (3) gaping of the wound. The first pain is due to the crushing and tearing of the nerve fibers. The secondary pain is usually due to the action of the air and is kept from the wound pain ceases soon after the lesion is produced. Bleeding may be from the arteries, veins, or capillaries. In the latter form of bleeding the blood oozes from the part in drops. Hemorrhage from the veins is dark red and issues in a steady stream without spurting. In arterial bleeding the blood is bright red and spurts with each heart beat. This latter variety of hemorrhage is the most dangerous, and should be stopped at once before attempting any further treatment. Bleeding from small veins and capillaries ceases in a short time spontaneously, while larger vessels, especially arteries, require some form of treatment to cause complete stoppage of the hemorrhage.

Stopping Hemorrhage.

Checking the flow of blood may be accomplished by several methods, such as compress bandages, torsion, hot iron and ligatures. The application of an iron at red heat will cause the immediate clotting of the blood in the vessels, and this clot is further supported by the production of a scab, or crust, over the portion seared. If the iron is at a white heat, the tissue is charred, which makes it brittle and the bleeding is liable to be renewed; if at a black heat, the tissue will stick to the iron and will pull away from the surface of the wound. Cold water and ice bags quickly stop capillary bleeding, while hot water is preferable in more excessive hemorrhages.

A solution of the chloride of iron placed on a wound alone or by means of cotton drenched in the liquid produces a rapid and hard clot. Tannic acid, alum, acetic acid, alcohol, and oil of turpentine are all more or less active in this respect. To check bleeding from large vessels compression may be adopted. When it is rapid and dangerous and from an artery, the fingers may be used for pressing between the wound and the heart (digital compression), but if from a vein, the pressure should be exerted on the other side of the wound. Tourniquet may also be used by passing a strap over the part and tightening after placing a pad over the hemorrhage. The rubber ligature has now replaced the tourniquet and is bound tightly around the limb to arrest the bleeding. Tampons, such as cotton, tow, or oakum, may be packed tightly in the wound and then sewed up. After remaining there for 24 or 48 hours they are removed.

Bleeding may sometimes be easily checked by passing a pin under the vessel and by taking a horsehair and forming a figure 8 by running it under and below the pin, thus causing pressure on the vessel. Torsion is the twisting of the blood vessel until the walls come together and form a bar, accomplished by the fingers, forceps, or by turning it several times, and then running the point into the tissue to keep it in a fixed position.

Ligation is another method for stopping a hemorrhage. The blood vessel should be seized with the artery forceps, a clean thread of silk passed round its end, and tied about one-half inch from its end. The silk should be sterilized by placing it in an antiseptic solution, so as not to impede the healing process or cause blood-poisoning or lockjaw, which often follows the ligation of a vein with unsterilized material. Sometimes it will be impossible to reach the bleeding vessel, so it is necessary to pass the ligature around a piece of tissue which includes the blood vessel. Ligation is the most useful method of arresting hemorrhages, since it disturbs healing least and gives the greatest security against secondary hemorrhage.

After the bleeding has been controlled and all foreign bodies removed from the wound, the gaping of the wound is made, if it is caused by the contraction of the muscles and elastic fibers, and its degree depends on the extent, direction and nature of the cut. This gaping will hinder the healing process so that it must be overcome by bringing the edges together by some sort of sutures or pins or by a bandage applied from below upward. As suture material, ordinary cotton thread is good, if well sterilized, as is also horsehair, catgut, silk and various kinds of wire. If the suture is made too tight, the subsequent swelling may cause the stitch to tear out. In order to make a firm suture, the depth of the stitch should be the same as the distance from the edge of the

wound. The deeper the suture the more tissue is embraced and the fewer the number of stitches required.

Process of Healing.

In those cases where perfect stoppage of bleeding, perfect joining of the edges of the wound, and perfect cleanliness are obtained, healing occurs rapidly, without the formation of granulations, pus or proud flesh, or what is termed in this manner wounds do not heal in this manner they will gap somewhat and become warm and painful. Healing then occurs by granulation or with suppuration, which is termed healing by second intention. The sides of the wound become covered with granulation tissue which may fill the wound and sometimes overlap the lips, forming a fungoid growth called proud flesh. Under favorable conditions the edges of the wound appear to grow together by the end of the first week, and the whole surface gradually becomes dry, and finally covered with pigmented skin, when the wound is healed.

All antiseptics are not equally destructive, and some germs are more susceptible to one antiseptic than another. The most important are (1) bichloride of mercury, which is to be preferred on horses. It becomes weakened in its action if placed in a wooden pail or on an oily or greasy surface. It is used in the strength of 1 part of bichloride to 1,000 to 5,000 parts of water, according to the delicacy of the tissue to which it is applied. (2) Carbolic acid in from 2 to 5 per cent solution is used on infected wounds and for cleaning instruments, dressings and sponges. It unites well with oil and is preferred to the bichloride on a greasy surface. A 5 per cent solution in oil is often used under the name of carbolic oil. (3) Aluminum acetate is an efficient and cheap antiseptic, and is composed of 1 part alum and 5 parts acetate of lead, mixed in 20 parts of water. (4) Boric acid is good, in a 2 to 4 per cent solution, to cleanse wounds and wash eyes. Compound creosol may be used in a 1 to 3 per cent solution in water. Iodoform acts as an anodyne, stimulates granulation and checks wound secretion. A very efficient and inexpensive powder is made by taking 5 parts of iodoform and 95 parts of sugar, making what is called iodoform sugar. Tannic acid is a useful drug in the treatment of wounds, as it arrests hemorrhage, checks secretion and favors the formation of a scab. A mixture of 1 part tannic acid and 3 parts iodoform is good in suppurating wounds. Iodol, white sugar, ground and roasted coffee and powdered charcoal are all used as protectives and absorbents on suppurating surfaces. More depends on the care and the method of application of the drug than on the drug itself.

On aseptic wounds use only those antiseptics that do not irritate the tissue. If care is used in the application of the antiseptic, corrosive sublimate or carbolic acid is to be recommended. In order to keep air from the wound and to absorb all wound secretions rapidly, a dressing should be applied. If the wound is aseptic, the dressing should be likewise, such as sterilized cotton gauze, oakum or tow. This dressing should be applied with uniform pressure at all times and secured by a bandage. Allow it to remain for a week or ten days if the wound is aseptic or if the dressing does not become loose or misplaced or become drenched with secretions from the wound, or if pain, fever or loss of appetite does not develop. The dressing should then be removed, the wound treated antiseptically, and a sterilized dressing applied.

Healing Under a Scab.

This often occurs in small superficial wounds that have been kept aseptic. In order that a scab may form, the wound must not gap, secrete freely or become infected with germs. The formation of scab is favored by astringents or styptics, such as tannic acid, iodoform and 5 per cent solution of zinc chloride. In case of fistulous withers, open joints or other large, hollow wounds that cannot be dressed, antiseptics may be obtained by warm-water irrigation, with or without an antiseptic fluid. It should continue day and night, and never be interrupted for more than eight hours, for the appetite does not develop. The dressing should then be removed, the wound treated antiseptically, and a sterilized dressing applied.

The following rules for the treatment of wounds should be followed:

- (1) See that the wound is clean, removing all foreign bodies. For this purpose, use a clean finger rather than a probe.
- (2) All hemorrhage should be arrested before closing the wound.
- (3) Antiseptics should only be used when it is suspected that the wound is infected.
- (4) When pus is present treat without closing the wound. This may be accomplished by drainage tubes, absorbent dressings or continuous irrigations.
- (5) Protect the wound against infection while healing.

TO FORCE ASPARAGUS PLANT

Hotbeds, Four Feet Wide, Are Made Use of by French Gardeners During Winter and Spring.

French market gardeners make use of hotbeds for the forcing of asparagus through much of the autumn, winter and early spring. It has developed into a large industry, with some of the gardeners, says a writer in Farm and Home, The frames used by the French market gardeners for hotbeds are only four feet wide. They are placed in a bed of fermenting manure, 12 to 20 inches deep, and are banked up to the level of the sash with more manure.

After the hotbed is made the excessive heat is allowed to subside and the asparagus roots are placed directly on the manure. They are not spread out as they would be in the open ground, but are packed as closely as possible in the frames, a mere sprinkling of soil being placed over the roots. Usually three or four-year-old roots are used. As many as five crops of roots follow each other during seasons in the same frame.

HOMEMADE COOKBOOK

CLEVER WOMAN UTILIZES BOX FOR PURPOSE

Under Proper Conditions It Can Work as Well as the Most Expensive One That Can Be Purchased.

Every one has now heard of the cookbooks and of the many things they make possible, and have been directions given as to making of one's own cook book. However, it remained for Mrs. Ida Blanch, a clever woman of Tulsa, to discover the way to turn a board box into a freedom of report in the New York Sun.

Take your strongest cardboard box, and make sure it is not even a crack. See that the joints are tight. These two conditions are absolutely essential. Fill with either cotton wool, sawdust, hay, well packed in and perforated. Make in the middle of this a hollow big enough to hold a scrolo, covering it up with a really the best. Put water in it to cook into your casseroles on the fire for from ten to fifteen minutes, according to the nature of your food, then put it in your where it will cook as in the most perfect fireless cooker. Mrs. Blanch says that you can leave it for hours without having to stir it, the flavor is retained, for it is not heated by the gas, but by the steam before putting into the box and keep them there for two or three hours in hot box, say, for dried chestnuts twenty minutes, and for two and one-half hours for corn. Mrs. Gossamer calculated even with the hardest food, a system saves you from 20 to 30 per cent of firing. Food keeps for hours in the box. The box is taken with Tulsa housewives hundreds of families are now using.

All fireless cookers on the market cost a lot of money. This one costs but a few cents.

Apple Batter Pudding.

Slice six or eight apples, not too ripe, in deep earthen dish. Barley with water. Cover and bake an hour. Then add this batter: One egg, salt, half cupful of milk, two spoonfuls, level baking powder, scant half teaspoonful soda, one spoonful cream tartar, one cupful. Use your judgment about flour, over apples and bake quickly. Sugar in the pudding. Sauce: One sugar, one tablespoonful flour, size of walnut, a little salt, one-half cupful boiling water. Then add sherry or vanilla and white of one egg.

Stuffed Halibut Steak.

Two one-inch-thick halibut steaks, six slices of thin salt pork, six of bread crumbs, one tablespoon of melted butter, one tablespoon of chopped parsley, one teaspoon of chopped onion and salt and pepper. Remove the bones from steaks, then wash and dry in a cloth. Lay one steak in a baking pan. Mix together the bread crumbs, parsley, onion, salt and pepper. Lay this dressing on top of the steak and over that put the other steak. Over the fish lay the pork. Bake for 40 minutes in a oven. Serve with a white sauce containing a little chopped parsley.