

RECIPE OF THE DAY

OBJECT LESSON FOR 1898.

The extraordinary shortage of food supplies in Europe, due to the failure of crops during the season of 1898, and the failure of crops during the season of 1898 in countries which compete with the United States, such as India, Argentine Republic and Australia, accounts for the enormous increase of our exports of wheat, flour, corn, and other food products during the eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 1. These exports have been large beyond all precedent and were looked for by those familiar with the situation. The following table shows the value of exports of wheat flour and corn since 1893, from which the volume of this year's business may be understood:

Year.	Wheat.	Flour.	Corn.
1893.	\$93,534,370	\$75,494,347	\$24,587,511
1894.	59,407,041	69,271,770	30,211,154
1895.	43,805,063	51,051,928	14,650,767
1896.	39,709,808	52,025,217	37,839,862
1897.	53,919,178	53,914,347	54,087,150
1898.	120,721,512	63,506,233	67,009,270

It must be remembered that while this table gives the exports for the entire twelve months of each preceding year, it gives them for only eleven months of the present fiscal year, which shows that we exported about \$100,000,000 more breadstuffs in eleven months of 1898 than we did the entire year of 1897, which was itself a year of phenomenally large exports. The wheat crop in India and Argentine Republic ripens in the winter. As the crop of 1896-7 was an almost entire failure in those countries, resulting in the great famine in India the latter part of the fiscal year of 1897 was naturally affected, resulting in a larger demand from this country. It is fortunate for us and the world at large that the Almighty blessed us with an abundant harvest and thus filled our granaries so that we could feed the world, otherwise the distress would have been great. It was also fortunate for the farmers of this country, however unfortunate it may have been to the poor of foreign countries, and the underpaid workmen of our own, that this interposition of Divine Providence came in time to alleviate, for the time being, the disastrous effects of the gold standard. Otherwise, with the low and continually depreciating prices, which prevailed during 1896 and the early months of 1897, the mind fails to conceive the condition which would have resulted. It is noticeable, however, that the advance in prices has been almost wholly confined to food products, and the increase in our exports have been confined to this class of the products of the farm. Thus it happens, as previously shown, that while our exports of cotton were in bulk somewhat larger, the amount of money received therefor was less than for the crop of the previous year. Of all products perhaps pig iron comes nearest being the barometer of the price of labor. It is almost wholly a product of labor. A fall, therefore, in the price of pig iron indicates to an almost dead certainty a lowering of the wages of those who produce it. Although the use of steel and other products of pig iron have been enormously extended the price of this, aside from food products the most important of human productions, has steadily declined. James M. Swank, editor of the Bulletin of Philadelphia, the organ of the American Iron and Steel Association, recognized as the best authority on everything pertaining to this product in the United States, says in the June 15 issue:

"By correspondence and by consulting quotations in the pig iron centers we have ascertained that an average price for our pig iron production was \$10.46 per ton in 1896, and \$9.85 in 1897."

This shows a loss of 61 cents per ton in the price. As there have been no improvements of value cheapening the process of producing pig iron during the year, this 61 cents a ton may be said to be taken from the price of labor. Thus while staple food products have advanced under the influence of the extraordinary foreign demand, the price of the other great staples have declined as a result of a still appreciating measure of values. We have always said that prosperity must begin at the farm, and when the farmer gets good prices for his products all classes share his good fortune with him. The small measure of prosperity the country has been enjoying during 1898 is due wholly to the advanced price of the products of the farm used as food. The farmer gets more money for his products this year, consequently he had money to spend after paying his fixed charges, with which to buy the products of other people's labor this industrial activity is stimulated. The gold standard advocates, ever ready to magnify the importance of the money lender, contended that national prosperity was dependent upon ability to borrow, and that while foreign and domestic money lenders were frightened by silver agitation prosperity would not come. All that was needed was to restore confidence to Shylock and all would be well. The object lesson in the experience of 1898 should, therefore, be a good one.

The Chicago Platform.

If the Democrats do not control the next Congress by an overwhelming majority it will be because of the inefficiency and timidity in leadership. The reaction certain to be forced by the radicalism of extreme plutocracy has already begun, and it is making itself

felt in an unmistakable way. What it means is illustrated in these comments on the proposed "Anglo-American" imperialism and on the bond deal adopted the other day by the Free Coinage Republicans of Kansas in their platform:

We believe this Government is capable of attending to its own affairs without the aid of any other nation on the earth.

We believe entangling alliances with foreign nations to be inimical to the best interests of this nation, and that the teachings of Washington, having proven so wise in the past, should be strictly observed in the future, and for this reason we are opposed to the suggested Anglo-American alliance. The Republican party having obtained an unnecessary bond issue in place of the bimetallicism it promised to secure, we demand that the administration proceed to prosecute the present war which it has so reluctantly undertaken. The pace set by Admiral Dewey suits us.

We believe that manhood, not money, should be the controlling factor in this nation, and that all corporate interest should be under strict Government control, and to this end we extend our cooperation to any party that honestly and fearlessly attempts to restore the affairs of the Government to the people.

In Kansas, in Nebraska, in South Dakota, and throughout the West generally plutocratic radicalism in the conduct of the war has broken down "Middle-of-the-Road" Populism on one hand and on the other has destroyed all possibility that the Democratic party can be controlled by the Palmer-Buckner bolters. Instead of changing the issues of the Chicago platform the bond dealers and imperialists at Washington are forcing the fullest co-operation among all the elements which united in full support of Bryan in the last campaign. Hanna, Morgan, Whitney, Gage, McKinley, and Rothschild are co-operating to force a more complete and effective union of all forces of opposition to plutocracy than seemed possible six months ago. The Chicago platform stands for the constitution and the laws, for justice, for liberty, for Americanism, for civilization. Its principles are about to receive an overwhelming vindication.

Can't Ignore Cubans.

If what is called President McKinley's plan were put into operation, it would nullify the purpose of war. The insurgents demand that the government be set up at the end of the war shall be their government. In this they are right. There are but two governments in Cuba. One is the Spanish, the other is that of the Cuban republic. And unless we are fighting for one or the other, we are intruders. The United States will have no right to ignore the present Cuban republic when the Spanish troops are driven out of Cuba. By the almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress two years ago, the Cuban republic was recognized. Both political parties in their platforms of 1896 expressed their sympathy for it in its struggle for independence.—Chicago Public.

Current Notes.

Not one among the New York bond buying bank syndicates has volunteered his services to the country.—Fresno Examiner.

There is no doubt of our ability to strike off Cuba's bonds; whether we can escape having bonds fastened upon ourselves is the problem.—Cleveland Recorder.

Why, in a republic, should an officer in the army receive any higher pay or any different food than that of the private soldier. There is a very decided difference at present, and it is an idea borrowed from the old monarchies.

Oregon went Republican by a big majority. They vote for the party that brings the high price for wheat. And wheat went down right after election. What a terrific lot of trouble the voting king has in fixing himself out with the good times.

Col. John Jacob Astor and the other Fifth avenue young men in the commissary department, have made a terrible failure in the apparently simple matter of getting decent food to the soldiers with unlimited money to do it with. But the officers are feeding on the fat of the land.

Oregon is a great wheat producing State, and Oregon recently gave the gold bugs a vote of confidence; but that was before the price of wheat dropped 50 per cent. How do the Oregon wheat raisers like the situation now? Perhaps no better than Oregon silver miners and the Southern cotton growers.

This is the first war attempted under the single standard and it is the first time war taxes have ever been levied, while at the same time the supply of money in circulation was reduced. The result, of course, is a lower price for farm products than would prevail if silver were coined and greenbacks issued to pay war expenses, thus expanding the volume of currency, instead of contracting it by a huge bond issue.

Every time one of these 13-inch guns sends its half-ton shell at the enemy it shoots away the value of a small farm. Some people are beginning to wonder if what we shall gain is worth the powder. We are willing to spend money in the cause of humanity and to extend and establish the principles of civil and religious liberty to an oppressed land, but if this war is prosecuted to acquire territory, to make jobs for prospective captain generals and to give bonds to the bond hungry, we hesitate.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Report Shows Decreased Acreage of Corn—Wheat Good.

The July grain crop report of the Department of Agriculture says:

Preliminary returns to the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture on the acreage of corn indicate a reduction of 3 per cent. from the area harvested last year. There is a decrease of 502,000 acres in Illinois, of 303,000 in Iowa, of 661,000 in Missouri, of 722,000 in Kansas, and of 482,000 in Nebraska.

The condition of winter wheat, \$3.7, is 5.1 points lower than last month, but is still 4.5 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and 4.3 points higher than the average for the last ten years. The principal State averages are as follows: Pennsylvania, 87; Maryland, 86; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 93; Ohio, 89; Michigan, 93; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 93; Missouri, 96; Kansas, 89, and California, 40. This is 3.8 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, is 6.2 above the average for the last ten years. The principal State averages are as follows: Minnesota, 91; South Dakota, 89; North Dakota, 92; Iowa, 97; Nebraska, 102; Washington, 102, and Oregon, 105.

The percentage of the wheat crop of 1897 reported as still on hand July 1, 1898, is 3.36.

The average condition of the oat crop, 92.8, is 5.2 points lower than last month, but is 5.3 points higher than at the corresponding date last year. The average condition of barley is 82.7, which is 2.3 points lower than last year. Winter rye is 93.8, as compared with 95 July 1, 1897. There is an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the acreage of Irish potatoes. There is a marked increase in the acreage of principal crops, all the States of principal production. The outlook for the apple crop is very encouraging. The wool report indicates the average weight per fleece as being 5.8 pounds, the same as last year.

TO EXTEND WEATHER BUREAU.

Efficiency of Its Service Will Soon Be Greatly Increased.

President McKinley has on his desk the draft of an order for making the greatest extension of the weather bureau service ever made in its history. The general deficiency bill carried an appropriation of \$75,000 to enable the President, in his discretion, to authorize the establishment of observing and reporting stations at various points on the Caribbean sea, but the compiling of the order has been withheld pending the conclusion of negotiations with the Governments interested for the right to locate observers and stations. These have mostly responded favorably, and in a few days the order is expected.

The scheme contemplates the location of stations on the island of Trinidad, at St. Kipps, Barranquilla, the islands of Curacao, Martinique, Hayti, the Barbadoes and San Domingo. There are already in operation stations at St. Thomas, Kingston, Jamaica and Havana. The latter has not been interrupted a single day since the trouble began. When the proposed belt of stations shall have been located and are in operation the entire coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea, the Windward and Leeward islands, and the passages adjoining will be covered by daily reports. The benefits resulting therefrom in the publication of storm notices will be to the commerce of all nations traversing those waters.

BAD OUTLOOK IN ALASKA.

Discouraging Reports Brought by Passengers from Klondike.

Nearly all the miners who arrived from the Klondike on the schooner Hattie I. Phillips say they left the country owing to ill health. W. F. Pinkham, a mining engineer of Boston, who was sent up to the Klondike on behalf of an Eastern syndicate, is confined to his room by a frost-bitten foot. The miners speak very bitterly of the way a few capitalists in Dawson attempted to corner the provision market and charge exorbitant prices for flour, beans, etc., but their scheme failed, as miners with more provisions than they needed sold their surplus stock to old residents at cost. The price of flour has now fallen from \$75 to \$8 a sack.

Gold dust is being sold in Dawson for \$15 an ounce. T. D. Watson, formerly of Portland, Ore., predicts hard times in Dawson. There is no credit system there, and without cash a man may starve.

DOLE TO BE ACTING GOVERNOR

Hawaiian Commission Sails for Honolulu Aug. 10.

It is stated that President Dole of Hawaii will be appointed acting governor of the islands when the United States assumes jurisdiction. Senator Cullom, chairman of the Hawaiian legislative commission, learned Wednesday that the first ship on which they could sail from San Francisco to Honolulu is the Alameda, booked for departure Aug. 10. Accommodations for the party were secured on her and the members were notified to be in readiness to leave on that date. Albert Berry, son of Representative Berry of Kentucky, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of annexation in the House, will be sergeant-at-arms of the commission.

CURRENT COMMENT

Morro Castle is no more.

Who said we did not have a first-class navy?

Spain's navy is mostly submarine, at present.

Two fleets gone and one going and the war barely started.

Add the Ladrone Islands to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

There is a widespread feeling that Spain doesn't know when she has had enough.

In ten years to come Fourth of July celebrations will have an added significance.

Whether it was Sampson or Schley, the fleet is destroyed, and that is what it came over here for.

It was a glorious Fourth, thanks to Shafter and Sampson, and the brave men in their commands.

If Spain doesn't treat for peace pretty soon, there will be nothing left of her with which to treat.

Among other things Spain is in need of a good cabinetmaker who understands designing and finishing.

Admiral Sampson seems to have made more breaches in his relations with Schley than in the ships of Cervera.

The Spanish board of strategy is now relieved of all further work in regard to plans for Cervera's fleet.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP

While McKinley expects that Spain will now ask terms of peace, he believes the best way to realize that expectation is to keep pounding. It is the purpose to call home all the boys at Santiago except the artillery as rapidly as possible, and give them a chance to rest and feed up and tell the folk about their fighting, while several regiments of immunes will be sent down to garrison that city during the summer and assist a military governor, who will probably be Gen. Shafter, to restore order and rebuild the town and revive business and agriculture in that province. Every possible encouragement will be offered the residents of eastern Cuba to recover their prosperity. Steamship communication with New York will be resumed at once, public improvements will be introduced and the owners of plantations will be afforded protection while they clear their fields and plant their crops. The iron mines will be in operation very shortly, because the ore is needed in Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago, and before the summer is ended eastern Cuba will be in a condition to illustrate what may be expected of the rest of the island when it is relieved from Spanish despotism.

The startling charges made by Mr. Hearst of the New York Journal about the murder of Spanish prisoners by the Cuban soldiers in front of Santiago are confirmed by officers who have reached Washington. They are reluctant to discuss the subject, and justify the barbarous act on the ground that the victims were not members of the regular Spanish force, but independent guerrillas, who had been guilty of the most infamous crime among soldiers, the slaughter of the wounded. Officers say the Cuban allies treat ordinary Spanish soldiers who have deserted or have been captured with great consideration, but for guerrillas and Spanish volunteers they have no mercy. The officers smile when Gen. Shafter's denial is referred to, and explain that he knows nothing whatever about the matter; that the capture of Spanish guerrillas is never reported, and that when one is found he is hustled into the Cuban lines as rapidly as possible.

Everybody you meet on the streets of Washington these days is either a school teacher or a soldier. The national association, which has been in session for ten days, brought 12,000 or 15,000 interesting young women who are professionally engaged in molding the minds of the coming generation, and they are indefatigable sightseers. The capitol, congressional library, the White House, the national museum, the Washington monument and other places of interest have swarmed with them. They monopolize the street cars, through the sidewalks and have made their visit here the source of both pleasure and profit. These young women do not hesitate to ask questions when they desire information, and their inquiries have been addressed to anybody they met upon the streets. The soldiers from Camp Alger have almost equaled the school teachers in number and come over by hundreds every day.

The officials of the internal revenue bureau believe the country will absorb more internal revenue stamps than postage stamps. The Postoffice Department prints about 3,000,000,000 of postage stamps a year, or an average of 10,000,000 a day. The requisitions for internal revenue stamps from the sixty-three collectors already filled amount to 500,000,000, which seem to have been instantly absorbed by the public, and they are now calling for more. The department is sending out about 15,000,000 a day.

It is proposed upon the arrival of the commissioners to hoist at Honolulu the identical flag that was hoisted down April 1, 1893, by Paramount Blount. This flag belonged to the cruiser Boston, then lying in port, and was taken possession of by Lieut. Lucian Young, one of her officers, who presented it to Minister Thurston. Mr. Thurston treasured it as a sacred thing and will deliver it to Admiral Miller to be restored to its former place at the top of the flagstaff on the Government palace.

There is not the slightest apprehension in administration circles concerning the attitude of Germany in the Philippines or elsewhere. On the contrary, there is a perfect understanding between the two Governments and the two admirals at Manila. While some of the German officers may show independence and perhaps impertinence, the Emperor and his ministers concede the position of the United States in the Philippine Islands and will not interfere in any measure with our plans.

It is said that no attempt will be made to tack Havana. Gen. Blanco will be allowed to contemplate his fortifications and study the art of war within his own lines without disturbance from our ships or soldiers. He is entirely cut off from communication with Madrid. One can imagine the unhappy and hopeless situation in which he is placed, with his supplies of food rapidly growing less and no prospects of rescue or re-enforcements.

The officials of the Treasury Department have assumed it was the intention of Congress that the corporations of the country instead of the public should pay the petty taxes imposed upon business transactions by the war revenue bill, and so far as they can control the matter this intention will be carried out.

Commodore Watson's missionary expedition will be hastened in order to furnish the Spaniards a practical example of war and emphasize the determination of Uncle Sam to have his own way. It is expected also that he will seize Ceuta, the Spanish outpost on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, and hold it as a base of supplies.

The Spanish Government can no longer communicate with its officers either in Cuba or the Philippine Islands without the consent of the United States.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Incandescent electric lights can be held at any height by a new support, in which the wire is wound on a spring drum which winds up the slack as soon as the light is lifted.

Dustless roads are made possible by a new material, composed of fine earthy or mineral matter charged with heavy oil, placed on the leveled bed of ordinary roads.

In a new Paris bicycle the front forks, instead of being connected to a single tube in the head, have three or more tubes fitted together, each one connected to a flat steel crown.

In a New England patent oil is vaporized and the gas used with an incandescent mantle for lighting purposes, the reservoir being suspended at the top of the lamp with a feed pipe, which extends in close proximity to the flame to transform the oil into gas.

A fire escape recently patented has a casing containing a shaft, on which a rope is wound, with brake straps to grip the ends of the shaft and a strap suspended below, in which the user sits in a convenient position to grasp the brake lever.

In a combined baby carriage and wheel chair the front section is hinged to the rear and can be dropped downward to allow the use of the vehicle as a wheel chair, the carriage having only one large pair of wheels and a small pair in front, to prevent it from tipping over.

Liquids can be safely transported and preserved by a new German invention consisting of a vessel to carry the liquid, with an elastic sack inside to be filled with air from an ice chamber located in the top of the can.

Bowling alleys are being fitted with electric fixtures to indicate the moving of the pins, an electric current being made through a plate in the bottom of each pin, with wires running to dials or bells near the players' end of the alley.



A new popular edition of Curtin's translation of "With Fire and Sword," embellished with illustrations and a map, has recently been issued.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to issue an important book upon Dante by Edmund G. Gardner, of Cambridge. It is entitled "Dante's Ten Heavens," and is confined to a study of the Paradise.

William Henry Johnson, the author of "The King's Henchman," is a native of South Carolina, and during the civil war was an officer of the First South Carolina Artillery, the original garrison of Fort Sumter, and took part in the defense of Fort Sumter and Morris Island.

"Quo Vadis" has been one of the most profitable books of the season. It is reported that even the translator, Mr. Curtin, has received \$25,000 as his share of the money derived from the sales of copies.

The National Library of Paris has just acquired probably the most valuable collection of Mexican antiquities in Europe. Sig. Boturini, a Senator of Milan, who fled to Spain as a political refugee in 1735, and subsequently found his way to the land of Montezuma, was the collector.

Mrs. Amelia Barr is engaged on a new novel, the background of which is the passage of the great reform bill. She has returned from a holiday at Old Point Comfort, Va., where "the privileges of the Officers' Club" were presented her by the officers of the garrison in Fortress Monroe, an honor never before conferred upon a woman.

Hamlin Garland, the American story-writer, is a staunch friend of the American Indians. For a few weeks each summer he lives among the Indians of the Northwest, enjoying the free life in the open air and gathering material for his fiction. Mr. Garland is on familiar terms with many of the chiefs and has received from them distinguished expressions of regard.

Richard Harding Davis is Scribner's Magazine's chief war contributor, being under agreement to write for no other magazine upon the subject. His first article, "The First Shot of the War," will appear in the July number, to be followed by "The First Bombardment" and a rapid succession of other articles, all to be written from his personal observation on the flagship and dispatch boats and later accompanying the land forces. The articles are to be illustrated by photographs. At the same time with these articles and his war correspondence Mr. Davis is accumulating carefully sifted material for a book to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons called "The War of '98, from First to Last."

E Pluribus Unum.

There is a building in Avenue B, New York, where various forms of religion are well represented. The basement is used as a playground for Episcopal Sunday school children, the first floor is the headquarters of a non-sectarian Young Women's Association, the second floor forms the office of the editor of a Congregational newspaper, the next floor is occupied by a Jewish synagogue and its rabbi, on the fourth floor is a Methodist meeting place, while the top floor is the home of the rector of the parish.

Women in India.

There are more women in British India (124,000,000) than there are men, women and children in Great Britain, France and Germany put together, with the populations of several minor European States cast in as well.

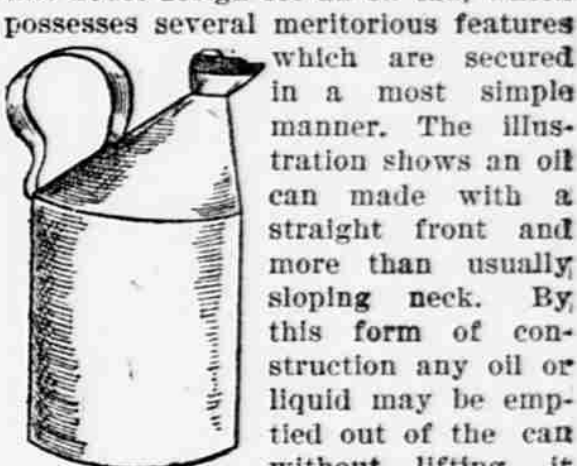


Eat More Honey.

There is no more delicate or wholesome a sweet in existence than the nectar of flowers, so skillfully gathered and stored by the honey bee, says F. H. Dow, in Farmers' Tribune. Its use ought to be more general. Indeed, honey should be used as commonly as butter. Children usually like honey and they should be allowed to use it freely. It is healthful and in all cases of colds, sore throat and the like it acts as a medicine. Whenever you purchase a cough mixture, honey is usually one of its principal ingredients. My two children have nearly always had all the honey they cared to use and I am confident it has been beneficial to them. On our table we consume large quantities of honey and I actually believe its free use is conducive to the family health.

Improved Oil Can.

Among the new domestic novelties is this novel design for an oil can, which possesses several meritorious features



which are secured in a most simple manner. The illustration shows an oil can made with a straight front and more than usually sloping neck. By this form of construction any oil or liquid may be emptied out of the can without lifting it from the floor or table, by simply tilting it over. Other advantages are that there is no gurgling when pouring out oil or other liquids, no spilling or wasting, while no funnels are required, as with ordinary cans. This can be emptied with half the ease of the old forms of oil cans.

To Preserve Eggs.

The advantages of waterglass over the lime mixtures commonly used is that the waterglass imparts no unpleasant or stale flavor to the eggs. The following instructions are given in reply to inquiries how to make the waterglass solution. Boil ten gallons of water to sterilize it, let it cool in covered vessels and add one gallon best waterglass, which is known to druggists as soluble silicate of soda. Mix well and pour into the vessel upon the eggs. If the eggs used were perfectly fresh they have been known to keep in good condition for nine months or more. When the eggs are boiled for use they must be pricked with a pin to prevent the shell from cracking.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Durable Whitewash.

Slake half a bushel of fresh lime with boiling water. Cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain through a fine sieve and add 7 pounds of salt previously dissolved in water, 3 pounds of rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in hot, one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting, 1 pound of clean glue prepared by soaking it well, then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture and stir well. Let stand for a few days. It must be put up quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace.—Orange Judd Farmer.

White Coconut Pie.

One cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one rounded tablespoonful of starch, two or three ounces grated coconut, three or four whites of eggs, small piece of butter, pinch of salt. Boil the milk alone. Mix the starch and sugar together dry and stir them in, then the butter and coconut. Set it away to get cold. Whip the whites (that were left from making Hollandaise) to a firm froth, and mix them with the pie mixture. Bake in thin crusts of puff paste. Makes two small pies.

Choosing Good Mutton.

There is no more nutritious and healthful meat than young, healthy mutton well cooked. Mutton, like all meat, is tough when first killed, and should be hung long enough to grow tender. Good mutton should have an abundance of firm, white fat, but not an overfat appearance. Sheep off of the great ranges have dark-colored meat like that of wild animals, while those which do less running have meat of a lighter color.—Woman's Home Companion.

Currant Meringue Pie.

Line two pans with a rich short crust, prick with a fork, and bake to a very light brown. When cool fill with the following, and bake in a very slow oven: Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add gradually one cupful granulated sugar and one pint of currants. Drop from a pastry bag if desired; the effect will be very pleasing.

Mint Sauce.

Heat a teacupful of vinegar boiling hot; put four tablespoonfuls of chopped green mint in a bowl, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour over them the hot vinegar. This sauce is better when made about an hour before using. Serve with roast lamb.

Honey Pop Corn Balls.

Slowly heat one cupful of strained honey, and boil until it will stiffen and crack when dropped in cold water. Pour it at once over one quart of freshly popped corn and shape into balls, greasing the hands with a little butter to prevent sticking.