

## VARIETY IN SALADS

DISH THAT LENDS ITSELF WELL TO EXPERIMENT.

Successful or Nonsuccessful, it is an Excellent Way of Using Up Odds and Ends of Meat to the Best Advantage.

Salads are such excellent things to try experiments on, because if they go wrong it's such a very cheap form of extravagance—just like a cake, in which one uses such quantities of eggs and butter. Housekeeping would be so dull if one tried no experiments at all, and you may be lucky in having an appreciative sort of family, who do not forget to say so when they like a new thing, and are quite good-tempered about it even when it doesn't turn out well. "Better luck next time."

Some families never seem to realize that no housekeeper can possibly be successful always, and that if they like variety they must sometimes be prepared to enjoy beefsteak pudding, even if when the time to eat it arrives it turns out to be a hash or a stew instead!

The great thing with a salad is to make it look pretty, and for this reason any bright-colored vegetable or fruit, such as carrot, tomato or beet-root, is especially valuable.

And it is such an excellent way of using up odds and ends of meat. Even a quite tiny bit of meat, if minced, well-flavored, mixed with a little thick sauce, placed in the center of a bed of lettuce or cold cooked vegetables, and served with a mayonnaise sauce, makes a quite presentable dish.

Or sometimes, instead of serving it like this, you can mince the meat, fill little molds with it, pour over each a little of the aspic jelly that one can now buy all ready for use in bottles, and turn out. These little molds of meat look so pretty arranged on a nice bed of salad, and as the aspic jelly costs only a quarter or so a bottle, and little is needed, it isn't a great extravagance.

But have you ever discovered what an improvement a few well-chopped capers, sprinkled over at the last minute, will sometimes prove to a salad? Try it next time you are experimenting and you will have a satisfactory recipe for a fruit salad dressing. If not, you may care to try this:

One gill of water, one gill of fruit juice (or syrup from tinned fruit), a quarter of a pound of lump sugar, juice of one lemon.

Boil the sugar, water and syrup together till when you take a tiny drop between the finger and thumb it draws out into a thread. Then let cool and add lemon juice. Pour over the fruit, and allow to stand an hour or two before serving. To this may be added any kind of flavoring that you fancy.

For ordinary lettuce salad use this: Half a level teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a level teaspoonful of black pepper, four tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar. The flavor of onion can be given by adding a very little grated onion.

Salt and pepper are well mixed together and oil and vinegar added, drop by drop, till all is mixed in. Some people like more vinegar and less oil.

**Spinach Molds.**  
One-half cup of chopped spinach, one cup of soup stock, heat together. Add one teaspoon of gelatin (mix your gelatin in a little water). Season with salt, pepper to suit taste. Set away to harden. Garnish with hard boiled eggs and lettuce leaves on a platter and serve with salad dressing. Salad dressing: Half cup vinegar, three eggs, one tablespoon of olive oil, one-fourth of a tablespoon of mustard, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, half tablespoon of salt. Stir well. Add one and a half cups of boiled cream. Place the saucepan in another of hot water, stirring until it thickens, and strain.

**Candied Cranberries.**  
Cranberries done in this way take the place of the more expensive cherries in cakes, confections or decorations. Take solid berries, use half as much sugar as berries and half as much water as sugar. Put berries in a porcelain dish, pour sugar on top and pour the water over that. Cook very slowly, just as they start to boil. Cover for a few minutes, but not long, or they will burst. Remove cover and cook slowly till tender. Remove from pan very carefully and spread on oiled plates till dry.

**Bancroft Hash.**  
Chip in small pieces three cupfuls of cold boiled potatoes (do not chop). Make one pint of cream or milk gravy, season with salt and pepper. Thicken this as for the table and stir in the potatoes, being careful not to break them; then turn into a buttered bake dish and lightly mix in 1½ cups of cooked corn beef, chopped fine; add two tablespoons of parsley, mix lightly. Put in the oven and bake for 20 minutes. Serve in the bake dish.

**To Wash Dough Pans.**  
When washing crocks or pans that cake or dough has been mixed in, they can be easily and speedily cleaned up by moistening all over inside and turned upside down in dish pan or on table for a few seconds to steam, when the sticky substance can be washed off, thus saving time and doing away with so much scraping and scouring.

**Griddle Cakes.**  
Three cups thick sour milk. Beat with it two and one-half teaspoons (level) of soda until it forms. One beaten egg, one-half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon molasses, flour enough for batter. I don't measure it, but about three cups, perhaps a little more. Mix at night and let stand until morning.

**Peanut Candy.**  
Two cups sugar, one-half cup water. Let it boil, then add one-quarter teaspoon cream tartar dissolved in a little cold water. Cook until it is brittle in water, then add butter the size of an English walnut. Cook a few minutes. Pour over the shelled nuts and spread in a buttered dish.

**Left Blooming Alone.**  
"If you only knew what to expect," sighed the hostess; "but you don't and can't. Last month I went out and bought flowers for my party. Then my friends all sent me flowers—roses, carnations, some orchids. This month I didn't buy myself flowers, expecting the same, and, my goodness! There wasn't a single blooming flower in the flat. Not a one of them sent even a bud."

**Said Uncle Silas.**  
When a woman goes downtown shopping she may not buy a blessed thing, but she'll allus come home with a fresh lot o' gossip to entertain the other wimmen of the neighborhood.—Los Angeles Express.

**Art.**  
Almost any millionaire would be willing to give up a large percentage of his fortune if he could tell the difference between a masterpiece and a revocably lost.

**Immense Capital Lost.**  
Capital formerly invested in build-ings at Messina is calculated at about \$16,000,000, at Reggio at \$10,000,000. The greatest portion of this is irrevocably lost.

**Young Hunters Lose Sleep.**  
merciful and told the young man that it was all a joke.  
Sending a young hunter on a cold, windy night to a tree on the edge of a pond a mile or so off and telling him to sit there during the night, as on such a night the deer, and perhaps moose, were sure to appear is another favorite scheme. Of course he is told that the rest of his companions are to be in other trees a few rods distant, but he is to be sure not to call, and if he did they would refuse to answer him. Then his companions go back to camp and sleep well and long while he sits all night in a tree.

**First Use of War Balloon.**  
At the battle of Fleuris, June 26, 1794, in the French revolutionary period, the balloon was for the first time used in the service of the army. The Austrians, stupefied, saw the captive airship Entreprenant above their heads at a height of 300 meters. This apparition greatly angered the Austrian, Gen. Cobourg, who cried out: "Is there anything these scoundrels will not invent?"

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# WITH THE DERELICT DESTROYERS

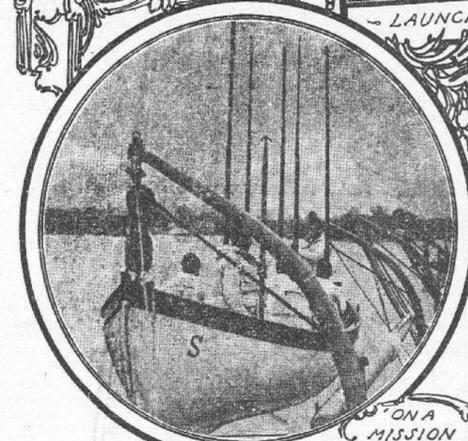
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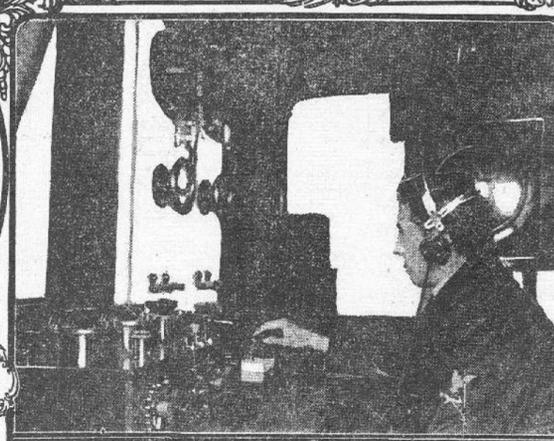


LAUNCHING A LIFE BOAT

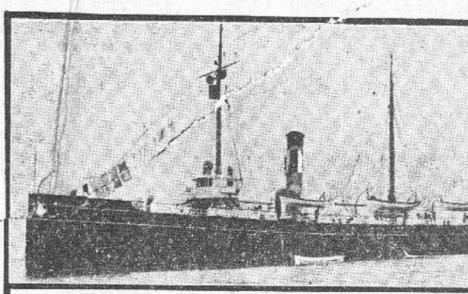
FIRE DRILL ON THE SENECA



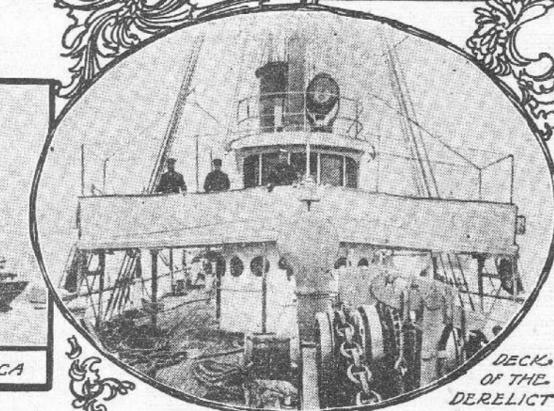
ON A MISSION OF MERCY



WIRELESS STATION ON U.S.S. SENECA



THE NEW DERELICT DESTROYER SENECA



DECK OF THE DERELICT DESTROYER

**T**HE ocean disaster which resulted in the loss of the steamship Republic, and the prominent part played in the rescue work by the United States steamship Seneca has served to focus public attention for the first time upon a magnificent new government vessel—perhaps the most novel and interesting craft flying the stars and stripes.

This newcomer, the Seneca by name, is officially designated a "derelict destroyer" and not only is she a novelty among American ocean-going craft, but is unique in the world, being the first and only vessel of the kind ever designed or constructed. The primary function of the Seneca is, of course, indicated by her title, "derelict destroyer," but the usefulness of the powerful vessel is by no means confined to the removal of derelicts, wrecks or other menaces to navigation, as was eloquently proven by the part she played in the relief of Republic.

Indeed her role is to be that of a missionary of relief at sea—affording succor not only to imperiled navigators but also to vessels in distress from one cause or another. The need of such a vessel as the Seneca has been keenly felt for years, the more so because with the increase in the commerce of the world there has been a proportionate increase in the number of derelicts sighted each year—those nearly submerged hulks that float hither and thither on the high seas and constitute a serious menace to modern navigation and one of the most difficult to avoid.

The agitation of shipping interests etc., for some definite plan of campaign against the deadly derelicts began many years ago and as long as eight years ago a crusade had taken definite form to the extent of almost unanimous advocacy of a derelict destroyer, such as is the cruiser which has recently gone into commission. However, like many another innovation, the project took form slowly and it was not until the Fifty-ninth congress that the national legislature made an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of the "gun-toting cruiser" which was recently completed at the great ship yard at Newport News, Va. It was eminently appropriate that this good angel of the high seas should be placed under the jurisdiction of the United States revenue cutter service for this branch of the treasury department has, during recent years, devoted an increasing amount of attention to the destruction of derelicts and relief work of all kinds at sea. Indeed, during the winter season, the various revenue cutters that can be assigned to the work form a regular cruising fleet, the ships of which continually traverse the highways of ocean commerce, prepared to offer aid as needed to vessels in distress. The regular revenue cutters have, on occasion, performed creditable work in the destruction of derelicts but they are none of them so well equipped, of course, for this unusual occupation as is the Seneca, and furthermore, the new "battleship of peace" has exceptional steaming radius—a most important consideration in derelict hunting—and will at all times carry sufficient coal, fresh water and other supplies to enable her to steam across the ocean if necessary.

The Seneca which has lately undertaken her ingenious patrol of the Atlantic ocean is a spar-deck vessel, 294 feet in length over all, and 34 feet beam, schooner rigged with two pole masts without gaffs. It is of course very important that this ever-ready relief ship shall be readily recognized at great distances by imperiled mariners or other in-

terested persons, and to that end effort has been made to render the ship thoroughly distinctive in appearance. The hull has been painted a dark green, with upper and lower sheer moldings light in color from stem to stern; the upper works and boats are white; and the spars and smokestack yellow, the latter having a black band at the top and red, white and blue vertical stripes to the lower guy band. As if this unusual color were not sufficient to arrest attention, the foremast carries a signal yard, from each arm of which is displayed a black spherical shape about three feet in diameter.

At night the Seneca displays a distinguishing signal in the form of two occulting truck lights, red on the foremast and white on the mainmast, with simultaneous 15-second flashes and 15-second intervals. Finally, a powerful wireless telegraph outfit enables communication

at all times with other ships and with shore stations.

As tools of her trade the Seneca carries an equipment the like of which was never heretofore to be found on any one vessel. Foremost among these aids are a varied assortment of explosives in various forms, for use in blowing up derelicts. The capacious magazine in the hold of the Seneca can accommodate sufficient dynamite and gun cotton to blow up a whole fleet of ships, but it is intended, of course, to use this destructive energy only in the interest of humanity. For most of her derelict destroying operations the Seneca will make use of the standard United States navy mine and the appliances provided include all the necessary electric cables, etc., for exploding these mines.

Complete as are the facilities of the Seneca for visiting

of its menaces, once the rescuer Seneca has steamed alongside in response to an alarm sounded by wireless telegraph. This new friend in need to the world's shipping carries eight officers and a crew of 65 men. She is in command of Capt. William E. Reynolds, a veteran of the revenue cutter service and unquestionably one of the ablest and most conscientious officers who has ever worn Uncle Sam's uniform in any service. The Seneca has her permanent station at Tompkinsville, N. Y., and her cruising district will comprise all that portion of the North Atlantic ocean between Portland, Me., on the north and Charleston, S. C., on the south. Of course the vessel will go beyond these limits of occasion demands, but the Gulf stream carries practically all derelicts within this radius.

## Comforts of a Snow House

The experience of those who tent in the arctic during the colder winter months is to be summarized about as follows:

When the tent has been pitched the temperature within it is some 15 or 20 degrees higher than outside, or 30 degrees below if it is 50 below in the open; one is damp and warm from the strenuous exercise of the day, but soon becomes cold, and shivers; one crawls into his sleeping bag and makes entries in the diary clumsily with one's mittens on; the heat from one's body forms hoar frost on everything in the tent, and congeals in the sleeping bag, so that it becomes stiff and heavy with ice during the day's travel, when it freezes, and soaking wet when one gets into it at night and thaws it out; this in turn wets one's clothing, and the trousers and coat freeze stiff as sole leather when one breaks camp in the morning; the 24 hours are a round of wretchedness, and the ice-crusted tent and icy sleeping bags become a heavy load for the sled.

When one follows Eskimo methods the conditions are markedly different. On any treeless open (unless it be perhaps during the first month of winter) an area of compactly drifted snow is easily found; the snow knives of bone and iron, according to circumstances, are brought out and the surface of the drift is divided into blocks of domino shape, say 14 by 30 inches and 4 inches thick; these are then placed on edge and end to end in a circle the size of the desired ground

area of the dome-shaped hut; then, on the principles of architecture that apply to domes, whether made of stone or snow, the bestive house is completed. Two men can in an hour build a house large enough for eight to sleep in. When the house is completed a doorway is cut in its side near the ground, skins are spread over the floor, one brushes himself as clear of snow as possible and crawls inside. The oil lamps are then lit, and the house is soon brought to a temperature considerably above the freezing point; for snow is one of the best-known nonconductors of heat, and the intense cold of the outside penetrates the walls only to a very slight degree. But when the house gets warm the inner side of the snow dome begins to thaw, and the water formed is sucked into the snow, blotter fashion; when this water penetrates far enough into the snow to meet the cold from the outside it freezes, and your snow house is turned into an ice dome so strong that a polar bear can crawl over it without danger of breaking through.

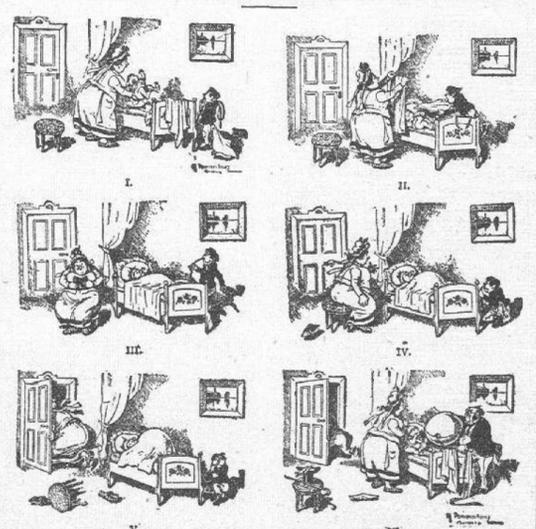
When once inside the house the Eskimos strip naked to the waist and hang their clothes to dry on pegs in the wall. On some journeys we had sheet-iron stoves (procured from whalers in former years), which we installed in the snow houses, and in which we built roaring fires.

One is well placed to take comfort in the ingenuity of man overcoming a harsh environment when, sitting snug, warm and lightly clad, one listens to an arctic blizzard whining

helplessly over the ice vault that two hours before was an oval snow bank. I longed for a dressing gown and slippers, but one cannot burden his sled with such luxuries. There was no cold to make the hands numb in writing the diary, no frost to congeal on the bedclothing and make them wet, none of the night's discomforts and

the morrow's forebodings that have been the stock in trade of the makers of arctic books. And when we broke camp in the morning we did not burden the sled with an ice-stiffened 100-pound tent, but stuck in our belt the ten-ounce snow knife, our potential roof for the coming night.—Harper's Magazine.

THE BABY, THE LITTLE BROTHE R AND THE BIG FOOTBALL.



## FRENCH DWELLERS IN CAVES

Two Million Modern Troglodytes, Mostly Peasants, in the Republic.

"There are no fewer than 2,000,000 cave dwellers in France," writes a traveler. "Whether you travel north, south, east or west, you will find these curious imitations of the homes of primitive man. They stretch for fully 10 miles along the valley of the Loire, from Blois to Saumur, and as the

train proceeds you can catch a glimpse from time to time of their picturesque entrances, surrounded by flowers and verdure. As likely as not you will see the inhabitants standing or sitting in front of their mysterious looking caverns, and unless you have learned the contrary, you will be inclined to imagine that they possess some of the characteristics of the troglodytes of old, and that their homes are mere

dens. Not so, as you will find out visiting them.

"They are nearly all well-to-do peasants, owners perhaps of some of the vineyards that deck the slopes on all sides, and their habitations are, as a rule, both healthy and comfortably furnished. These singular houses are remarkably cool in summer, without being in the least damp, while in winter they can be warmed much more easily and better than ordinary apartments. The health of the modern troglodyte is, as a rule, excellent, and

it is not uncommon to find centenarians among them. This, however, is by no means surprising when we consider that their homes are not only healthful to live in, but are also comfortably furnished and fitted up.

"In the majority of cases, these rock houses were not excavated for the special purpose of being inhabited, but with the object of obtaining stone for the building of houses. At Roche-carbon there is a rock dwelling carved out of a single block of stone, and the ingenious owner, in addition to

making a two-story villa therefrom, has provided himself with a roof garden, from which a fine view of the valley can be obtained. A similar house exists at Bourre, in which locality the disused quarries are said to date from the days of the Romans."

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