HOUSEHOLD

CARE OF REFRIGERATOR.

To keep a refrigerator in a good condition, it is necessary to clean it thoroughly once a week, and to give it a little cleaning each day. The first essential to daily care is in regard to keeping of food in the refrigerator. This should not be kept until it is spoiled. Care must also be taken in keeping the food chambers dry and clean. When anything is spilled on the shelves, take care that it is wiped up thoroughly and immediately. In country towns, where there is no sewage system, the refrigerator empties into a pan. This should be emptied every day, or oftener if need be.

The weekly care should be done much more thoroughly. First, the ice and all of the food should be removed. Then all the shelves should be taken out and washed with hot water and soap, then scalded. The inside of the refrigerator should be thoroughly cleaned in the grooves and corners with a brush or skewer and a scouring powder. It should then be dried very carefully. Finally, the waste pipe should be cleaned with a cloth on a rod or a wire and a solution of potash or soda poured down the pipe. If possible, the refrigerator should be left open for an hour or two.

If the water pipe of the refrigerator does not empty into a pan, it should empty into the open end of a perfectly properly trapped drain pipe. The pipe should never be connected to the drain pipes of the house unless there is a good trap to prevent odors and foul air from entering the ice box.

Food may be preserved for quite a long period in the ice closet, although it is sure in the end to undergo certain forms of putrefaction. Meat kept in the refrigerator will, in the course of time, undergo a type of decay due to the micro-organisms favored by a low temperature.

Always keep all food covered in the ice box, particularly milk, as it absorbs other odors quickly. Butter is also very susceptible to odors, and eggs have been known to absorb odors from onions and other strong vegetables placed near them. For this reason, it is a wise plan never to put strong vegetables, such as onions, turnips, cabbage or parsnips in the ice box. Fish should never be kept in the refrigerator under any circumstances, as it is impossible to rid the chest of the "fishy" odor for weeks.

The efficiency of the refrigerator depends upon its temperature. The larger the amount of ice the lower the temperature, and therefore the greater the efficiency. If the amount of ice is very small, there will be such a high temperature that the food will spoil readily, so it is advisable to buy as large a piece as possible, and to always keep the supply sufficient to insure a low temperature. If paper is wrapped about the ice when it is put in the refrigerator it will not melt so readily. If the ice melts low before the iceman calls, open the doors of the chest and keep them open until the fresh supply of ice is put in.

CHOICE RECIPES.

Potato Rolls.—Tasty rolls are made with mashed potato for a basis. Press two cupfuls of the mashed potato through a sieve, and add two eggs, half a cupful of lard, a compressed yeast cake, dissolved in a cupful of tepid water and a tablespoonful of sugar. Make a thin sponge of this, and, when light, make into a soft dough. Let it rise again, roll out thin and cut into cakes. Put the rolls into pans, but do not let them touch. Let them raise again for about half an hour. Bake for twenty or twenty-five minutes. A cupful of liquid yeast may be substituted for the yeast cake, but no liquid is used aside from the yeast or yeast cake dissolved in the water.

Aunt Jenny's Johnny Cake. — A cupful of sweet milk, a cupful and a half of buttermilk; a teaspoonful each of salt and of soda—the latter sifted three times in a cupful of meal; one tablespoonful of melted butter. Enough meal to enable you to roll the dough into a sheet half an inch thick. Begin with two cupfuls and add at discretion. Knead the dough briskly before rolling it out. Have ready a clean, sweet board of oak, hickory, or hemlock (never of resinous wood), buttered and heated. Set before the red coals under the grate at an angle that will not let the cake slip down, and prop it in place. Spread the dough upon it, patting it gently to make the surface even, and bake. As soon as it is hard enough to keep its place, set the board upright. Begin then to baste it with butter, lightly going all over the sheet. Do this three times. The cake should be nicely browned and crisped. Cut with a sharp knife, held perpendicularly, into squares.

Caramel Cake.—To make a caramel cake which will be found delicious, take half a cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, half a cupful of flour, two and three-quarter cupful of flour, two and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, three-quarters cupful of walnut meat broken in pieces. Mix the ingredients in the order given. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Cover with caramel frosting, which is made as follows: Boil together one and one-fourth cupful of brown sugar, one-third cupful of water and one-fourth cupful of white sugar until it strings. Pour this gradually, while beating constantly, on the beaten whites of two eggs, and continue beating until mixture is nearly cool. Set the pan containing the mixture in a pan of boiling water and cook over the range, stirring continually until it becomes granular around the edge of the pan. Remove from the pan of hot water and heat until the mixture will hold its shape. Add one-fourth cupful of English walnut meats, broken in pieces.

HINTS FOR CARVERS.

Cut ham and beef in thin slices. Pork, veal and mutton are cut a little thicker.

A sirloin of beef, extra thick, should be cut in thin slices. Loosen the slices from the bone with the point of the knife. Carve first the upper portion, then the undercut.

A roast of beef should be sliced toward the ribs.

Score a loin of pork before cooking, as the skin is too crisp or tough to carve at the table. If the scorings are too far apart, lift the crackling or skin aside to cut into thinner slices. Always cut at right angles to the bone, across the grain of the meat.

In carving a chicken first cut off the legs and wings, then the breast. Cut each side of the breast across in two pieces. The leg is cut into two pieces at the joint.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Stains on the hands can be removed with salts of lemon. Pumice stone is most effectual when the hands have become marked with ink.

If you would securely seal an envelope use a little white of egg. An envelope fastened thus cannot be opened without tearing, even if it is steamed.

To keep flatirons clean and smooth rub them first with a piece of wax tied in a cloth, and afterwards scour them on a paper or cloth strewn with coarse salt.

When the hand is injured by burning, or in any other manner, the finger rings should at once be removed, as serious results may ensue if the hand should swell.

If one fears a draught from the open window in the bedroom, have the opening at the top covered with a strip of muslin and keep the window open the year round.

To keep windows clean and clear for weeks, smear glycerine all over and polish lightly, but thoroughly, with a perfectly dry cloth, after cleaning well in the ordinary manner.

If new cake-tins are put on top of the stove until they have a bluish color, but not until they become burned, cake will not stick to them during the baking, as it usually does to new tins.

A serviceable addition to the invalid's work basket is a horseshoe magnet fastened to a ribbon or tape of sufficient length that it can be dropped to the floor to pick up scissors or needles.

When the skin begins to show murkiness and eruptions try a diet of fruit and vegetables for two weeks and the improvement will be so market that you will continue it for a month, if not permanently.

HENS THAT REASON.

Experiments Show That They Have Memories.

If the average man were asked if hens had any memory, he would probably say "No," but he would be wrong, according to the experiments of two German scientists. The plan they adopted was to gum twenty grains of rice on a piece of cardboard, and between them to place ten grains of loose corn. At first the hens, of course, pecked at both rice and corn, but soon they learned to leave the rice alone, thus very clearly showing that they remembered the rice was stuck down. A very remarkable point about the experiment was that the longer the time between the trials the better was the hens' memory. When the experiments were made consecutively it took them six times to learn that the rice was not worth touching, but when the experiments were made at intervals of an hour they learned the lesson at the third try. It may be gathered that they showed not only that they had memories, but that they thought the matter over in the intervals.

A GOOD ONE.

Some things are better as private property. Others ought to be shared. In daily life Robert Louis Stevenson's rule of distribution is a good one—"Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage with others." Those who follow this rule always become leaders in the end by sheer force of character growth.

THE RESCUED WAIFS OF THE TITANIC

Photograph of the two little Titanic waifs, known as Louis and Lolo, who are being taken care of by Miss Margaret Hayes, another Titanic survivor. The little children are dressed in their little pajamas, just preparatory to going to bed. The little fellow standing up, who can only say that his name is Louis, says his little prayers in French before going to bed. An effort is now being made by Miss Hayes to discover the relatives of these two little waifs.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 12.

Lesson VI.—The law of love, Luke 6. 27-38; Rom. 13. 8-10. Golden Text, Rom. 13. 9.

LUKE 6. 27-38.

Verse 27. But I say unto you—Luke makes it appear that the words of our first lesson passage belong chronologically with the pronouncement of blessings and woes which immediately precede, and which was part of our lest lesson. It would be quite natural for Jesus to have spoken the words which follow in connection with the beautitudes, as the connection in thought between the two is very intimate.

Love your enemies—Jesus lifts into greater prominence the note of mercifulness and good will toward all men already evident in the law of the Old Testament at its best. Examples from the Old Testament are Exod. 23. 4, "If thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back to him again"; and Prov. 25. 21, "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; And if he be thirsty, give him water to drink." The necessity for this emphasis arose from the fact that the strict Phariseeism since the days of the exile had laid almost fanatical stress upon precisely the opposite sentiments also taken from certain Old Testament passages, such as, "Thou shalt hate thine enemy" (Deut. 7. 2). According to Matthew's account, Matt. 5. 21-48, Jesus brought out clearly the contrast between those principles which the Pharisees were emphasizing and those which he desired should be considered fundamental in the fellowship of the kingdom which he was proclaiming.

28. Bless them that curse you—Maledictions as well as benedictions were among the Jews a part of the daily conversation, even of good people. Popular Jewish sympathy did not extend beyond racial boundaries.

29. Offer also the other—Jesus is announcing a general principle of non-resistance to evil, and is emphasizing his principle by the use of a striking paradox. That this is not to be taken literally under all circumstances is clearly shown by the fact that Jesus himself, while true to the spirit of his utterance, in the last great crisis of his life did not apply it literally in every situation. To the court officer who at the time of his trial smote him he speaks the word of challenge, "Why smitest thou me?"

30. Give to every one that asketh—Be generous and willing to share your substance with the needy.

31. Do ye also to them likewise—Make it a rule of life in all important actions involving the welfare of others to be guided as much by the effect of your action upon them as by its effect upon yourself. In the golden rule enunciated by Jesus we have the seed kernel which, under the influence of his example, has developed into the Christian principle of altruism.

32-34. In these verses Jesus lays down the broad general principle that among his followers the standard of daily life and action must rise above the level of popular habit, custom, and law which prevail in the world. If no one ever lived in advance of popular standards popular standards themselves would never advance.

35. Love—In our interpretation of this entire passage it is important to remember that there are two Greek words which in the New Testament are both translated by the one English word, love. One of these words signifies a deep personal regard, based on emotion. Such is the love of intimate friendship. The other word signifies simply to have regard for, to wish well; and it is the latter word which Jesus uses throughout in our lesson passage. Even the teachings of Jesus do not require that we shall love all people alike or that we shall bestow upon strangers the intimate affection that we give to those who are near and dear to us. But his teaching does require that to all men, whatever their condition, we shall give that regard which is evidenced by an active interest in their well-being. Even an enemy it is possible to love in this sense of the word.

Sons of the Most High—The kinship will be that of the spirit.

37. Judge not—Be not censorious or ready hastily to condemn.

38. Good measure—The metaphor of this verse is taken from the corn dealing in the market place, where it is not unusual to see the entire process of pressing down shaking together, and pouring full to overflowing the measure used in the transaction.

ROMANS 13. 8-10.

Verse 8. Owe no man anything—The apostle has been speaking of special obligations to the state. He now passes from a special to a universal moral relation. Christians are to pay all they owe; but the debt of universal good will toward men it is impossible ever fully to discharge. Such good will, therefore, remains the permanent obligation of every disciple.

10. The fulfilment of the law — The universal purpose of law is to protect people in their rights. Whenever a deep and abiding regard for the rights and welfare of others takes possession of the heart, a person is thereby placed upon a level higher than the law itself, being prompted by the motive from which the law springs. It is an advantage in studying the teachings of Jesus from the gospel records to turn, as we have done in this lesson, to the interpretation of that teaching as found in the writings of the great apostle to the Gentiles.

TITANIC A FLOATING PALACE

SOME DETAILS OF THE ILL-FATED MONSTER STEAMER.

New Names Had to be Coined for the Twelve Decks of the Vessel.

All that wealth and modern workmanship could produce was embodied in the ill-fated Titanic, the largest vessel ever built, a veritable floating palace, over four city blocks in length.

This 46,000-ton monster narrowly escaped serious mishap at the very start of her maiden voyage. As she swept from her berth at Southampton there was a roar as from a broadside of big guns, caused by the suction created by her huge propellers. So great was the suction of water that the seven huge hawsers which moored the American liner New York snapped like pipe stems and the New York drifted helplessly, stern first, toward the Titanic.

The Titanic reversed her engines in time, and tugs rushed to the aid of the New York. Thus a bad smash-up was averted.

It has been estimated that the Titantic cost $10,000,000 before she was finally put in commission. Though 882½ feet long, 92½ feet wide and 94 feet deep, with accommodations for a crew of 860 and capable of carrying 3,500 passengers, she was built with as much care as is put into the finest chronometers.

The Titanic's tonnage, when she finally took the water, was nearly one thousand tons greater than that of the Olympic, designed as her sister ship. Though the keels of the two monsters were laid at about the same time, work on the Titanic was delayed for a year, so that any imperfection in the appointments of the Olypmic, however slight, might be corrected in this newest and greatest of ocean palaces. Her length and breadth also exceeded those of the older vessel.

NEW NAMES FOR DECKS.

New names had to be coined to apply to the twelve decks of the vessel, nine of which were connected with electric elevators, in addition to many wide stairways. More than two thousand ports and windows brought the light of day into the interior of the monster. Through any of the funnels two of the largest of modern passenger trains might have raced abreast. Each link of the anchor chain added 175 pounds to the weight of the ship.

She has been compared to a modern hotel. She was really a city in minature, with a gymnasium, tennis and squash courts, a theatre, ballroom, sports deck, Turkish and electric baths, swimming pool, palm gardens, card, music and smoking rooms, while atop, on the twelfth deck, was a golf course, somewhat reduced in size.

The Titanic had more restaurants and dining-rooms than her sister ship, the Olympic, with a grill and English chop-house to boot. Her hospital was fitted with an operating table, and there was a sun room for passengers not in good health.

A PRIVATE PROMENADE.

One of the many unusual features of the Titanic, lacking even in her sister ship, was the private promenade which adjoined the main restaurant on the starboard side. On to this deck opened a reception room, where diners might congregate before going to their meals and hosts might meet the guests whom they had invited to sit with them at dinner. Banks of real flowers concealed the arbors in the palm garden.

Two of the suites cost $4,350 each for a single trip. These apartments consisted of sitting rooms, sleeping chambers, baths and wardrobes, with a garden in front, and a private promenade extending the whole length of the suite—some fifty feet—with its own private sea rail.

The occupants of either these suites could have the same privacy that an owner of a private yacht could command, with his own deck, and the added comforts that the leviathan afforded.

There were less pretentious suites, with sitting rooms in some of them as large as fifteen feet square.

Each stateroom on the vessel had its own private bathroom, supplying fresh and sea water, both hot and cold. A servants' hall was provided for the valets and other servants of the passengers. In these quarters servants, when not in attendance on their employers, were expected to remain.

Like her sister ship, the Olympic, the Titanic had four funnels. From the top of the funnels to her keel measured 175 feet. She made an average speed of twenty-one knots on her trial trip.

THREE MILLION RIVETS.

In building her more than three million rivets were used to hold together the massive plates. The plates in the Titanic's bottom weighed four and one-quarter tons each and were 36 feet long. Her rudder weighed 100 tons, and the boss arm 45 tons forward and 73½ tons aft. Her fifteen watertight compartments could be closed simultaneously by the throwing of a lever on the bridge, and her builders had declared these rendered the ship unsinkable.

The launching of the Titanic on May 31, 1911, was considered an event of international importance. Among the prominent people who were present on that day were J. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Pirrie, Chairman of the Harland & Wolff Company, and J. Bruce Ismay, Chairman of the International Mercantile Marine.

The construction of the vessel was supervised by Alexander M. Carlisle, general manager of the Belfast shipbuilding concern. Mr. Carlisle accompanied the Olympic to this country on her maiden voyage and was most enthusiastic over the behavior of the big ship. He expressed himself as satisfied that the size of the ocean liners was limited only by the harbor accommodation they could find and the price the public was willing to pay. Big vessels, he declared, answered the helm even more easily than smaller ones.

A list of her specifications follows:

Registered tonnage, 45,000.
Displacement, 66,000.
Length over all, 882 feet 6 inches.
Breadth over all, 92 feet 6 inches.
Breadth over boat deck, 94 feet.
Height from keel to top deck, 105 feet 7 inches.
Height of funnels above casing, 72 feet.
Height of funnels above boat deck, 81 feet 6 inches.
Distance from top of funnel to keel, 175 feet.
Number of steel decks, 11.
Number of water-tight bulkheads, 30.
Engines — Combination turbine and reciprocating.
Anchors, each 15½ tons.
Anchor cable links, each 175 pounds.
Rudder, 100 tons.
Weight of rivets used (3,000,000), 1,200 tons.
Wing propellers, 38 tons.
Centre propeller, 22 tons.
Sidelights in each ship, 2,200.
Crew carried, 830.
Passenger capacity, 3,500.

A LARGER ONE STILL.

The Hamburg-American Line is now building a ship, the Imperator, that will be 5,000 tons larger than the Titanic, and the North German Lloyd is planning for a still larger vessel measuring 54,000 tons. The Cunard Line is also in the race for bigger ships, which grows keener each year. The last named now has the Aquitania on the stocks, whose dimensions have not been made public.

AN OLD CUSTOM.

Shaking hands is a relic of barbarism. It became the custom in the days when everyone carried a dagger in his belt and when one friend meeting another thought it necessary to attest the peacefulness of his intentions by extending an open palm. Then the other man could do no less than make a similarly reassuring demonstration, and the grasp of these extended hands followed. Subsequently, by a logical process of evolution, the handshake grew to be the conventional form of greeting, and the refusal of a proffered hand was regarded as one of those insults whose dishonor can only be wiped out with blood. Now the custom is too firmly and widely established for its abandonment to be conceivable, and yet there are various things about it which render it unsatisfactory.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

It is better to be parsimonious than dishonest.

No woman is educated who is not equal to the successful management of a family.

His heart was great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.

If thou knowest anything good of a man tell it unto others; if anything ill, tell it privately to himself.

There are many persons who are ready to cut off other people's offending hands and feet, forgetting that the command is to cut off their own.

The views of every man should be directed towards a solid, however moderate independence — without which no man can be happy, nor even honest.

PETROLEUM LONG KNOWN.

The petroleum industry, which has made such great advances during the last fifty years, deals with a product which has been known in other lands from earliest days. In China it was used long before history was first written. The famous petroleum springs near Baku on the western shore of the Caspian Sea have been known from the earliest times. Antiquarians say that Pliny and Herodotus each knew or had heard of petroleum.

A mirror often prevents a woman from getting lonesome.

A man seldom worries about his character if his reputation is good.