HOUSEHOLD

SELECTED RECIPES.

Peas with Bacon.—To a pint of fresh peas add a quarter of a pound of bacon or ham cut in small pieces, and a little butter. Put a little pepper in the cooking water. Be careful to take the peas off the fire as soon as they are done, or they will turn yellow and harden.

Fish Pudding (Danish receipt)—Mix one pound of salt codfish, picked very fine and thoroughly cooked, with a third of a pint of well-cooked rice; add one pint of milk, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, melted, and three well-beaten eggs. Bake in a quick oven until "set" and well-browned.

To Prepare Currant Juice for the table.—Into a pint basin pour half a pint of currant juice and fill up with water. Add a generous half-pint of granulated sugar, stir together, pour into an enameled saucepan and bring to a boil. Mix two tablespoonfuls of corn-flour or potato-flour with a little cold water, stir into the boiling juice, and when it thickens turn into a sauce-boat or gravy-tureen, and allow it to cool. Serve with pudding. For serving with plain boiled rice, a stick of cinnamon is added to the boiling juice and removed before sending it to the table. Plain boiled rice with currant juice is often eaten as a dessert in Holland.

Cassel Pudding.—Take the weight of two eggs in butter, in sugar and in flour, rub together the butter and the sugar, and add to them the grated peel of half a lemon and the yolks of two eggs, beaten light. Stir in the flour and last of all the whipped whites of the eggs and a half teaspoonful of baking powder. Grease small, deep patty pans and bake the pudding in these for about half an hour and turn out on a hot dish. Eat with hard sauce.

A Yorkshire Tart.—Line the bottom of a deep baking dish with good pastry and spread on it a layer of preserved peaches or peach jam, mixed with a little preserved ginger cut into small pieces. Weigh two eggs, take their weight in sugar, in butter and in flour, cream the butter and sugar, add to them the eggs, whipped light and then put in the flour mixed with a half teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour this mixture over the preserves in the dish, and bake to a good brown. A few minutes before taking the dish from the oven rub the top of the paste with butter or with raw egg.

Haworth Tea Cakes.—Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into a pound of flour, first sifting a little salt with the flour. Dissolve half a yeast cake in a couple of tablespoonfuls of warm water, put this with the flour and pour in enough milk to make a dough as soft as can be handledf. This must be rolled into a thin sheet and cut into cakes about the size of a small saucer and put in a warm place to rise. They should puff up to be about three times as thick as they were in the first place. If they are in a warm place this will require about an hour. Bake quickly, split and butter while hot and serve cut in quarters. Delicious with Devonshire cream or with jam—or both.

Fruit Soup (A Danish vegetarian receipt).—One cupful of pearl tapioca, one-half pound of prunes, stoned, one-half pound of seedless raisins, three large apples, chopped, three slices of lemon, sugar, cinnamon and whole cloves to taste. Soak the tapioca until soft; mix all the other ingredients with this and boil slowly in water enough to make, when cooked, the consistency of a thick soup. This will require the addition of water from time to time. When the tapioch is thoroughly dissolved and the fruit is cooked, add the desired amount of sugar and a half-pint of cider. The "soup" may be eaten hot or cold; if the latter, whipped cream is an agreeable addition in respect both of flavor and appearance.

Koldolmar (Danish receipt). — Take one pound of finely chopped lean beef, one-half pint of parboiled rice, one small onion, finely chopped, one egg, well-beaten; salt to taste and mix thoroughly together. Select medium-sized, perfect leaves from a head of cabbage, partly boiled (the leaves should be sufficiently tender to roll pliably without breaking); into these so apportion the mixture that each leaf can be firmly rolled and securely doubled in at the ends. Wrap these with thread to insure their remaining in shape, and place in a covered vessel over a slow fire in about half an inch of butter. The butter must be replenished and the rolls turned occasionally. They should stew very slowly for about two hours.

New Nut Bread for Sandwiches.—Because of the difficulty of cutting it into thin slices, nut bread has been little used for sandwiches, although its flavor and richness recommend it for that purpose. A new kind, however, has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the old. To make two small loaves, mix well a pint of cold water, three-quarters of a cupful of molasses into which a heaping teaspoonful of soda has been beaten, one and one-half cupfuls of white flour, three cupfuls of entire wheat-flour, a tablespoonful of shortening—lard, butter, or one of the proprietary kinds—one cupful of broken English walnut meats and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderately hot oven.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Use velveteen for brushing silk.

Medicine stains will greatly yield to alcohol.

Borax water will restore the gloss to sateen in washing.

To remove iodine stains apply ammonia or ether to the spot.

Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

A painter's brush may be used to dislodge dust from cracks and crevices about the house.

The most stubborn grease spots on the stove may be removed by rubbing with coarse salt.

Fresh meat beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

A little mushroom catsup added to a white sauce, to be used with fish, gives a piquancy of flavor.

Boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

To remove coffee stains first put into lukewarm water and soak about 15 minutes. Then wash in warm suds.

Try a little lemon and salt mixed the next time a price mark sticks to the bottom of china dishes or bric-a-brac.

All articles stained with cocoa should be put into cold water, rubbed thoroughly and then washed in warm suds.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacup of water applied with a rag will clean silver or gold jewellery perfectly.

When sewing machine needles become blunted rub them across a whetstone which repoints as good as new.

In mashing potatoes it pays to heat the milk, adding the butter to the milk before turning into the mashed potatoes.

In keeping vegetables do not keep different kinds in the same pasket. If you do there is a danger of deterioration in flavor.

Do not salt oysters when cooking; wait until just before they come from the stove; otherwise they will shivel and become tough.

Lemon peel and orange peel, dried, make a good substitute for kindling. A handful thrown into a dying fire will revive it at once.

A housekeeper says that adding a handful of hay to the water in which a ham is boiled, improves the flavor of the meat.

When powdered sugar gets hard, run it through the food chopper. This is an easier way of breaking up the lumps than using a rolling pin.

SOME ARE INDEED.

"He believes thoroughly in himself," said an admiring friend.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but some people are so credulous."

PROSPERITY.

"What's your idea of prosperity?"

"Always a little more than I have."

NEWSPAPERS IN THE MAKING

The Value of the Spruce Tree in a Newspaper Office.

(Editor's Note: Being the first of some special articles on Newspapers. The second will appear at an early date.)

One of the wonderful operations in the world of mechanical endeavor is the making of paper. That a rough, uncouth log of spruce can be put in at one end of a factory and emerge at the other a beautiful, clean, white roll of paper, is a triumph of modern inventive genius.

A few days ago a party of investors, financial and newspaper men, including a representative of this paper, visited the plant of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company at Espanola, Ontario. Many of our readers will, no doubt, be interested in a short account of this important and rapidly growing Canadian industry.

Espanola is about 300 miles from Toronto on the Sudbury-Soo branch of the C. P. R., at a point where nature collected the material for an ideal manufacturing site.

For some distance east of the plant the river broadens to almost lake-like dimensions, but converges sharply at a water-fall that divides the upper stream from the lower—a drop of some 75 feet. At the brink of the falls an arch-shaped cement dam, capable of withstanding the greatest probable pressure from the river, has been constructed. South of the dam a mill-race was blasted through solid rock and from this six large flumes turn the water into 15,000 electrical horsepower. More power can be developed with slight additional expenditure.

The Company's timber concession extends over 6,000 square miles, laced and interlaced with streams tributary to the Spanish River, and affording facilities for transporting logs to the plant at the lowest cost. Trees are felled, cut into 16-foot lengths, rolled into the neighboring streams, and floated down to the mill. Enough pulp wood is on the concession to last the mill 200 years without reforesting on a ground wood production of 150 tons daily.

The outstanding feature of the whole organization is "Efficiency." Nothing a machine can do is done by hand. The logs are conveyed from the river on an inclined log haul to the saw-table, where they are cut into two-foot lengths. They then drop to a conveyor which runs over a trestle 600 feet long and 60 feet high, under which the winter's cut is stored. From there a cross conveyor takes them as required to the barker room, where the bark and rough knots are removed by machinery. They are then dropped through a chute to the grinders. These machines grind the wood to a pulp, which is reduced in consistency by the admittance of water, and then pumped into revolving screens, which retain all splinters and coarse matter.

The pulp required for the paper mill is then pumped up to the mill in a liquid state, and the balance is run over "wet machines," which collect all the fibres and press them into sheets. The sheets or laps are piled on trucks with a wire mat between each lap, and the trucks are then placed in hydraulic presses, which squeeze out of the pulp as much water as possible, and leave it approximately 58 per cent. dry. This pulp is then tested and trucked to the loading sheds ready for shipment.

The liquid pulp which is supplied to the paper mill is pumped into the beater room, where sulphate, china clay, alum and coloring matter are added. This mixture, which is of the color and consistency of milk, is thoroughly beaten up and passed through refining engines and then run through screens on to the paper machines. The stock flows on to a sheet of wire cloth, called the Fourdrinier wire, which collects the fibres and allows the water to escape. The frame carrying the wire vibrates so that the fibres are thoroughly interlaced and fabric formed. The wire carries this wet paper along to press rolls and it is carried on felts to more rolls, from which it passes over forty cylindrical dryers.

By the time the paper reaches the last dryers it is thoroughly dry, and it is then run through heavy calendars to give it a finish, after which it runs on to a winder. The large roll is 154 inches wide, and this is cut by small circular knives into smaller rolls of whatever sizes are required. These rolls are lifted from the machine and carried to the finishing room by a small travelling crane and are then securely wrapped and labelled, ready for shipment. The paper machines will produce 110 tons of paper per day.

What specially impressed many of the visitors was the almost total elimination of waste. Everything is used. Even the huge furnaces of the heating plant are operated by underfeed mechanical stokers, which makes possible the consumption of nearly all the smoke. The fuel used is a mixture of coal screenings with bark from the barking machines. All spoiled and torn paper is run back through the beaters and remade into perfect product. Most of the machines are run by individual direct-connected electric motors, run from the power-house below the falls. This saves the cost of maintenance of shafting and belting, and minimizes the danger that invariably accompanies such equipment.

The same care is apparent in the model town, owned and controlled by the company. Electric light, modern bath-rooms, and sewage connections are in every house. Plans are being prepared for church and school buildings, and also a large general assembly hall. A gymnasium will also form part of the equipment of this building. Everything is planned on the most modern lines with the object of attracting only the best class of workmen. Married men with families are preferred, and everything to make life interesting for them has the support of the management. The business is being planned, not for the present, but with the expectation that it will go on down through the years, and will eventually be looked upon as one of the institutions of the land. The foundations have been laid both broad and deep to conserve not only the mechanical excellence of the product, but the character and happiness of the operatives. It is a great and growing industry.

HABIT OF UNHAPPINESS.

Most unhappy people have become so by gradually forming a habit of unhappiness, complaining about the weather, finding fault with their food, with crowded trains, and with disagreeable companions or work. A habit of complaining, criticising, of fault-finding, or grumbling over trifles, a habit of looking for shadows, is a most unfortunate habit to contract, especially in early life, for, after a while, the victim becomes a slave. All of the impulses become perverted, until a tendency to pessimism, or to cynicism, is chronic.

CARRY A MILLION IN BILLS?

If in Dollar Bills it Would Weigh Ton and a Half.

The weight of money is very deceptive. How many $1 bills would it take to weigh as much as a $5 gold piece? Guesses on that are anywhere from 25 to 500.

The fact is that with a $5 gold piece in one scale you would have to put six and one-half bills in the other to make it balance.

In gold coin 200 pounds would be worth $54,050. All gold coins are supposed to be standard weight, so the denomination would make no difference in the weight of new and old coins.

Two hundred pounds in bank notes would make a large bundle, but such a bundle would be worth carrying off. The value of two hundred pounds in paper money would be:—

One-dollar bills	62,000
Two-dollar bills	124,000
Five-dollar bills	310,000
Ten-dollar bills	620,000
Twenty-dollar bills	1,240,000
Hundred-dollar bills	6,200,000
Five-hundred-dollar bills,	31,000,000
One-thousand-dollar bills,	62,000,000

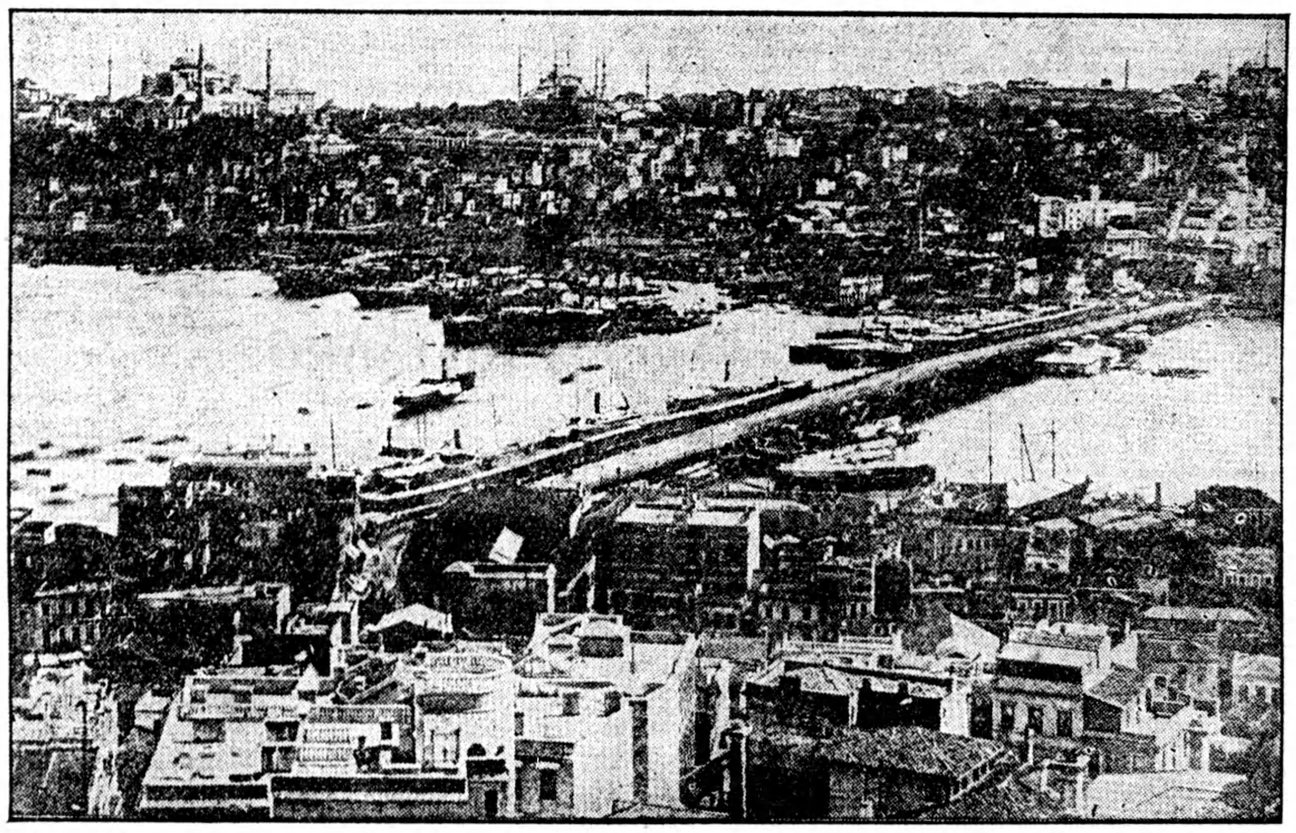
In bank robberies where large sums of money have been taken the thieves have usually taken the bills because they were easy to carry away.

AT BORNEO WEDDINGS.

In Borneo the bride and bridegroom sit on metal logs before the priest, who gives them cigars and betel while he blesses them. He waves above them two fowls bound together. The bridegroom then places the betel in his bride's mouth and a cigar between her lips. They are now married.

Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

GENERAL VIEW THE FIRE-SWEPT CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY



Over two thousand houses have been destroyed in Stamboul by a fire that raged for over twenty-four hours. Stamboul is the Mohammedan section of the Turkish capital. The flames swept down to the Marmora shore and extended for three-quarters of a mile.

RARE INDIAN BEASTS.

Gifts from the Maharajah of Nepal to King George.

The Maharajah of Nepal recently presented a great collection of animals to King George. They arrived in London recently on the British India liner Afghanistan and were promptly turned over to the London zoo.

Some specimens, as for instance the Wallick's stag, which has never previously been exported to Europe alive, and others which inhabit the higher and colder regions of Nepal and are consequently intolerant of the heat of Calcutta and of the Indian Ocean, were sent to England earlier in the year. But the shipment of the bulk of the collection, containing animals which live in the swamps and jungles at lower levels, was timed so that it might reach England with the summer. The pick of the bunch is a young rhinoceros, perhaps about 4 years old, whose value if he lives to grow up will run into four figures. In addition to this there are spotted deer, barking deer, swamp deer, four horned antelopes, the nilghau, or "blue bull." leopards, wolves, bears, sacred sheep, mongooses, chakur partridge, eagles, coral beaked pigeons and other rare birds.

SO SMALL.

Waiter—How do you find your chicken, sir?"

Guest—With a magnifying glass.

He that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor.

"Writing to Charlie?" "Yes." "I thought he was engaged to Betty Purvis?" "So he was, but he has sent me a note saying that she's thrown him over, so I'm dropping him a line."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 23.

Lesson XII.—Temperance lesson, Eph. 5. 11-21. Golden text, Prov. 20. 1.

Verse 11. Our lesson contains parts of two passages in the connected discourse of the apostle. The first of these comprises verses 1-14, which deal with the larger theme of the imitation of God in Christian conduct. The conduct of the Christian is to be governed by the revealed purpose of God and the example of Jesus Christ. This means that the life of the Christian is to be lived upon a high moral and ethical plane, where gratitude toward God and love and charity toward men fill the whole life. Such a life must be separated from all forms of unrighteousness. Its nobility and high purpose must be a constant reproof to the deeds of selfishness and of shame which characterize the life lived in the darkness of ignorance and ignoble motive. It is this necessity of separation from evil that is emphasized in the first verse of our lesson.

Have no fellowship—Association, knowledge of, close communion with.

Unfruitful works of darkness—An evil life is without profit as well as without light.

Reprove them—The separation from evil shall not be carried to the extent of ignoring altogether the existence of evil. It is as much the duty of the Christian to oppose wrong as to do right. The word translated reproof may be rendered also convict, or bring to light, the literal sense being that of exposure by means of publicity.

12. By them—Those who do evil. The antecedent of the pronoun is unexpressed.

In secret—Secrecy is the natural protection which wrongdoers seek.

13. All things . . . are made manifest by the light—Exposure throws the light into dark places and reveals what is there.

Everything that is made manifest is light—Some Greek scholars insist that the sentence may also be translated whatever makes manifest is light. This rendering, if permissible, would make the passage clearer, since exposure to light does not actually change evil into good, but simply reveals its essential character.

14. Wherefore he saith—Or, it saith, that is, it is said. It has been suggested that the quotation which follows may be taken from an early Christian hymn based on Isaiah 60. 1, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of Jehovah is risen upon thee."

15. With this verse we enter upon a new theme, which has been worded as "the art of thankfulness," and to which the remainder of our lesson passage is devoted. A scrupulous carefulness in conduct marks an appreciation of the sacred opportunities which life affords for spiritual development.

16. Redeeming the time—Taking advantage of every opportunity.

The days are evil—Fraught with temptation to disregard the serious responsibilities of life.

17. Be ye not foolish—Be not ye imprudent.

18. Be not drunken with wine—For similar exhortations see Prov. 20. 1; 23. 30, 31; Luke 21. 34; Rom. 13. 13; 1 Cor. 5. 11; 6. 10; 1 Tim. 3. 2.

Riot—Disorder, confusion, and injury.

With the Spirit—Or, in spirit. The desires and aspirations of the Christian are to be spiritual rather than carnal. Some of the fruits of such spiritual-mindedness are indicated in the next two verses.

21. Subjecting yourselves — This phrase introduces a new thought which the apostle amplifies in the remaining verses of the chapter. The attitude of the Christian toward others should be that of modesty and an appreciation of their worth rather than of his own.

SOME MAXIMS.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half-shut afterwards. They that won't be counselled can't be helped.

Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last.

He who reforms himself has done more toward reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.