HOUSEHOLD

Tasteful Hot-Pots.

The hot-pot ought to be a favorite dish in this country when all its good points are weighed. These are mainly economy of fuel, time and material. When one comes to economy of material it is difficult to exhaust its merits. At least nothing is wasted, and all the good features of a stew or braise may be embodied in a hot-pot. The less fat the better; all meat should be trimmed from superfluous fat and mutton from skin also. A steady heat is essential, and tendency to burn is obviated by placing the dish in water.

Beef Hot-pots.—Beef hot-pots are limitless in kind; the recipe below justifies the title, being the embodiment of savor and excellence. Slice evenly some meat, flatten it with the rolling pin and spread with a tasty mince from chicken, a little bacon (not too fat), a few drops of onion juice, breadcrumbs and seasoning, moistened with milk. Roll the slices and pack them in a dish lined with boiled beans. Pour over the slices of meat a little stock, then cover with tomato sauce. Two pounds of meat and two cupfuls of sauce will make a good-sized pot. Now cover with more beans, then with a greased paper, then put on the lid and cook in the oven. Serve piping hot, with a napkin pinned round the dish. Time according to the meat, from two to three hours.

Mutton Hot-pots. — Mutton hot-pots are variable in flavor. For a really good one loin cutlets with a gravy flavored with red currant jelly stand out prominently. The top and bottom may consist of beans as above or a macedoine of vegetables, or a puree of potatoes, with braised carrots added at the finish, will be found very tasty. When rice or other starchy food is introduced extra care against burning is needed. Parboiled macaroni covered with grated cheese is a top dressing liked by many, or the cheese omitted, and the macaroni cooked in a good gravy will be more to the taste of others.

Scotch Hot-pot.—Cut up a couple of pounds of mutton and fill up the dish thus: At the bottom a good layer of sliced carrots, the outer part grated, chopped onions, parsley, celery and thinly sliced turnips; now the meat and barley with seasoning, and enough strained stock to moisten well; it should cover the meat. Cover and steam the pot for two hours or so. Leave room at starting for the swelling of the barley, and about 20 minutes before sending to table add a top layer of cooked macaroni. If brushed over with meat extract at the last moment the appearance is improved.

Calf's Head Hot-pot.—In bygone days pies from calf's head, with other savory ingredients, were among the standing dishes. Hot-pots on similar lines are equally inviting and have the charm of novelty for most people. Supposing the half of a medium-sized head, cooked with the skin on until three parts done, reserve later a fair proportion of the trimmings, and proceed as follows: Line the pot with thin slices of streaky bacon trimmed from rind, then cover the bottom with pieces of the head and tongue; follow with hard-cooked eggs in quarters and some forcemeat balls. Go on thus, having a top layer of bacon, and see that the meat is loosely packed, that there may be space for plenty of gravy, which should be made from stock. Cover and bake until the meat is tender, then garnish with a vegetable macedoine at the moment of serving.

Duck Hot-pot.—Joint one duck, make a good gravy and a sage and onion stuffing. Line the pot with the joints of duck and stuffing and fill with gravy. Add a potato crust, made as follows: To one pound of steamed potatoes add the yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of melted butter, or the same quantity of thick cream, salt and pepper to taste, a dust of red pepper and half a teaspoonful of powdered sage; blend to a smooth paste, brush over with a well beaten egg and return to the oven to brown and reheat. For the sage and onion stuffing chop three parboiled onions, add five powdered sage leaves, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt to season; mix well together and use as directed.

Chicken Hot-pot.—Singe, clean and point a fowl weighing about four pounds, then put it in a pot with six cupfuls of boiling water, one sliced onion, one sliced carrot, one bay leaf, one blade of mace and two cloves; let it simmer till tender, then add seasoning of salt and pepper. Wash well two cupfuls of rice and put it on to cook with 3½ quarts of boiling water; allow to cook for 30 minutes, then turn into a colander and drain thoroughly. Mix with it two level teaspoonfuls of salt, two well beaten eggs, half a cupful of butter and 1½ cupfuls of milk. Place in a deep buttered baking dish a layer of chicken, then a layer of the rice mixture, then of chicken, and so on, finishing with the rice. Cover the rice with one pint of the stock the chicken was boiled in. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes. Serve hot.

Dishwashing.

Of all the necessary things in housekeeping the one most disliked by the average woman is dishwashing.

Times without number you hear the housewife's wail: "If it were not for washing dishes I would not mind the work."

Yet this need not be such a dreaded task if you will step aside from the beaten path and wash the dishes only once a day.

Unless you have a large family who require a quantity of dishes at each meal this is not only practicable, but a big time-saver.

Have ready two good-sized dishpans, and after each meal scrape all scraps from the dishes to be washed, empty all liquid from cups and glasses and stack the dishes carefully in the pans, putting the large plates in the bottom and smaller ones on top. In the second pan put all small pieces, vegetable dishes and small platters.

Stand the silver upright in a jug or pitcher and pour over all enough very hot water, in which a good soap powder or a little washing soda has been dissolved, to cover. Now let the dishes stand in these receptacles until the morning hours, when work is easiest.

The hot water will grow cold, but the grease from the dishes will be floating on top and can be scooped off first, then the water poured off. This done, the dishes will be virtually clean and ready to be rinsed in steaming hot water.

After this, if you are a wise housekeeper, you will have a wire drainer ready to receive the dripping china, in which it can be placed on a decided slant and left to drain dry.

They are ready then for the next meal, clean, bright and polished.

Glasses, of course, and silver must be dried on a cloth. Glasses should be quickly washed and dried after each meal; but that is a small matter if all the other dishes can be left until you are quite ready to "do" them.

Try this method, ye weary housekeepers, and find how soon it will be regularly adopted, and you will not lose a moment's conscience-stricken sleep because of dishes left unwashed.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT LANDS.

Millions of Acres Have Been Added to the Area.

During the last few years, an area totalling millions of acres has been added to the previously recognized wheat-growing lands of South Australia.

Some of this has already been served by railways and profitably settled, but there remains a great deal more to be accomplished in that direction. Last season, the wheat, hay and grain crop was valued at £5,401,005 as a result of the government's vigorous policy of development, and it is anticipated that within the next few years the area under wheat will be doubled.

Speaking at a public function, the commissioner of crown lands and immigration, the Hon. F. W. Young, M.P., said the ministry rejoiced in the continued prosperity of the State, and hoped, by prudent and progressive legislation, and by sound administration, to enable the people to obtain full advantage of the conditions that existed. They were not handicapped by want of faith in the soil. South Australia was a land of great opportunities, owing largely to what had been done by some of the grand pioneers. The government hoped, by wise laws and affording such assistance as would stimulate and not destroy individual effort, to encourage the people to take full advantage of the splendid opportunities that were presented to them.

In that direction, parliament was putting to account vast areas of crown lands which in the past had been of little value and was also attempting to conserve the waters of the State.

It's mighty uninteresting gossip that doesn't give somebody the worst of it.

A machine has just been invented that can make rag hearthrugs at the rate of one a minute.

"Keep out of debt, young man," said the philosopher. "People will think better of you for it."

Most of the troubles that look big won't last the first round with a real fighter.

"What have you against that man? He has done some very good things." "Yes; but I was one of them."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 10.

Lesson VI.—Worlds temperance Sunday, Hosea 7. Golden Text, Isa. 5. 11.

Verse I. When I would heal Israel—Jehovah in mercy was willing to forgive Israel, but his generous purpose was frustrated by the increasing iniquity of Ephraim, as the northern nation is frequently called, and the wickedness of Samaria, the national capital. Israel took advantage of Jehovah's long-suffering and kindness, interpreting these as an indication of weakness or disregard for the nation's iniquity. Isaiah (28. 1) points to drunkenness as one of Ephraim's greatest transgressions.

Commit falsehood—Are guilty of fraud and deceit.

The thief . . . the troop of robbers—Theft and robbery were common.

2. I remember—Despite his long-suffering Jehovah will remember and punish wickedness.

Beset them about—Their wrongs constitute an impediment to them on every side.

3. Make the king glad—The wicked practices of the people have the royal approval. The king and princes together delight in depravity and crime.

4. All adulterers—King, princes, and people alike.

As an oven heated—They are consumed by their own passions.

He ceaseth—The clause introduced by these words describes the calm between one outbreak of violence and the next.

5. The day of our king—Some recent national event or celebration is referred to. We are to think possibly of the king's coronation day or of his birthday.

Stretched out his hand with scoffers—Joined in their sacrilege.

6. Made ready their heart — Strengthened their determination to do wrong by further carousing and the use of stimulants until their passion for destruction is as a flaming fire.

7. Devour their judges—The reference of this verse is to the murder of public officials and the assassination of kings, practices which had become all too common.

8. Ephraim—In the sense of Israel as elsewhere.

Mixeth himself—By intermarriage and political alliances of every sort.

Among the peoples—With neighboring nations.

A cake not turned—Which burns on the bottom while remaining wholly unbaked on top. The figure used may cover either the thought of ruin or of folly and inconsistency, or it may combine with both these thoughts the conception of a nation half cultured, a society which has developed disproportionately, a religion half lived, and a political policy that is vacillating and half-hearted.

9. Strangers have devoured his strength—Foreign alliances and the adoption of foreign habits and customs have weakened instead of strengthened the nation. To the ruinous effect of these practices the people are utterly blind. Like a person who grows old without realizing the fact, the waning of the nation's strength is not perceived.

10. The pride of Israel—Its vain conceit and self-imagined excellency. These bear damaging testimony to Israel's apostasy.

11. Like a silly dove—The nation's foreign policy of seeking alliances with Egypt and Assyria was without wit or wisdom. Such policy, moreover, was contrary to the expressed will of Jehovah, who, consequently, will make if of no effect.

12. Spread my net—The figure of the dove is continued. The foreign alliances shall prove an entanglement and a snare.

As their congregation hath heard—Margin, when the report cometh to their congregation.

13. Woe . . . destruction—The exclamation of sorrow and distress is linked with the thought of folly and ignorance, the threat of destruction with that of transgression and wrong.

Spoken lies against me—Instead of praise and thanksgiving, Jehovah has received falsehood and slander at the hands of his people. The reference is probably to the complaint against Jehovah for his lack of protection against the ills which the people have imposed upon themselves by their actions.

14. Not cried unto me—Religious observances have entirely ceased.

Howl upon their beds—In despair and distress they cry out in anguish instead of calling upon Jehovah for help.

15. Taught and strengthened their arms—Such skill and strength as the nation possesses are due to the instruction and help received from Jehovah. This gift of Jehovah's the ungrateful people use in devising mischief against their divine benefactor.

16. Like a deceitful bow—Like a weapon that is not true or reliable.

Their princes shall fall—The judgment of foreign invasion is imminent.

This—The fall of the princes.

Their derision in the land of Egypt—Their conquerors shall despise and mock them for their misplaced confidence and foolish alliances.

COCKNEY DIALECT.

Canon Horsley Tells of Some Interesting Experiences.

During his long associations with the poor children of South London, Canon Horsley has been much interested and amused by their extraordinary pronunciation of words. "Frequently," he says, in his reminiscences, "I Remember," "I write on the blackboard some phrases I have heard in the schoolroom or the street according to its Walworth pronunciation, and then invite some boy or girl to write the English thereof underneath. The children take very kindly to my corrections, though fearfully puzzled when some of their sentences are pilloried in their phonetic form. Thus: 'Biby's tiker rome'; 'Bin navin a gime'; 'Biby's nime's Jimes — plain Jimes'; 'Ai i'nt a gowin'; 'Ai in't 'ad no kike'; 'Ow, shy cans'; 'Rowziz lite' are hardly intelligible until I read them with the local whine and vowel sounds, and then at once they recognize 'I've been to take her home'; 'I've been having a game'; 'Baby's name is James—plain James'; 'I'm not going'; 'I haven't had any cake'; 'Oh, shake hands'; 'Rose is late.'"

Canon Horsley also mentions that one of his daughters saw in a local draper's window some ties and desired to buy one for her brother. Going in, she said: "I want to see some ties, please. "This way for corsets, miss." "No, I said ties—neckties." "Oh, I beg your pardon, miss, I thought you said stys"—i.e., stays!

Concerning slang used by the London urchin, the Canon gives some amusing examples. "Needle thread" for bed, "You and me" for tea, "Jim Skinner" for dinner, "Cain and Abel" for table, "Crimea" for beer, "Brussels sprout" for boy scout are somewhat common. Other terms new to the Canon were "jossop" for broth, "scatty" for mad, "shont" for foreigner, "rozzer" for policeman, "coal" for a penny, "mibbies" for marbles, "bar" for a sovereign, "dadla" or "fadger" for a farthing, "mingee" for greedy, "wet sack" for dunce, "water bonse" for a "cry baby," and "moggies" for cats.

RAZORS FROM HORSESHOES.

Chinese Manufacturers Make Them at Small Cost.

Chinese manufacturers are still on a basis of the most primitive handicraft; an efficiency engineer would surely find the occupation of a lifetime in bringing them up to Western standards. The production of cutlery, for example, is thus described by Consul General Knabenshue of Tientsin.

An interesting feature of Chinese industry is the making of knives and razors from old horseshoes. The local blacksmiths in the interior cities and towns supply the great population of the empire with knives, razors and scissors of an inferior quality at a very small cost. This cutlery comes from small shops, where only one or two men are employed, usually the proprietor and his sons, and is chiefly made from old horseshoes, imported from England and the Continent. A discarded steel shoe offers the best material for blades, but the blacksmiths prefer the old shoes of soft iron that come from Glasgow and Hamburg.

One British firm at Tientsin brought over a cargo of old horseshoes from Australia recently, but could not dispose of them, as the native smiths said that the iron was too hard. They like the soft iron, because it can be more easily worked by their primitive methods.

A razor commonly used by the poorer class, having a cutting edge of less than two inches, costs twenty t'ung-tzus, about nine cents in American currency. Upon the strop the blade takes a fair cutting edge, but is too soft to hold it. Any number of stroppings are necessary before the act of shaving can be completed. After the blades are forged, they are simply case-hardened, and not subjected to the careful tempering employed in the production of Western cutlery.

Quite Different.

Office Boy—"Do you want to see the editor on business, sir?"

Stranger—"No, pleasure exclusively. I want to maul him."

Quarrelsome.

"Do they quarrel much?"

"Do they quarrel much? Say, they couldn't quarrel more if they were European nations."

"Here's some fish marked 'C. O. D.,' sir." "Send it away—I ordered shad."

NEW IDEAS FOR VENTILATION

In Large Buildings Aim Is to Get Uniform Conditions.

In the erection of big buildings it has been the aim of the engineers, in modern times, to secure conditions of uniform temperature, uniform air pressure and uniform atmospheric moisture and ventilation without drafts, says Harper's Weekly, but now a couple of English engineers have come to the conclusion, after a careful study of the subject, that this aim is not in accord with the true physiological needs of the human race.

They point out that in nature the skin comes in contact with constant physical and chemical changes. There are variations in temperature and in pressure caused by the breeze; there are differences in the amount of moisture and variation in the flow of the blood to the skin.

The writer says that the English House of Commons is ventilated by a stream of air that is taken from over the river and passed above a spray of water and thence over steam pipes which heat it to a uniform temperature of sixty-three degrees Fahrenheit, allowing it to enter through the floor without causing a draft. When the House "divides" for a vote the members pass into the lobbies. At the same time the air current is turned off from the chamber and passed to pipes leading to the lobbies.

Strangers visiting the House, especially persons from rural or from colonial regions, find the air here very depressing. This depression, say the experts, results not from the particular temperature, nor from the condition of the air with respect to oxygen, etc., but to the fact of the uniform conditions to which the skin is exposed.

The nerves in our skin need to be stimulated. Absolute rest is not congenial. It is for this reason that the smoke from a cigarette is frequently a relief or that a very small quantity of ozone is so bracing in shops or factories or schools. The ozone is helpful not so much because it supplies oxygen—for if present in quantities sufficient to be smelled it is a poison—nor because it destroys organic matter; it is helpful because of its delicate stimulation of a nervous system that is tired of doing nothing.

COULD RUN MOTOR 100 HOURS

Great Power of Electricity in Human Body.

One does not fancy the human body as an electric dynamo, but if the heat and muscular energy expended by an average man of sedentary habits were converted into electrical units he would find himself in possession of quite a valuable asset.

It is proved that a man uses up about two and one-half kilowatt hours of electrical energy in a working day. Approximately one-half of this amount is used to keep the temperature of the body constant, while the other half is expended in muscular energy.

This amount of electricity may not seem great, but, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics Magazine, it is sufficient to maintain four twenty-five-watt tungsten lamps of twenty candle-power each of twenty-five hours; run a sewing machine motor for one hundred hours; heat an electric toaster for four hours, an electric heater for two hours; an electric curling iron for one hundred hours; run a large fan for thirty-two hours, or warm a chafing dish for six hours.

Wise Sayings.

Business is based, not on money, but on honesty.—Dr. Ambrose Shepherd.

When a man prophecies a thing and it happens, one is always ready to believe that he did his best to make it happen.—A. A. Milne.

The churches would be as full as the restaurants at one o'clock in the day if men realized that they were spiritual beings.—Rev. J. Halsey.

Those who squander are not the possessors of wealth; the absence of means very often carries with it a careless prodigality. — Violet Tweedale.

We take care of our health; we lay up money; but who provides wisely that he shall not be wanting in the best property of all—friends?—Emerson.

That women are less amenable to discipline than men is the consequence of man's treatment of woman as toy, chattel, or inferior.—A. Maurice Low.

Secrets of Success.

Concentration is one of the great secrets of success. Some one has said that if you will sit down to a task and apply yourself to it for half an hour without allowing one thought of what you are going to do next, one thought of what you have accomplished, one moment of dreaming of alien things, to creep into your mind, without permitting yourself one glance out of the window, one instant of toying with things near at hand, you can do an average person's hour's work in that half hour.

WAKENING CHURCH NAPPERS

Stroke of Wand on Nape of Neck—Tickling Faces.

One John Rudge is on record as having bequeathed to the parish of Trysull, in Shropshire, England, twenty shillings a year to be paid to "a poor man" employed to go about church in summer to keep people awake

At another English church, that of Acton in Cheshire, it was the practice during the middle of the last century for one of the church wardens to proceed through the church during service with a huge wand in his hand, wherewith, if any one of the congregation were observed to be asleep, he was instantly awakened by a tap on the head.

In Warwickshire a similar custom prevailed. A warden bearing a stout wand shaped like a hay fork at the end stepped stealthily up and down the nave and the aisles and whenever he saw an individual asleep he touched him so effectively that the nap was broken—this being sometimes accomplished by the application of the fork to the nape of the neck.

A more playful method obtained in another church. The beadle went about during service carrying a long staff, to one end of which was attached a fox's brush and to the other a knob. With the former he gently tickled the faces of the women sleepers, while with the knob he bestowed a sharp rap on the heads of male offenders.

KING GEORGE'S LIBRARY.

Embraces Books on Fleets of Nearly Every Country.

King George possesses one of the finest collections of naval books and pamphlets that have ever been got together. Formerly his library has been kept at York Cottage, but it is now being transferred to Windsor, where a specially fitted-up room has been provided for it. His collection is not confined to books dealing with the British Navy, but embraces the fleets of almost every country in the world, and is in a diversity of languages.

There is nothing affecting the sea and its command that escapes his Majesty's notice, and a leading firm of West End booksellers has a standing order to forward copies of any naval books that may be published to wherever the court happens to be situated the moment it makes its appearance. His Majesty examines all these most carefully and decides whether they are worthy of being added to his collection or not. The King has a great liking for making marginal notes in such books as he reads, and some of these would prove decidedly interesting if it were possible to inspect them.

CURIOUS LAWSUIT.

Russian Woman Bequeathed $20,000 For Care of Pet Dog.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should be interested in a lawsuit arising from the will of a Russian princess who died early this year.

Among her bequests was one of $20,000 to a toy terrier, Gipsy, with the proviso that her pet should be intrusted to the charge of a certain very old friend whom she named. Within six months Gipsy followed her mistress to the grave, and, as even the most daintily fed and luxuriously clothed and bejeweled of toy terriers can not run through money at the rate of $20,000 a year, the legacy was practically intact when she passed away.

The lady who had tended Gipsy to the last took it for granted that on the dog's death she would succeed to the property, but she has not been allowed to remain in possession of it undisturbed. A claim has been formulated on behalf of an offspring of Gipsy's, who, being a puppy of high degree, was duly registered at birth.

The claim has been heard, but as the question is one of momentous concern to the canine race, the judges are taking some time to consider their verdict.

A TEETOTAL START.

"Why do you object to my marrying your daughter?"

"Because you can't support her in the style she's been accustomed to."

"How do you know I can't? I can start her on bread and milk, same as you did."