HOUSEHOLD

Dainty Dishes.

Cheese Pudding.—Spread thin slices of crustless bread with butter, put in baking dish with alternate layers of sliced cheese. Into a bowl break one egg, beat well, add one-half teaspoon of salt and one and a half cups of milk. Pour over the bread and bake twenty-five minutes.

Gingerbread.—Heat one cup of molasses with one tablespoon of lard. Beat well, add one teaspoon of ginger, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of cloves and a little grated nutmeg. Add one cup of sour milk in which one teaspoon of soda has been dissolved, and enough flour to make a thick batter. Bake for thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Curried Beans.—Material required: One-half pint kidney beans, one-fourth cupful carrot cut in dice, one small apple pared and sliced, two tablespoonfuls butter, one tablespoonful flour, two teaspoonfuls curry powder, one-half cup of water, boiled rice. Method of preparing: Cook the beans until soft. Drain. Melt the butter, fry it in the carrot, onion and apple; add the flour and curry powder, blend well, then add water and beans; simmer fifteen minutes. Serve in a border of boiled rice.

Hungarian Cabbage. — Material required: One small cabbage, three thick slices of fat salt pork, one-half cupful of thin cream, one-half cupful of boiling water, salt and paprika. Method of preparing: Remove the outer leaves of cabbage and chip the remainder. Soak in cold salted water fifteen minutes. Fry the fat from the pork and remove the pieces. Drain the cabbage and put in the pan with the pork fat; add the water; cover closely and cook fifteen minutes. Drain off the water, add the cream; season with salt and paprika. Reheat and serve hot. If cooked in the oven there will be no odor from it.

Chicken Hash—Chop fine the left-over bits of cold chicken and chop with them an equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes. In a frying pan melt one tablespoon of butter, add one-half tablespoon of chopped onion and let cook till soft, but not brown. Turn in the chicken mixture season highly with salt and pepper and a dash of Worcestershire sauce, and add, if at hand, one tablespoon of very finely chopped green pepper. Let cook till well heated, add one-fourth cup of cream, remove the pan to the back of the range and let cook slowly till well browned on the bottom. Fold on a hot platter and serve at once.

Hot Pot or Hodge Podge.—Material required: Two pounds of lean beef from the lower part of round, four or five potatoes sliced, two tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls of fat, one-half of a pepper shredded, salt and pepper. Method of preparing: After removing the fat from the meat, cut it in pieces to serve. Try out the fat and if there is not enough to make the two tablespoonfuls required, add butter or clarified fat to make the required amount. Pour the fat in a baking dish, blend with it the flour, put in a layer of potato, add part of the onion; add the meat, season with salt and pepper; add the remainder of the onion and the shredded pepper, cover with sliced potato and pour over it one cup of boiling water. Cover closely and bake slowly for two hours. If at the end of an hour it looks too dry, add a little water. Serve in the dish in which it is cooked.

Curry of Vegetables.—Material required: One small cauliflower, one-half cupful of carrots, one-half cupful of turnip, two cupfuls of potato, one onion, one-half cupful of celery, one cupful of strained tomato, two teaspoonfuls curry powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter or clarified fat, two tablespoonfuls flour, salt and pepper, one cupful of boiled rice. Method of preparation: Divide the cauliflower in small pieces, cut the carrot, turnip and celery in dice and the potatoes in one-inch cubes; slice the onion. Put the carrot and turnip on to cook in boiling salted water, and when they have been cooking five minutes add the onion and celery; cook until soft. Drain. Cook the potatoes in boiling salted water until soft. Drain. Melt the fat in a stewpan, add the flour and curry powder; when well blended add the tomato and one cupful of the water in which the vegetables were cooked (discard the potato water); add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper and the vegetables; simmer ten minutes. Serve in a border of rice. This can be made of cooked vegetables.

To Sterilize Milk.

When you cannot obtain certified sterilized milk, yet you doubt its purity, try sterilizing it yourself. Here is a method advised by one doctor:

Put the milk in a glass jar, cover the top with sterilized cloth and stand the jar in a saucepan of cold water deep enough to come to the level of the milk. Keep boiling 40 minutes and cool quickly by putting the jar in cold water. Some of the quantity of milk is lost in this way, but the quality is improved out of germs.

It is not enough to sterilize milk, especially for babies, unless the utensils in which it be served are free from germs. All bottles and drinking mugs should be scalded and rinsed well with hot soda water when cleaned, and should be rinsed again before using. Much dust is collected even in the cleanest closet, and who can say when a fly or other insect has not left its deadly trail on the apparently clean cup or spoon.

It is a careless, insanitary and not very dainty habit to pour a glass of milk into a glass that looks clean but may have been standing uncovered on a buffet for hours.

Do Not Have Poor Lights.

Poor lights are often caused by the condition of lamps and wicks. The lamp should be filled and the charred portion of the wick removed each time before lighting.

New wicks should be put in every month. Used wicks should be dried before the fire every two weeks and put back into the oil while still warm. The wick is the vital part of the lamp. Do not try to economize by using clogged wicks. Wicks are cheaper than oil or eyesight.

The secret of a good light is a good oil, a clean chimney and a dry, well-trimmed wick. Chimneys may be easily cleaned by blowing the breath into the chimney and wiping out with a newspaper or a dry cloth free from grease.

If these directions are followed there will be less trouble from poor lights.

LEPERS SLAIN AND BURNED.

Mode of Execution Practised by Chinese Governor.

Thirty-nine lepers recently were put to death in an atrocious manner by order of the provincial authorities at Nanning, Province of Kwang Si, China. The sufferers from the dread disease first were shot and then their bodies were burned in a huge trench.

These advices were received in a letter from the Catholic mission at Nanning. The letters stated that the lepers lived in the woods a few mile outside tof the City of Nanning. The mission sought permission to build at its own expense a lazarette for them, and the provincial authorities, pretending to consent, dug a pit in which was placed wood soaked with kerosene.

At the point of the bayonet the lepers then were driven into the pit and shot and the pyre was lighted and their bodies burned in the presence of a large crowd. The authorities offered rewards for the discovery of other lepers, and this offer resulted in the shooting of one more man afflicted with the disease.

The Governor after the massacre issued a proclamation, in which he accused the lepers of having committed outrages. The letters from the mission say there is no foundation for this charge.

"WANT OF WORK."

The Supply of Labor Is Everywhere the Same.

We talk about the supply of labor, and the demand for labor, but, evidently, these are only relative terms. The supply of labor is everywhere the same—two hands always come into the world with one mouth, twenty-one boys to every twenty girls; and the demand for labor must always exist as long as men want things which labor alone can procure. We talk about the "want of work," but, evidently it is not work that is short while want continues; evidently, the supply of labor cannot be too great, nor the demand for labor too small, when people suffer for the lack of things that labor produces. The real trouble must be that the supply is somehow prevented from satisfying demand, that somewhere there is an obstacle which prevents labor from producing the things that laborers want.

Take the case of any one of these vast masses of unemployed men, to whom, though he never heard of Malthus, it to-day seems that there are too many people in the world. In his own wants, in the needs of his anxious wife, in the demands for his half-cared-for, perhaps even hungry, shivering, children, there is demand enough for labor, Heaven knows! In his own willing hands is the supply. Put him on a solitary island, and though cut off from all the enormous advantages which the co-operation, combination, and machinery of a civilized community give to produce powers of man, yet his two hands can fill the mouths and keep warm the backs that depend upon them. Yet where productive power is at its highest development he cannot. Why? It is not because in the one case he has access to the material and forces of nature, and in the other this access is denied?

MISS PELLY.

Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, whose engagement to Capt. Bulkeley, Comptroller of the Household, is announced.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JANUARY 26.

Lesson IV.—Cain and Abel, Gen. 4. 1-15. Golden text, 1 John 3. 15.

Verse I. I have gotten—The Hebrew word for "to get" is kanah, which thus resembles the Hebrew of Kayin (Cain). The choice of the name is explained on the basis of this resemblance in sound, which must be carefully distinguished from relationship on the basis of a common derivation.

2. Abel—Heb., Hebel, meaning "a breath."

A keeper of the sheep . . . a tiller of the ground—The origin of two primitive occupations of mankind is thus accounted for. In the development of Hebrew national life the nomadic or pastoral stage preceded the agricultural.

3. In process of time—When both sons were grown to manhood.

An offering unto Jehovah — The author assumes the existence of altars and an established custom of sacrifice. It is quite in accordance with the simplicity of this early narrative that it should explain the origin of some institutions while taking for granted the existence of others. We should note also that the author is careful to point out that it is Jehovah the God of Israel whom the first family of men worshiped.

4. The firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof—Later Jewish law required that the choicest animals and the choicest parts of the animals be reserved for sacrifice. Compare Num. 18. 17.

5. Unto Cain and to his offering he had not respect—The reader is left to infer the reason for God's displeasure from the sequence of the narrative. From this it is plain that it must have been the spirit and motive behind the act rather than the act itself which determined its value in the sight of Jehovah.

Wroth—Angry.

His countenance fell—He became downcast and sullen.

6. Why art thou wroth?—As in the case of Adam and Eve, Jehovah seeks by means of a direct question to rouse the conscience of the guilty man, and to elicit from him a confession of his guilt. But while Adam and Eve sought only to excuse themselves, Cain does not hesitate to tell a deliberate falsehood, even defiantly denying his obligation toward his brother.

7. If thou doest well—Well in the sight of God.

Lifted up—Bright and open, the opposite of downcast and sullen.

Sin coucheth at the door — The figure is that of an enemy, like a wild animal, lying in wait near the habitual haunts of man, ready to spring at the first opportunity.

8. Cain told Abel—Heb., said unto, that is, conversed with. The grave warning of Jehovah proved futile, and in spite of it Cain yields to the promptings of his sullen and envious thoughts; he invites his brother to walk with him to a solitary place in the field and there attacks and slays him.

9. Where is Abel, thy brother?—Again Jehovah attempts to rouse the conscience and bring Cain, now become a murderer, to a recognition and confession of his guilt. But a warning query no longer suffices to awaken the heart already hardened in sin.

11. Cursed art thou from the ground—From in the sense of away from. Apparently the word "ground" here refers to the [illegible]vated soil more particular[illegible] contrast to the face of the earth in general. In wild and unknown regions, far from the scene of his present prosperity, Cain is to become an outcast wanderer. The succeeding verses give in detail the results of the curse.

12. A fugitive and a wanderer — The word translated "fugitive" means literally a man of unsteady or uncertain gait, a totterer, like one not knowing where to go, or fainting for lack of food, or under the influence of drink.

13. Cain said unto Jehovah—The severity of the curse alarmed him, though there is no intimation of penitence unless it be intended in the Hebrew word translated punishment, which means also iniquity, as the marginal reading in the Revised Version indicates. In harmony with this thought of a confession of guilt we would have to translate the phrase greater than I can bear to read greater than can be forgiven, which is permissible (compare marginal reading).

14. Whosoever findeth me will slay me—The conscience of the guilty man is at least sufficiently aroused to impress him with the justice of the punishment and reveal to him his precarious position as a culprit from justice.

15. Vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold—That is, seven of the murderer's family shall be slain to avenge the death of Cain. The vengeance, according to ancient notions, would be executed by relatives of the murdered man.

A sign for Cain—Clearly a sign for his protection and apparently attached directly to his person. Just what this sign was, however, is not stated, and it is wholly useless for us to speculate concerning the matter.

EARNS LIVING SLEEPING.

Prolonged Nap of Man is Employed to Advertise.

To sleep for one's living may appeal to some as a more attractive alternative than to work for one's living. But the feat has been achieved.

In the Daily Courant of August 9, 1711, the following advertisement appears: "Nicholas Hart, who slept last year in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, intends to sleep this year at the Cock and Bottle in Little Britain." Some further particulars of this professional somnolist are to be found in the Spectator for October 1 of that year.

It appears that Hart was every year seized with a periodical fit of sleeping, which began on August 5 and ended on the 11th, its various stages are thus described: "On the 1st of that month he grew dull; on the 2nd appeared drowsy; on the 3rd fell a-yawning; on the 4th began to nod; on the 5th dropped asleep; on the 6th was heard to snore; on the 7th turned himself in his bed; on the 8th recovered his former posture; on the 9th fell a-stretching; on the 10th, about midnight, awakened; on the 11th, in the morning, called for a small beer." This performance, it is asserted, gained for Hart "enough to support himself for a twelvemonth."

WORLD'S BIGGEST ORGAN.

10,567 Pipes and 215 Draw-stops Going Into Liverpool Cathedral.

The new organ which is to be placed in the great cathedral now in course of erection in Liverpool will probably be classed among the wonders of the world, as it will be the largest organ in existence. According to the Musical Times the organ in the Sydney (Australia) Town Hall now has the distinction of standing first in point of size.

The Liverpool organ will take four years to construct. It will contain 215 drawstops, speaking and mechanical, and the total number of pipes will reach the remarkable number of 10,567. It will occupy two special chambers, one on each side of the chancel. It is the gift of Mrs. James Barrow, of Waterloo, near Liverpool, and will cost $450,000.

Excuses don't amount to much, as people seldom believe them.

Of the 11,000,000 married couples in France, nearly 2,000,000 are childless.

A RESOURCEFUL REPTILE.

Uncle Henry Tells About a Queer Thing That Happened to Him.

At the village grocery the evening gossip had turned upon snakes. There had been the usual tales of dens of reptiles unearthed by excavators, of hoop-snakes taking their tails in their mouths and rolling rapidly down-hill, and the like. Through it all "Uncle Henry" Carpenter sat silent, with a look of tolerant superiority upon his face.

"Have you ever had any experiences with snakes, Uncle Henry?" asked one of the listeners.

"Wal, I did have a queer thing happen to me about thirty years ago," Uncle Henry responded. "The minister happened in to dinner one day, and Sary Ann had me go to the chicken-yard and kill our last rooster. While he was floppin' round, as chickens do with their heads off, he started up one of these pesky joint snakes. In no time I had him broke in two at every joint. I'd heerd tell, though, how they go together again, if ye leave the pieces layin' round, so I jest took the piece with Mr. Snake's head on it and burned it in the stove.

"Wal, we was enjoyin' our dinner unusual, and the minister was callin' for another helpin' of chicken, when a rooster began to crow out in the chicken-yard.

"'Land's sakes, Henry,' says Sary Ann, 'what rooster's that? I'm sure the only one we've got is right here on the table—and he's in no condition to crow.'

"The minister and me, we hurried right out into the chicken-yard, and sure enough, we heerd another crow, sort o' husky like, before we got there. Wal, it was simple enough when ye stop to think. The j'ints of that snake had all j'ined together again, and when they couldn't find their own head, they jest took the rooster's, which I'd left layin' handy."

There was a moment's silence. When the conversation was resumed, it no longer dealt with snakes.

WILLIAM THE PEACE-LOVER.

Pursues a Constant and Determined Pacific Policy.

When William II. ascended the German throne, Europe expected nothing less than to see a new Barbarossa burst into the arena of European politics, writes G. Ferrero, in the Atlantic. Strange legends were current about him: some said he had sworn never to drink a glass of champagne until Champagne should be annexed to the German Empire; others, that this one ambition was to cover his name with glory, and that his warlike aspirations were boundless. This was common talk, and the newspapers of the day printed it. Twenty-four years later the emperor could boast, as he did not long ago to a French friend of mine, alluding to the Morocco incident and the crisis of 1905, "History will recognize that Europe owes her peace to me." And history will, doubtless, recognize this pacific disposition of his in the future more than his people do now. For the last few years the German emperor has not been so popular as he was during the first ten years of reign. The reasons would be too many to give here, but one is his constant and determined pacific policy. He has invariably tried to reconcile himself with France rather than to seek occasion for another war. On this account a portion of his people accuse him of loving peace overmuch and, therefore, of following a weak and vacillating policy, letting slip opportunities which might never present themselves again.

Godmother to 3,824.

The aged Empress Eugenie—a pathetic figure nowadays—has, in six ornate boxes, the names of no fewer than 2,824 persons, all of them her god-children. Shortly before the advent of the ill-fated Prince Imperial, the Emperor Napoleon announced that he and his wife would become sponsors to all the children born in France on the same day.

So it was that the Empress "stood"—of course by proxy—for more children than any other woman in the world. She preserved an exact list of all her charges, and has, as far as possible, followed their careers. More, she set aside some souvenirs or gift for every one of them.

Near the Limit.

A tall, austere man, who was evidently a stranger in those parts, entered a church in a small town in Maine. He took a seat in the rear of the church and listened, apparently interested, for a short while. After that he began to show nervousness. Leaning over to an old gentleman on his right, evidently an old member of the congregation, he whispered:

"How long has he been preaching?"

"Thirty-five years, I think," responded the old man. "But I don't know exactly."

"I'll stay, then," decided the stranger. "He must be nearly finished."

NEWS FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told In a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

In Vancouver there are 20,188 telephones.

Last year 150,000 bricks were made in Penticton.

The new breakwater at Victoria will cost $1,800,000.

There are 35 telephones in Princeton.

Athabasca Landing will soon be lit with natural gas.

There is a motor car for every 43 inhabitants in Victoria.

Eggs were 50 cents a dozen in New Westminster last week.

Last year 110 carloads of fruit were shipped from Penticton.

In November 30 carloads of cattle were shipped from Nicola.

The Canadian Northern Railway is laying tracks east of Hope.

The November pay-roll at the Cumberland mines was $75,000.

Kaslo people consumed 1,500 pounds of turkey during the holidays.

There are 625 telephones in North Vancouver and 635 in Nelson.

Last year 50 miles of roads were opened up in South Vancouver.

The Hudson Bay Company had a $60,000 fire in Hazelton last month.

This year some work will be done on an asbestos claim near Okanagan falls.

In Kelowna the hotel liquor licenses are to be raised from $300 to $600 a year.

Mrs. Jenkins has been a member of the school board in Victoria for 16 years.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Inn at Prince Rupert was recently destroyed by fire.

Every day at Molson the farmers are delivering more than two carloads of grain.

Last month autos were still running between Edmonton and Athabasca Landing.

Two steam shovels will soon be at work on the railway grade west of Coalmont.

In the Leadville camp, 21 miles from Otter flat, there is six feet of snow at the Indiana cabin.

The night schools of Vancouver employ 62 teachers, and are attended by more than 2,000 pupils.

For the Allen estate at Vassean Lake, in the Okanagan, 50,000 fruit trees have been ordered.

During November 83 new telephones were put in at Kamloops. That town now has 359 step savers.

Adam Abraham, for supplying liquor to Indians at Prince Rupert, was fined $300 or six months in jail.

Count Vass, a cousin of the Emperor of Germany, has bought several more ranches in the Nicola Valley.

Two hotel men in Dawson were fined $100 each last week for running poker games in their houses.

Last week potatoes were $13 a ton in New Westminster and dressed ducks and chickens 25 cents a pound.

At Hope, James Kaunnesky was given three months in jail with hard labor for supplying Indians with liquor.

South Fort George is seeking incorporation as a city. Another town in that vicinity will be called Prince George.

The proprietor of the Eagle restaurant in Prince Rupert was fined $10 last week because his cafe was not kept clean.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is putting on some of its largest engines to run between Lethbridge and the Crow towns.

More than $50,000 worth of gold is shipped from Greenwood every month, and no real estate boomer has ever mentioned this fact.

There are 2,500 men working on the Grand Trunk Pacific east of Hazelton, and more men coming in daily. The grade to Telkwa will be finished this month.

Child Drunkards.

Remarkable statements concerning drunkenness among Russian school children are made by E. M. Grove, the British Consul, in his report on the trade of the Moscow district. It is admitted, he writes, that inebriety is very rapidly increasing among the school children in Russia in general and in Moscow and the Moscow provinces in particular. The Moscow Town Council recently made an inquiry into this subject, and it was stated that of the adults who are addicted to drink it had been ascertained that 90 per cent. learned to drink while still at school. Out of 18,134 schoolboys in the Moscow Province, from the ages of 8 to 13 years, 12,[illegible], or 66 per cent., drink strong liquors, and out of 10,404 girls of the same ages, 4,733, or 45 per cent., also drink.

There are about 620,000 miles of railway in the world, of which the United Kingdom can lay claim to some 23,280.

The British Army costs per man more than twice as much as the most expensive compulsory service army in Europe.