# Household

### Christmas Recipes.

**New Century Mince Meat.**—Perfect mince meat, rich as it is, should be fresh tasting, and "clean" in distinctive flavors. To secure this everything depends on chopping the meat, apples, and suet properly; not reducing them to a paste through a grinder. The meat should be in pieces the size of French peas, the suet as fine as you can make it; but the apples should be chopped coarsely—the size of navy beans. The raisins should be whole, the citron in thin slices half the size of a silver quarter. See that the molasses is not a glucose mixture, but the genuine. Should the mincemeat seem too thick, thin it with hard or sweet cider, or any kind of fruit juice. To those who prefer the traditional mince meat pie for the Christmas dinner these few hints will prove a revelation. Instead of an upper crust make a lattice work of narrow strips.

**Meatless Mince Meat.** — One pound of suet, three pounds of apples, two pounds of currants, two pounds of seedless raisins, two and a half pounds of brown sugar, two pounds of bread crumbs, one-fourth pound each of citron, lemon, and orange peel (candied), one tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and cloves, one teaspoonful of ground mace, one teaspoonful of salt, and a quart of sweet cider (boiled). Pare and chop the apples, suet, raisins, citron lemon, and orange peel. (Use the coarse food chopper, as it saves labor.) Grate the stale bread and mix all well. Add the cooled cider. Put away in stone crock in a cold place, will keep a long time. Persons suffering from dyspepsia can eat this without the least effect.

**Fruit Cake.**—One pound of butter, creamed; add one pound of light brown sugar, one dozen eggs beaten light, two pounds of seedless raisins (small, white ones), one pound of currants, three-quarters of a pound of citron cut up, one-quarter of a pound of almonds chopped, one pound of flour, four tablespoonfuls of brandy, one tablespoonful each cinnamon and cloves, one grated nutmeg, juice and rind of one large lemon, and two heaping teaspoons baking powder. Bake two hours in slow oven in two large round tins.

**Fruit Cake.**—You can make this Christmas fruit cake and not have to worry about the price of eggs. Those that have tried it were well pleased. Mix one-half cup of butter with one cup of sugar, one cup of stewed apples, mashed fine, without sugar, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one cup of raisins, dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in just a little water and stir that in the apples; one and three-fourths cups of flour.

**Old-fashioned Plum Pudding.** — (The ingredients must be measured in coffee cups.) Four eggs beaten light, one cup each of dark sugar, molasses, kidney suet, bread crumbs, milk, blackberry or grape jam, three cups of flour, one pound of currants, two pounds of raisins, half pound of citron, half cup of walnut meats (if desired), one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Salt to taste. Grind suet, bread, and citron through the meat chopper. Mix the dry ingredients together. Sift a teaspoonful of soda and one of baking powder three times with the flour, and incorporate these ingredients with the beaten eggs and molasses, milk and jam. Dredge the fruit with a cup of the flour. Mix all lightly together. Steam in molds or cans four hours. Or boil in a bag if you prefer. If you use the bag, a large iron kettle is best. The water must be at a fast boil when the pudding bag goes in. The pudding is best when it has ripened for a month. It will keep for an indefinite period. Reheat on Christmas or New Year's morning. No good pudding sauce, however fine, can add to the lusciousness, but use whatever you like in that line. If you measure ingredients in a teacup, use one egg less. If in a quart bowl use two more.

### Useful Hints.

To test a cake to see if it is thoroughly baked, use a skewer.

French chalk will clean a slightly soiled white chip hat.

A tablespoonful of extract will flavor a quart of any mixture.

Potatoes should boil slowly to prevent the skins from curling off.

To kill burdock, cut off close to the ground and pour a little gasoline on the roots.

If shoe polish has become dry from standing too long, moisten it with a little turpentine.

Blotting paper saturated with turpentine may be placed in drawers to keep away moths.

Allow two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder to each cup of flour when no eggs are used.

A table of weights and measures, typewritten and framed under glass, should hang in every kitchen.

Allow from four to six eggs to each quart of milk in making a custard to be turned from the mold.

After washing a lamp chimney, polish with dry salt to make the glass brilliant and prevent it from cracking.

A teaspoonful of vinegar added to the water in which black stockings are rinsed will keep them a good color.

For something new and dainty, spread the buttered fudge pan with minced dates before turning the candy into it.

Tooth powder is excellent for cleaning jewelry. Rub it on with a nail brush and then rinse off with scalding water.

When the stove becomes soiled with soot try putting a piece of zinc on the coals. The vapor produced will clean out the soot.

Salt thrown into the oven immediately after something has been burned in it will make the objectionable odor less noticeable.

For an apple and lemon filling for cake, grate two apples and scald them with two eggs and the rind and juice of a lemon. Stir in a cupful of sugar. When the mixture cools use as a filling between layers. Cover the top of the cake with whipped cream.

White ostrich feathers can be washed by making a lather of pure white soap. Dip the feather up and down until clean, then rinse, and shake before the fire until dry; then dry curl with a silver knife. Never hold the back of the feather toward the fire.

If there is a bit of cold ham left over, chop it fine, add an equal quantity of mashed potatoes and bind together with an egg. Shape as one would potato cakes, and saute in butter. This makes an excellent luncheon or breakfast dish. The addition of a little green pepper is an improvement.

For a delicious punch mix half a can of shredded pineapple with the juice of three lemons and four oranges, add two sliced bananas and a cupful and a half of sugar and turn into a bowl with a large piece of ice. Let it stand until time for serving. Then turn in a pint of mineral water.

A tried cement for cracked china is this: Mix the white of an egg with sufficient powdered lime to make a paste. Apply it to the broken edges, press firmly together and place the articles where it will not be disturbed until the paste is hardened.

### TOWNS ON TRADING POSTS.

**Indians Showed Good Judgment in Selection of Locations.**

The historical records of the development of Western Canada contain many interesting narrations in connection with the Hudson's Bay trading posts.

The company, which was established in 1760, by a charter of Charles II., had the monopoly of the fur trade from Lake Superior and Hudson Bay out to the Pacific. The whole territory was divided into districts and the company employed at one time 3,000 traders, agents, voyageurs, besides many thousands of Indians.

Each district had its trading post, the site of which depended upon the physical characteristics of the territory, and in the selection of these sites the advice of the aboriginal guides was invariably taken. It was only natural that the posts should have been built in those parts offering the easiest access to the surrounding country and it is a curious thing wherever those old warrior chiefs selected a site it has become or is destined to be the great centre of that particular district.

Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Fort Fraser, Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert are prominent among the cities which have sprung up in the identical positions chosen close upon 250 years ago by the Northern American natives.

The trails which in those days naturally led over the easiest grades to the territory surrounding these posts are to-day in many instances the highways and byways which are opening up the large agricultural and industrial centres of the West. The annals of the times show that land in close proximity to the Hudson's Bay posts at one time or another changed hands for a mere song.

### Roping the Road.

The police authorities in Wales are endeavoring to put a stop to the custom of "roping the road," a method of levying toll on bride and bridegroom when returning from the marriage ceremony. The custom is an old one, and very general in Welsh country districts. It is usual for the bride and bridegroom to throw money from the carriage, whereupon the rope is withdrawn. Several accidents are said to have arisen lately out of it.

### FOREMOST WOMAN SCIENTIST IN THE WORLD.

**A Recent Photograph of Madame Curie,**

The discoverer of Radium is shown at work in her laboratory. She was awarded the Nobel Prize, and is now a candidate for membership in "Le Institute," the French college for scientists.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, DECEMBER 7.

**Lesson X.—The Fall of Jericho. Josh. 5. 10 to 6. 27. Golden Text, Mark 9. 23.**

Verse 8. The chapters intervening between this and our last lesson mention the erection of two monuments, each composed of twelve large stones taken by twelve men from the empty channel of the Jordan at the command of Joshua. The first of these was set up west of the Jordan at the place of the first night's encampment of Israel after crossing, the second in the river-bed itself at the place where the priests bearing the ark had stood while the people passed over. At Gilgal, south-east of Jericho, the host of Israel is commanded to pause before marching on to the actual conquest of the city. Here the covenant of circumcision, neglected during the entire forty years of desert sojourn, is re-established, and here Joshua is greatly encouraged by a night vision of the prince of the host of Jehovah.

When Joshua had spoken—The words of instruction and exhortation reported in verses 1-7.

Before the Lord—That is, before the ark of the covenant, which to Israel represented the presence of Jehovah himself among his people.

9. Armed men went before . . . the rearward came after—The priests with their trumpets, followed by other priests bearing the ark of the covenant. These marched in the centre of the column and were protected before and behind by the armed men who constituted the actual fighting force of the invading army.

10. Neither shall any word proceed out of your mouth—Silence on the part of an advancing or attacking army in open combat or attack on the stronghold of an enemy was practically unknown among the ancients, who seem to have gathered courage in proportion as their tumult and shouting was louder than that of their enemies.

11. Going about it once—Once on the first and on each of the succeeding five days, until the seventh, on which the city was compassed not once, but seven times (compare verses 14, 15).

14. The camp—At Gilgal.

15. Compassed the city after the same manner seven times—The circumference of the walled city may have been somewhere between three and five miles, making a total march for the last day of between twenty-five and thirty-five miles.

17. Accursed — Razed to the ground and utterly destroyed. The word in the original has the same sense as the word "consecrated," the utter desecration meted out to the place being the consuming as of a sacrifice or offering to Jehovah.

Rahab the harlot—First mentioned in chapter 2 in connection with the visit of the two spies sent by Joshua to ascertain the strength and position of the besieged city. This woman, like many others of her unfortunate class in ancient times, seems to have carried on the trade of "lodging keeper for wayfaring men." From the mention of the stalks of flax arranged on the flat roof of her house for drying, and the further mention of the scarlet or crimson thread or yarn in her possession, it has been inferred that she was engaged also in the manufacture of fine linen, and that she practised the art of dyeing, for which especially the Phoenicians were early famous. In Matt. 1. 5 Rahab's name occurs in the genealogy of Jesus. There she appears as the wife of Salmon, the son of Nason, and the mother of Boaz the grandfather of Jesse (compare Ruth 4. 20, 21; 1 Chron. 2. 11, 51, 54). The service rendered by Rahab to Israel in hiding and protecting the spies called forth the nation's sincere gratitude and secured for herself and all of her family and relatives the protection of the Israelites and admission into the community of Israel doubtless on terms of equality of citizenship. The narrative in the book of Joshua tells us nothing concerning her after life and conduct, but faith in the God of Israel and adoption into the community of his chosen people was doubtless accompanied by true conversion. New Testament estimates of Rahab's worth are very remarkable. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews places her name in the roll of heroes of faith (Heb. 11. 31), while the apostle James speaks of her as being justified by her works.

18. Keep yourselves from—Do not appropriate to yourself the accursed thing.

Accursed — Hebrew, "devoted," that is, fit for utter destruction, as was the city of Jericho. Ancient Jericho, like Sodom and Gomorrah and other near-by cities of the plain, was notorious for the licentiousness and immorality of its inhabitants. A sad commentary on the state of ancient Jericho is the condition of the present dilapidated village of er-Riha, the inhabitants of which still bear the same reputation for looseness of morals as did their ancestors centuries before, and this in marked contrast with the high moral standard of the surrounding Bedouins.

19. But all the silver, and gold, and vessels of brass and iron, which could not be destroyed, but were, rather, purified by fire, were to be holy unto Jehovah.

Every man straight before him—Without the necessity of seeking a gateway or other means of passing the wall, which now no longer formed an obstacle to the attacking Israelites. "And they utterly destroyed all that was in the city, both man and woman, both young and old, and ox, and sheep, and ass, with the edge of the sword" (v. 21).

### Quick Bridge Building.

More than a mile of burned railroad bridge was rebuilt in 12 days this summer. It was the two-track bridge across Newark Bay, 5,663 feet long, including a draw 264 feet long. The fire was yet in progress when the reconstruction was decided on and the plans got ready. Orders were given for 14 pile drivers, 13 marine derricks, 21 scows, two tugs, six catamarans, five air compressors, three water boats, two derrick cars, two locomotive trains, three switch engines, two teams of horses, 3,000,000 feet of lumber and for the assembling of 1,500 men.

There should be three pairs of scissors in the kitchen—one for vegetables, one for trimming fish, and one for general use.

# ENGLAND'S COTTON KING

### SIR CHARLES WRIGHT MACARA IS THE MAN.

**He Hopes to Be Able to Break Up the American Control of Cotton.**

One of the most striking figures in the industries of this country, Sir Charles Wright Macara, the many-sided chairman of the committee of the international federation of master cotton spinners and president of the English federation of master cotton spinners, is once more a man of the moment as a result of the present crisis in the cotton trade, which he has just described as "the greatest in the history of the industry," writes a London correspondent. This crisis, which has arisen out of the refusal of the employes of one of the biggest mills in Lancashire, the Beehive, at Bolton, to work under an overlooker against whom they have made complaints threatens to culminate in a lockout which would directly affect over 650,000 persons in this country, and, indirectly, 1,330,000.

The claims to distinction of this popular baronet, who at 68 is still the embodiment of vigor, occupy almost a full column of Who's Who. It notes that besides being managing director of the Bannerman Mills at Manchester and originator of the now famous Lifeboat Saturday movement, he is a J.P. of Lancashire, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, chevalier of the Order of Leopold, and that he possesses the Grand Crus del Merito Agricola, as well as the Order of the Red Eagle.

**A Wide Traveller,**

and incidentally an ardent free-trader, it is generally admitted that Sir Charles Macara knows more about the industry of which he is the supreme head than anybody else in Great Britain, and that he has more influence with the workers than any other member of the cotton spinners' federation.

Born in Scotland in 1845, Sir Charles went to Manchester at an early age and there his ability pushed him rapidly to the front. The firm of which he is now managing director was established at the beginning of the last century, and in the course of his connection with it Sir Charles—who was created a baronet in 1911—has had a wide experience with strikes and has presided over no end of conferences of the representatives of employers and operatives in settling disputes. He took a prominent part for example, in drawing up the Brooklands agreement which terminated the twenty-week cotton strike which began in November, 1892, and a few years later he formulated a scheme for the adjustment of wages according to the state of the cotton trade, which was generally adopted. The motto on his coat-of-arms, by the way, is Conciliation is Better than Force, and he invariably has lived up to it, and is recognized as a white man by the operatives of Lancashire.

**Has Met Crowned Heads.**

In 1904 there was trouble owing to shortage in the raw cotton. In consequence, the international federation was hatched in which Sir Charles took a leading part. Twice he went to the United States on the same errand. He and the international committee of spinners have been received by the late King Edward VII., the Kaiser, Emperor Franz Josef, the kings of Italy and of the Belgians, and the French and two American presidents, not without effect. The national industrial council, which deals with labor troubles, also was his idea.

The present writer, who sought Sir Charles' views some months ago, regarding the effect on British trade of the proposed lowering of the American tariff, found this cotton king, as he frequently is called, easily accessible, a thing that is seldom the case with heads of great businesses in this country. The baronet is a big man, standing six feet and probably tipping the scales at 225 pounds, and his hair and moustache are snow-white. He talks quickly, expressing his ideas readily and showing that he is drawing upon a vast store of knowledge and experience. Nor does he require drawing out, being one of those men who anticipate one's questions. His sanctum in the great Bannerman works is quite an unpretentious one, the principal fittings being a flat-topped desk and a few well-filled bookshelves.

Just at present he is engaged in efforts to develop cotton-growing in Egypt, India and other parts of the British Empire, in the hope of breaking the American control. Thus again he lives up to his coat-of-arms, upon which is a black spider—symbol of a "spinner." A sword upholds the imperial crown, which, being translated, means that cotton- spinning is the bulwark of the empire.

**Lifeboat Saturday Fund.**

The story of how Sir Charles founded the Lifeboat Saturday Fund, now a national institution, is rather an interesting one. Some time ago he took a house at Saint Anne's-on-Sea. The coast in this neighborhood is one of the most dangerous in England. One stormy night there was a wreck and three lifeboats went to the aid of those on board. So furious was the storm that two of these boats were unable to reach the wrecked vessel and went down with their crews. This incident made such an impression on Sir Charles that shortly afterward he started the Lifeboat Saturday Fund, which proved a huge success. He directed it until 1896. On Lifeboat Saturday, weather-beaten tars in lifesaving costumes are stationed at street corners all over the kingdom and receive donations from the public, the receptacles for these being in the shape of metal lifeboats.

# DOWN BY THE SOUNDING SEA

### BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

**Items of Interest From Places Lapped by Waves of the Atlantic.**

Five fishing schooners put into Halifax with 800 barrels of fat mackerel aboard, for which they received $8 to $10 a barrel.

Counterfeit 50-cent pieces are being circulated throughout the Maritime Provinces. To all appearances they are exactly like the genuine coins.

The City Cornet band, of St. John, N.B., is 39 years old and still going strong. James Connolly, the leader, is the only one of the original members left.

Capt. Thomas, Dominion Immigration Agent at Halifax, slipped from a ladder while going aboard a vessel in Halifax harbor, and fractured one of his legs.

The schooner Prydwen, which sailed from Halifax to Brazil, took a shipment of Gaspe dry fish worth more than $50,000. She also had a deck load of 5,000 feet of lumber.

The problem of young girls and boys walking the streets at Halifax till late at night is receiving considerable attention at present. Prominent Y.M.C.A. men favor a curfew law.

A Halifax lad named Randolph Edwards, was accidentally shot at Truro while playing with a rifle. It was said that the unfortunate boy was a victim of his own carelessness.

A mail carrier named Hodder, who was engaged in carrying the mails from Fishot Island to St. Julien's, Nfld., was drowned, his boat, with two bags of mail having been found and towed to St. Anthony.

St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg, N.S., the second oldest Anglican church in British North America and one of the landmarks of the Maritime Provinces, has installed a new organ, the gift of the parishioners.

Efforts are being made to have the old graveyards of Prince Edward Island placed in better repair. It is claimed that many of the graves of the old pioneers are in a disgraceful condition, thus showing scant respect to the memory of the men of other days.

Better harbor facilities for the mouth of the St. Croix River are wanted by the residents of the towns along the river, and the Government, when interviewed, promised to send engineers to look the situation over.

At Digby, N.S., a 15-year-old boy was sentenced to four months in jail with hard labor for stealing money to go to a moving picture show. The judge dwelt on the fact that there is no law in Nova Scotia which prevents minors from attending such places.

Some fine specimens of gold quartz are being brought from Piskehegan, not far from St. Andrews. Soon there may be a stampede for the gold hills which are said to be, in some spots, as rich as Klondike, without any of the risks that country calls for.

The four-year-old boy of Captain Drivers, of Fairville, N.B., had just been put to bed by his mother, when he arose, secured some matches and set fire to the bedclothes. In the conflagration which ensued a three-months old baby narrowly escaped being burned to death.

J. W. McDermott, who once sold papers as a newsboy in St. John, N.B., is now one of the most popular conductors on the Pennsylvania railroad. He will be in charge of all the trains of his line running from New York to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

W. H. Tidmarsh, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., went to Texas, and bought all the Karakule sheep there. In a short time they will be brought from Texas to P.E.I. When the 45 sheep in question are placed on the P.E.I. ranch that Province will practically control the Persian lamb raising industry on this continent.