Household

Favorite Recipes.

Potato Rolls.—A quart of flour, four eggs, a tablespoon of lard, one yeast cake dissolved in warm water, heaping cup of potatoes mashed soft and beaten light with cup and a half of warm milk, a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter cup of sugar. Beat the eggs light, sift the salt with the flour, melt the lard and mix with the sugar in the potatoes. Make a hole in the middle of the flour, pour in the milk, the mashed potatoes, the yeast, and the eggs; knead well and set to rise over night. Early in the morning knead again, make into rolls, and set close together in a pan for an hour's rising. Bake in a steady oven. Send to table hot and break, not cut, apart.

Bran Bread.—Set a soft sponge at night as for white bread; in the morning take two cups of bran, moisten well with cold water, and let it boil for twenty minutes. When lukewarm add this to two cups of the white sponge; also add one-half cup of molasses, one cup of raisins, two tablespoonfuls of lard, and salt unless the white sponge has already been salted. Mix stiff with white flour and knead as you would white bread. When light place in pans and raise to double its bulk; bake one hour. This will make four one pound leaves. Is nice for lunches, sandwiches, etc., besides being healthful.

Salmon Salad.—One can salmon, four sour pickles finely chopped, three hard boiled eggs, one level teaspoon mustard, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons cream or milk, six tablespoons vinegar, one raw egg, pinch of salt and pepper. Remove all skin and bone from the salmon and flake it fine, then add chopped pickles and boiled eggs. Stir the mustard and sugar together, then add the butter and cream or milk, the raw egg and vinegar. Cook until quite smooth, stirring all the time. Pour this cooked mixture over the salmon just before serving. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Potato Salad—Two medium sized potatoes, one-half cup of chopped lettuce, 5 cents' worth of celery, two hard boiled eggs. The above should all be chopped fine. Then add six medium sized potatoes, which have been boiled the day before, chopped in large pieces, a small piece of butter melted, pepper and salt to taste. Just before serving pour a 10 cent bottle of salad dressing, which has been thinned slightly with cream, over the salad, and mix thoroughly.

How to Cook Beans.—Take one quart of beans, soak over night. In the morning boil until just before they break their skins. Take one pound of salt pork, cut in four even pieces. Then take two quarts bean pots (nothing else will do), put enough beans in each pot to just cover the bottom, then put one piece of pork on top of these, and then a cup of beans and two tablespoons of sugar, and so on until the pot is full. Then lay the other piece of pork on the top; bake in a hot oven for about twenty minutes. Then turn down the fire and bake all day. Baste with sweetened water. After filling the pots put enough of the liquor that the beans were boiled in to come to the top. Keep the sweetened water and baste. Try and keep the pots full of the sweetened water, which you can tell by tipping the pots sideways when you baste them. These beans, when done, will all be whole and every one as brown and sweet as a nut.

Fig Cake.—Two cups of sugar, whites of six eggs, beaten stiff; one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, five cups of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, pinch of salt. Flavor to taste. Bake in layers. Filling: One cup of figs, cut fine; one and one-half cups of water; boil figs until tender, pour through a strainer, using only the juice; measure and use equal amount of sugar; boil until it jellies. Frosting: Put into a granite saucepan one cup of sugar, one ounce of melted chocolate, one-half cup of water; boil gently until bubles begin to come from the bottom. Pour the hot syrup in a thin stream into the white of an egg that has been beaten to a stiff froth, beating the mixture all the time. Continue to beat until thick enough to spread. Flavor with vanilla.

Household Hints.

A weak bath of alum water is good for tender feet.

Dry sponge cake smothered in custard makes a delicious dish.

Cocoanut matting should be well scrubbed with hot water and soap.

A cut lemon will remove the mark made by striking matches on white paint.

Remove the scales from palms by washing them in water to which has been added a few drops of cedar oil.

Clean fire irons, brass and nickel ornaments with rotten stone and sweet oil and polish with a chamois skin.

Corks boiled for five minutes before use, in the case of bottled fruits, etc., can be easily pressed in, and then make perfectly air-tight stoppers.

When boiling cabbages try placing a small vessel of vnegar on the back of the stove. The odor of the cabbage will not be so unpleasant.

Sheets that are wearing out should have their selvidge sides sewn together, then cut down the middle and have the new sides hemmed.

In making a fruit cake, pour half the batter in the pan before adding the fruit, then the fruit will not be found at the bottom of the cake.

When preparing chicken or turkey for roasting, try rubbng it inside with a piece of lemon. It will whiten the flesh and make it more tender.

The most convenient and cheapest of disinfectants to use in the cellar is quicklime. It may be placed in dishes, in bins or cupboards or scattered loose in dark, damp corners.

Many housewives have bemoaned the fact that their tarts and pies do not have the delicious brown desired. Always keep in your cupboard a small pastry brush and brush your tarts and pies over with milk just before putting them in the oven.

A satisfactory washcloth is made of two or three thicknesses of mosquito netting. The edges are finished by crocheting a scallop in pink or blue.

A cut or wound should be thoroughly cleansed from dirt, bits of glass, stone, etc., by washing it with clean water in which a tablspoon of salt has been dissolved to every pint of water.

If a cork is too large for a bottle in which you wish to use it, lay on its side and with a little board or ruler roll it under all the pressure you can put on it. It will be elongated to fit in a very few minutes.

Velveteen is successfully washed by making a lather of soap and warm water, then soaking the velveteen in it, but not rubbing. When this is finished, rinse in plenty of clear water and hang out to dry.

There are two leaks in the household which will bear watching: First, the cooking of too much each meal, having a little to throw out; second, the dessert habit—rich cakes and pies and puddings are expensive and indigestible.

To renovate navy blue serge, put two handfuls of bran into a basin, pour over it boiling water and let cool. Brush the garment free from dust, dip a piece of rough serge into the bran water and rub well over the article, roll up for an hour. Then press the article on the wrong side with a hot iron.

Dry heat is injurious to plants, so they should never be placed near a radiator. Rubber plants and palms are apt to dry up. Wash the leaves once a week with a sponge wet with milk. Another help is to pour either olive or castor oil on the roots every two weeks. Plants also are injured by too much water. When there is any doubt as to whether it needs water or not, pour the water into the saucer. The roots will take it up if the plant needs it.

A SECTION OF THE IMMENSE IRRIGATION DAM AT BASSANO, ALBERTA.

Erected at a Cost of $13,000,000, It Will Develop 5,000 Horsepower.

This is the second largest engineering feat in America, ranking second only to the Panama Canal. It will assist in the irrigation of the dry belt in Southern Alberta.

GHOST IN STOCKWELL.

Hitherto Famous for Ghost has Discovered Hidden Church.

Stockwell, England, where a hidden church over six hundred years old has just been discovered, has hitherto been chiefly famous for its ghost, which set all London in an uproar in 1772. Making the furniture dance and the crockery fall was the ghost's specialty, though by way of variety an egg once flew across the room and hit the cat. Having excited London, and frightened Stockwell, the ghost retired, leaving behind a firm belief in his supernatural origin, until many years later a servant admitted that long horse hairs attached to the crockery and wires to the furniture had enabled her to play the ghost so successfully that frightened beholders never even detected such open feats as throwing the egg at the cat.—London Chronicle.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JANUARY 11.

Lesson II. Mission of the Seventy. Luke 10. 1-24. Golden Text, Matt. 10.20.

Verses 1-3. Leaving Galilee behind him, Jesus prepared to make his last journey southward one of helpful ministration and preaching. To this end he "sent messengers" ahead to prepare the way for his coming. In one village of Samaria these messengers were rejected on the ground of narrow prejudice (9. 52-56); but other towns received them gladly.

Appointed seventy others in addition to the twelve disciples to assist in the work of preparing the way for his coming into the villages and towns which it was his purpose to visit. His appointment of so large a number he explains by pointing out the magnitude of the harvest and the scarcity of laborers, exhorting those whom he was sending out that they pray the Lord of the harvest for an even greater increase of workers, but Jesus is careful to make it very plain that the task to which he is appointing them is not one that will bring to them popular applause, but one rather fraught with disappointment, hardship, and persecution. They will go forth as lambs into the midst of wolves, some of them perhaps to share the fate of martyrs to the cause in which they have enlisted.

4-7. Despite the danger involved in their mission the seventy go forth empty-handed, without purse and wallet, and free from every unnecessary encumbrance.

Salute no man—The customary wayside salutation of the East was a long-drawn-out affair, and the many salutations that would be necessary on a much frequented public highway would seriously delay anyone whose message or errand was one of haste and importance. Such messengers were by custom excused from the necessity of making these formal salutations. When, however, the disciples entered a home, they were not to omit the usual and appropriate greeting, Peace be to this house.

Son of peace—One peacefully inclined—a Hebrew idiom.

Turn to you again—The blessing refused by the inmates of the house shall still be yours, in your possession for bestowal upon some other more appreciative home. But where the reception is cordial the disciples are to remain, contenting themselves with such things as they give and not going about from house to house in search of better entertainment. Ministers of the gospel are not to seek luxury or unusual comfort.

8-12. Jesus has first indicated the course to be followed in entering a private home. He now gives practically the same injunction regarding the attitude of the disciples toward an entire community. If their reception in the city is cordial they are to render the greatest possible service, healing the sick and preaching the gospel.

The kingdom of God is come nigh—In the person and teaching of Jesus heaven's richest blessing is bestowed upon an individual or a community.

Even the dust . . . we wipe off against you—The words and action were symbolical of utter repudiation, such as it was the custom for Pharisees to observe in crossing from Gentile territory into their own land. But even those cities which reject the advance messengers of Jesus are to be reminded that in the very coming of these messengers an opportunity of great blessing, though rejected, had been at their door.

More tolerable in that day for Sodom—In the day of final judgment the inhabitants of ancient Sodom, destroyed because of its iniquity, shall still receive more lenient treatment than those of the towns and villages who rejected the disciples of Jesus.

13-16. (Compare Matt. 11. 21-24, where the denunciation of the cities mentioned occurs in quite a different connection.) Responsibility is equal to opportunity and punishment equal to responsibility.

Woe unto thee—The thought of the cities which will reject his messengers and himself leads Jesus to utter words of sorrowful condemnation of those other cities in which he had already labored, but which had rejected him.

This the first mention of Chorazin, which is thought to be identical with Kerazeh, about two miles northeast of modern Tell Hum, the supposed site of Capernaum.

Bethsaida, also called Bethsaida Julias, was a small city on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee east of the Jordan River.

The mighty works which Jesus had performed in these cities are not all recorded for us in the gospel narratives, in which probably only a small portion of the actual teaching and works of Jesus are mentioned.

Tyre and Sidon—Two ancient Phoenician cities on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, against which several of the Old Testament prophets had uttered words of denunciation (compare Isa. 23; Jer. 25, and Ezek. 26 to 28). The Master's last words of condemnation are spoken against Capernaum, the city which had been the centre of his entire ministry in Galilee. It was the place to which he returned again and again and in which he had often preached to the multitudes and performed miracles of healing.

The words of verse 16 are again addressed directly to the seventy and are intended to emphasize the representative character of their mission. They are to be ambassadors of Christ. To reject them will be equivalent to rejecting him.

When Edison Wagered.

Betting is usually foolish, but it was a wager that set Thomas Alva Edison, the great inventor, on the road to fame and fortune. When he was a telegraph-operator much annoyance was caused by cockroaches getting into the tin cans in which the boys carried their lunches. Various methods of getting rid of them were tried, but without success, and then Edison made a bet that he would exterminate the foe. The next day the dinner-cans were piled in a heap, and the wizard surrounded them with a circle of tinfoil ribbon about an inch wide. About a quarter of an inch away he placed a similar circle, both ribbons being upright, and then connected them with a battery. Along came the cockroaches. To surmount the obstacles they had to place their hind legs on the outer ribbon and their forelegs on the inner one. The moment they did so, the circuit was completed, and they toppled over dead. Edison's success made him talked about, and was his real start as an inventor.

A student in an ophthalmic institution was requested to examine and report upon the condition of a man's eye. Having ceremoniously adjusted the ophthalmoscope he looked long and carefully into the optic. "Most remarkable!" he ejaculated in a tone of surprise. Then, having re-adjusted the instrument, he made a further careful examination. "Very extraordinary, indeed!" he exclaimed. "I have never heard of such an eye. Have you ever had professional opinion on it?" "Once," was the laconic reply. "The man who put it in said it was a fine bit of glass!"

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.

Medical Expert Shows the Dangers of Minor Ailments.

A famous medical man recently declared that many a criminal goes to the gallows simply because the judge's lunch has happened to disagree with him. He went on to give the case of a judge, who, some years ago, resigned his office because he suffered from dyspepsia, says London Answers.

In his letter of resignation, he informed the Home Secretary that he felt himself no longer able to bear the responsibility of handling a trial for murder, with the knowledge that the dark clouds of dyspepsia might affect his summing up so as to lessen a man's chance for life.

One's little ailments have far more effect on one's work and career than one is apt to think. Influenza, for instanec, is seldom a very serious disease, but its after-effects may quite easily ruin your life. In many cases influenza permanently affects the memory. In other cases, praticularly with middle-aged men, it affects the judgment, and weakens the power of concentration.

It is a mistake, even from a purely business point of view, to get up so late that you have only time for a one-minute breakfast before sprinting for work. It does not need much of this sort of thing to upset the delicate machinery of digestion.

Now indigestion and dyspepsia are not merely a nuisance physically. They have an effect on the mind that a sprained wrist or ankle have not. They give you gloomy views, and take away your self-confidence.

Another effect of dyspepsia is bad temper. A lost temper often means lost money. An unreasonable piece of sarcasm may lose you the services of a confidential clerk or typist, whose brains a rival firm will be very glad to pick.

It isn't really economy to do without substantial and regular meals. The standing breakfast and hurried lunch may cost you a career.

You should steer clear of colds, too. It is quite simple. Cold baths harden you against them, and good and regular meals work wonders of themselves, even in chronic cases. A bad cold dulls the brain generally, but particularly as regards figures. It has been found in banks that the man who is very subject to colds makes many more errors than the man who only gets, say, one a year.

Harriman, the late American railway king, refused to have in any of his offices anyone who was a frequent victim to colds. He said he could not afford it. So, if figuring is your work, it will pay you to keep colds off. Cures are no good.

Again, it does not pay to spin out your evenings too long, for one well-known effect of too short hours is to affect the power of concentration. You can't fix your mind on your work.

And remember that, as any doctor will tell you, illness ages you, and takes some of the spring and alertness out of your mind. A month's illness, too, adds more to your apparent age than a year's ordinary living. So be very good to yourself.

PAPER ARTILLERY.

A Substitute for Steel in Certain Kind of Cannon.

The extent to which paper to-day takes the place of iron and wood and steel in the manufacture of many articles is surprising. The paper waterpail is now so well-known that it no longer seems unusual; paper wheels for railway-cars are common, if less familiar. London Tit-Bits describes a project for the most remarkable of all uses of paper—as a substitute for steel in a certain kind of cannon.

The famous Krupp works, in Germany, have already manufactured some of these paper cannon. They are field-pieces designed for the special use of infantry. Their caliber is a little less than two inches, and they are so light that a soldier can easily carry one. The advantages of that facility of transportation are, of course, tremendous. And, strange as it may seem, the resistance of these paper guns is greater than that of steel field-pieces of the same caliber.

The paper cannon are not intended to supplant those made of steel. They are merely for use in situations where the movement of heavy field-artillery would be impracticable.

Slave Sold For Goats.

Mr. H. K. Eustace, lecturing on his African experiences, says he once saw a native sold as a slave for seven goats, which in open market fetched 6s. apiece. As values go in some parts of Africa the price was high (writes a correspondent), for within a few hundred miles of the Equator I have seen wives transferred for less. Marriage, of course, is by barter, and the indemnity demanded by a father for the loss of a daughter was 10s. from the bridegroom. To-day it has risen to a sovereign, but to understand the value this indicates it must be added that a native will gladly give his labor for a week in return for an empty medicine bottle with a metal screw stopper. — London Daily Chronicle.

Our London Letter

New Army Ration Successful.

A blue book report on British army dietetics has been issued. It deals with experimental marches in the years 1909 and 1910 and reports unfavorably on the field service ration for 1909, when the officers and men all lost weight. In the last five days of the march the average daily loss of weight among the men was just over half a pound and among the officers above three-quarters of a pound.

The report notes that the ration was deficient in energy value. It consisted of corned beef, biscuit, jam, and a grocery ration of potatoes or cauliflower. In the first week fresh meat was served, but corned beef was handed out in the second.

The committee found it impossible to increase the energy supply inside the limit of a ration weighing only three pounds without overconcentration. It cut out the potatoes, reducing the ration to two and a half pounds, and substituting bacon, cheese, oatmeal, additional jam and sugar. The result was that the march of 1910 showed excellent results, owing to the fat supplied by the bacon and cheese and the bulk furnished by the porridge. Not a man showed signs of wasting and there were none of the hollow cheeks and sunken eyes which were so noticeable the previous year.

Women in Plumbing Trade.

Has any one ever seen a woman plumber? There are not many persons who could reply in the affirmative, but according to the report of the census of England and Wales relating to occupations and industries, there are eighty-six women who ply the calling of plumber. Of these seventy-seven are widows.

The same blue book, which has just been issued, shows that women have succeeded in establishing themselves in a number of industries where their presence is unexpected. There are seventy women paper hangers and white washers, four bricklayers, all of them women, but only one woman coachman.

Three women appear under the heading of "clergymen, priests, and ministers," and four are coal heavers. There are 347 car men and waggoners, and 231 women blacksmiths and "strikers." Only one woman occupies herself with making patent fuel, only three women are shipwrights, five women are "tramway carmakers," and finally England and Wales can boast of fifty-six women carpenters and joiners and fourteen women masons.

Says King Has Tuberculosis.

A writer in a society weekly claims to have unquestionable authority for saying in regard to King Alfonso's recent visit to Vienna to consult throat and ear specialists that the situation is this: King Alfonso's father died of tuberculosis at the age of 28. The present King was born a few months afterward and lately the same disease has been diagnosed in him.

The root of the affection, it is said, lies at the top of the nose and a grave operation is considered absolutely necessary, although King Alfonso never looked better than he does at present. The Viennese experts decided that the only way is to remove the malignant tissue, and the consensus of medical opinion is that the young King will pull through.

Four Dukes in Grosvenor Square.

The late Duke of Sutherland set aside $200,000 for a town residence in place of Stafford House, and the young duke by taking a mansion on Grosvenor Square has made it the most ducal square or street in London. The dukes of Portland, Somerset and Manchester are already there, as well as four diplomats, namely, the Ambassadors from the United States, Italy, Japan, and Chile.

Others living on the square are a marquis, two earls and seven barons. Two centuries after it was laid out this square is still the wealthiest and most exclusive in London.

Capt. Scott's Ship Bought.

G. Foster Stackhouse, leader of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1914, has acquired Capt. Scott's old ship, the Discovery, from the Hudson Bay Company, for the purposes of next year's polar voyage.

The Discovery was specially built by the Government for the Scott expedition of 1903. Her timbers are oak and teak, and she has a specially strong iron-sheathed forefoot, while her engines of 500 horse-power can drive her at nine and a half knots. It will be remembered that the Discovery was frozen in the ice for three years, and that Scott's expedition was eventually relieved by the Morning and the Terra Nova. Capt. Scott wanted her for his last polar expedition, but the Hudson Bay Company, by whom she had been purchased, was unable to release her in time, much to the great explorer's disappointment.

For the past three years the stout old ship has been laid up in the South West India Dock.

Shoe Blacking Made of Sugar.

Sugar, according to the Lancet, has in the industries many valuable applications which have nothing to do with its role as an ailment. It is, for example, the foundation of common shoe blacking. Sugar enters largely into the composition of copying inks, and printers' rollers are made up of a mixture of glue and glycerine or sugar. It is used in the manufacture of transparent soaps.

For a long time sugar has been employed as a hardware and strengthener of cements and is mixed with mortar to give it permanently hard qualities. Some of the most ancient masonry of the world has been found to contain very appreciable quantities of sugar.

Where Mayfair Gets Its Name.

Most Londoners are probably ignorant of the derivation of the name Mayfair. Special interest attaches to the designation at the moment in view of the forthcoming demolition of Shepherd's Market, where a block of flats is to be erected.

The market was established on the ground belonging to one Shepherd, who owned the land on which the "May fair" used to be held. The fair was done away with in 1708, but was subsequently revived, being held on the site of Shepherd's Market until its final abolition in 1764.

London, Dec. 22, 1913.

Sayings of French Authors.

Who is he who dares say all he thinks?—De Finod.

Sensitive people wish to be loved; vain people wish only to be preferred. —Levis.

Our vices are like our nails: even as we cut them they grow again.—T. Bernard.

To be happy there are certain sides of our nature that must be entirely stultified.—Chamfort.

The selfish, loving only themselves, are loved by no one; so selfishness is moral suicide.—De Gaston.

One dies twice; to cease to live is nothing, but to cease to love and to be loved is an insupportable death.—Voltaire.

We have three kinds of friends: those who love us, those who are indifferent to us and those who hate us. —Chamfort.

The more mysterious love is, the more strength it has; the more it is secret, the more it increases; the more hidden, the plainer shown.—Mme. de Sartory.

To live without bitterness, one must turn his eyes toward the ludricous side of the world, and accustom himself to look at men only as jumping jacks, and at society as the board on which they jump.—Chamfort.

To continue love in marriage is a science. It requires so little to kill those sweet emotions, those precious illusions, which form the charm of life; and it is so difficult to maintain a man at the height on which an exalted passion has placed him, especially when that man is one's husband!—Reybaud.