Household

Favorite Recipes.

Lazy Daisy Cake. — One cup sugar, one and one-half cups flour, and two teaspoons baking powder, sifted together three times; into a cup drop two whites of eggs, fill cup up to one-half with soft (not melted) butter; fill up cup with milk, add both and beat seven minutes. Bake in a loaf. Ice with one cup pulverized sugar and one tablespoon milk, one teaspoon of lemon extract; beat till creamy and spread. This is a most delicious white cake.

Raisin Cake Filling.—One cupful water, one-quarter cupful syrup, one egg, one cupful raisins. Seed and chop raisins. Add sugar, syrup, and water, and cook till raisins are soft. Put over pan of water and add egg slightly beaten. Cook till consistency of thick cream. Flavor with lemon. Cool before using. This makes an unusually good filling for any plain layer cake.

Salmon Patties.—Take a medium size can of salmon. Remove from can, put in bowl together with two eggs well beaten, and salt and pepper to season to taste. Then put in cracker crumbs until it thickens the mixture well enough to form into cakes. Roll cakes in cracker crumbs and fry. Fry well and serve hot with parsley or lettuce.

Welsh Rarebit.—Put into dish over fire two tablespoons of butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon made mustard, one-eighth teaspoon cayenne. When boiling add two cups grated or cut fine Canadian cheese. Stir constantly and when melted add one-half pint cream. Have pieces of bread toasted only on one side ready, lay toasted side downward, pour mixture over and serve at once. This will serve six people.

Butterscotch Pie. — Brown one tablespoon butter, being careful not to scorch. Add two cups milk, three-fourths cup brown sugar, yolks of one or two eggs, and two tablespoons flour or flour and cornstarch mixed, which has been dissolved with a little of the milk. When ingredients are well mixed place over the fire until the mixture thickens. Have a crust baked to a light brown, add the filling, and cover with a frosting made of the beaten whites and two tablespoons sugar. Set in the oven to brown. A smoother crust will be obtained if it is baked on an inverted pie tin.

Scrapple.—Boil two and one-half pounds of sausage for fifteen minutes in two quarts of water. Add corn meal and salt and cook forty minutes. Pour in deep dish when cold. Slice and fry as mush.

Vienna Rolls.—Scald one pint of milk and cool; dissolve one yeast cake in a half cup of luke warm water; add this to the milk and three and one-half cups of finest white flour; beat for eight minutes, cover and set in a warm place to rise. When this has become light and well raised, work in two eggs, large saltspoon salt, one-third cup soft butter, four and one-half pounds more of flour; mix well and turn out on a board and knead fully fifteen minutes. Cover and set to rise until double the size. Cut in round shape with the four points on top; brush with beaten egg and bake in a quick oven.

Pineapple Salad.—One two pound can of sliced pineapple and 10 cents' worth of almonds; cut and drain pineapple, blanch and split almonds and mix the two together and pour the following dressing over them and let stand over night: Two tablespoons sugar, four tablespoons vinegar, two tablespoons water, one-half teaspoon salt. Butter size of hickory nut. Mix thoroughly and cook until thick. Just before serving add one-half cup whipped cream. Serve on lettuce leaves.

White Nut Cake.—Cream together one-third cup of butter and one cup sugar. Add one-half cup of sweet milk, two cups flour, and two teaspoons of baking powder. Sift baking powder and flour together. Beat thoroughly, then add one cup of walnut meats cut in small pieces, dusted with one tablespoon of flour. At the last fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Bake in a square pan in a slow oven for one hour. Cover with boiled icing and decorate with halves of nut meats.

Household Hints.

Stair carpets should be heavily padded if one desires them to wear well.

Salt sprinkled on a carpet before sweeping reduces the amount of dust that rises.

Good eggs will sink in a brine of two ounces of salt to a pint of water; bad ones will float.

Tincture of myrrh is a good thing in the water used to rinse after brushing your teeth.

A slip for a balsam pillow is best made of tan linen, with a pine tree cross-stitched upon it.

When fruit leaves a stain on the teeth it should be removed at once by rubbing on a little salt.

A clothesline may be cleaned by wrapping it around a washboard and thoroughly scrubbing it in soapsuds.

Apply glycerin to a scald directly the accident occurs and cover it up with strips of rag soaked in glycerin.

When making sago pudding, allow three dessert spoonfuls for each pint of milk; let all soak two hours before cooking.

Allow the children to eat almonds. One dozen blanched almonds are equal to about one pound of steak in nutritive value.

When the sickroom is being ventilated a screen should be placed in front of the window to prevent danger of a draught.

When you wash your door panels of lace or net applique to fit the door glass, tack them on the door to dry and they will keep their shape.

Tarnished silver can be brightened if placed for a short time in boiling water in which a fair-sized lump of washing soda has been dissolved.

A weak solution of carbolic acid applied carefully to ink stains on carpets will remove them. If this changes the color it may be restored by ammonia water.

To keep the table salt dry and soft dry it, then crush it under a rolling pin till perfectly free from lumps and sift into it a tablespoonful of cornstarch.

If drawer space is limited tack a tape around the sides of a bureau drawer at intervals, making each loop large enough to hold a neatly folded pair of stockings.

A good play dress for a child can be made from a man's worn shirt. Cut it Dorothy style, and the work is very little, not to mention the saving in the youngster's clothes.

A recipe for axle grease is a pound of tallow, half a pound of castor oil, quarter of a pound of black lead. Melt the tallow and rub the whole well together.

Vaseline stains may be removed from wash goods by soaking in wood alcohol and rubbing with the hands. Then wash in hot soapsuds. Keep the alcohol away from fire.

To test tea, burn a small quantity on a metal plate. With good tea the amount of ash remaining is small, increasing in quantity as the quality of the sample tested deteriorates.

A pair of long wooden knitting needles are most excellent for draining doughnuts. As the doughnuts are fried slip them on a needle, and when it is full rest it on the top of a pan to cool. The doughnuts do not crush and the lard drains off.

ONE MORE SCUTTLEFUL.

Prince Henry's Experience as a Pupil at Eton.

Although the English fag system is foreign to the experience and ideals of Canadian schoolboys, many of them have some knowledge of its character and extent, thanks to "Tom Brown at Rugby," and other tales of public-school life in England. Since Tom's day abuses have been minimized; but the system itself remains unchanged in all the great schools—Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and the rest.

Prince Henry, third son of King George, has recently been entered as a pupil at Eton, where his parents have expressed the desire that he shall be treated like any other boy—which, of course, means that he must be somebody's fag. That has led to the appearance in the English papers of many anecdotes that illustrate the excellently democratic training the system affords.

Although no son of the reigning sovereign has before been a boarder at any public school, young Henry (whose schoolmates have already dropped his title) will not be the first prince of the blood royal to become an Etonian. The present Duke of Saxe-Coburg was one. When he was at Eton, his mother, the Duchess of Albany, once called at the school, and desired to take him away with her for the afternoon. Inquiry elicited the fact that he was then in attendance upon his fag master, whose room was politely pointed out.

She knocked at the door, was invited by a lordly voice to "Come in," and entered.

The fag master lolled comfortably in an easy-chair, while the youthful duke attended to the fire. He was kneeling down and blowing it to make it burn brighter.

"Excuse me," said the duchess sweetly, "but I should like my son to be free this afternoon, if possible."

The fag master had risen, of course, as the lady entered. He bowed and turned to the fag.

"Boy," said he, slowly, "you can bring up some more coals, and then you will be free for the rest of the day. Yes, madam, he shall come."

The duke went off humbly for another scuttle of coals, then "scuttled" away himself after his august mother.

About one hundred persons in the United Kingdom have a yearly income of more than £50,000 a year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JANUARY 25.

Lesson IV. Serving Jesus. Luke 8. 1-3; 9. 57-62; 10. 38-42. Golden Text, Matt. 25. 40.

Grouping Events According to Subject Matter. The material for our present lesson comprises three separate events taken from different portions of Luke's longer narrative and having no direct chronological connection with each other. They have been chosen rather on the basis of a relationship in thought and teaching, a principle of selection permissible in all our study of the Bible, and quite in harmony with the method followed by the gospel writers themselves in various parts of their several narratives. In the lesson outline we have indicated the sequence of thought which this grouping of our lesson outline presents.

Verses 1-3. Soon afterward—Following the events which transpired in the home of the Pharisee and which are recorded in the closing verses of the preceding chapter.

Good tidings—This is the literal meaning of our word gospel; also of the word evangel, from which the words "evangelism," "evangelical," etc., are derived.

Mary that was called Magdalene—Meaning probably that her home was at Magdala, a village which is commonly identified with the modern village of Mejdel, on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee. It was customary so to distinguish from each other persons having a very common name.

The afflictions from which this woman had been freed by Jesus were doubtless such as affected the brain and nervous system since it was these ailments that were commonly attributed to demon possession. Unless Mary Magdalene is to be identified with the sinful woman mentioned in the preceding chapter, and there is no sufficient ground for such identification, demon possession is nowhere in the New Testament associated with low moral character. Both Mary Magdalene and Joanna are mentioned again in connection with the events of resurrection morning. Chuza, the husband of Joanna, is nowhere else mentioned unless we identify him, as Godet suggests, with the nobleman mentioned in John 4, 46-53, "Who believed with his whole house." As the steward of Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee, he would be manager of the latter's large estates, a man who exercised much influence in Herod's household. Susanna is not mentioned elsewhere.

As they went on the way—An altogether different occasion and doubtless much earlier than the events above mentioned. Compare Matt. 8, where this certain man is referred to as a scribe. Hath not where to lay his head—The public life of Jesus was one of constant activity and travel, so that he had to forego entirely the usual comforts of home life. Leave the dead to bury their own dead—Let those who are so engrossed with the affairs of ordinary life that they have not heard or responded to the call of God attend to such matters as they put forth as an excuse, while immediately proclaiming the kingdom of God. Evidently the man had either offered a fictitious excuse for not following Jesus immediately or by his entire manner manifested a flippant and superficial attitude toward the invitation extended, thus calling forth the Master's stern reply, which he himself would hardly make a rule for everybody to follow literally. What Jesus would have all excuse makers understand he makes very plain in the next sentence, in which he makes steadfastness and fidelity the test of fitness for the kingdom of God.

As they went on their way—At this point we resume the narrative of our last lesson, though here too we must remember what was said in the paragraph on "chronological sequence" in connection with that lesson. The passage which follows may or may not be related closely in time with what immediately precedes.

A certain village—Bethany, near the Mount of Olives (John 11. 1, 18). In Mark 14. 3 and Matt. 26. 6 we read of a feast prepared for Jesus in the house of Simon the leper, Martha serving and Mary anointing the Master's feet. It has been conjectured that perhaps Martha was Simon's daughter or even his wife. In either case Simon would not be present, since the law demanded the separation of lepers from other people.

Cumbered about much serving—Martha evidently had gone to much trouble in order to do due honor to their distinguished guest. In centering her mind wholly upon the external service and hospitality she lost, in part at least, the deeper joy of fellowship with the Master which the occasion of his visit made possible and of which her more spiritually minded sister eagerly took advantage.

But one thing is needful—Plenty did and appropriate as was the service which Martha rendered, it was not absolutely essential, and when permitted to rob her of the greater blessing which the occasion afforded, it became an encumbrance rather than a source of blessing.

An interesting picture of Premier Asquith of Great Britain and his daughter.

SHIP TOBACCO AS POTATOES.

Inspector Discovers Smuggler's Ingenious Methods.

M. Gernez, a French customs inspector at the frontier station of Feignies, was inspecting recently a freight train, one of the cars of which was filled with sacks of potatoes, when his suspicions were aroused, and on taking out some of the supposed potatoes he found that they were packets of tobacco cleverly done up in wrappers closely imitating potato skins.

Together with two assistants M. Gernez concealed himself in the wagon and the train went on its way to Noyon. Just outside the station, as the train slackened speed, the doors of the wagon were slid back in their grooves and two men began to enter. The customs officers darted from their hiding place and caught one, the other escaping across the railway track.

The captive was brought to Paris, where he disclosed the name of his accomplice and admitted having been previously condemned for similar frauds. Closer examination of the contents of the sacks disclosed 6,000 packets of tobacco, bought at Mons, in Belgium, and representing a value of $4,000.

Remove the Rust.

You find it often very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to remove rust from articles made of iron. Those which are most thickly coated are most easily cleaned by being immersed in a solution, nearly saturated, of chloride of tin. The length of time they remain in this bath is determined by the thickness of the coating of rust. Generally 12 to 24 hours is long enough. The solution ought not to contain a great excess of acid if the iron itself is not attacked. On taking them from the bath the articles are rinsed first in water, then in ammonia and quickly dried. The iron when thus treated has the appearance of dull silver. A simple polishing gives it its normal appearance. This process is susceptible of numerous applications, and is destined to render great service in many industries.

A Knotty Problem.

Nearly every one who has traveled in Russia has, at some time or other, run afoul of the official "red tape" of that country. So, at least, had the traveler whose woes are the subject of an amusing story in a London newspaper.

His trunks had been examined, and the traveler was about to pass into the city, when an official, who had been scanning his traveling papers, stopped him.

"These papers contain irregularities," said the official, sternly. "You cannot stay in Russia."

"Very well," said the traveler. "I shall take the next train back to Berlin."

"Good! Let me see your passport, entitling you to leave the country."

"I have none."

"Very well. Then it is quite impossible for you to leave Russia. I will give you twenty-four hours in which to decide what you are going to do."

"May I see you across the street?" "Certainly. That'll be fine. You stay on this side and I'll cross."

A WOLF PACK AT BAY.

An Uncomfortable Time Spent at Algonquin Park.

The danger to man from the timber wolves that make Algonquin Park their winter hunting ground is not yet very great. Since the Canadian government made the great forest territory a reservation, no man has been attacked; but very likely that is because other food is plentiful. The wolves, however, have again and again shown that they enjoy frightening man. In Outing, Mr. W. Lacey Amy gives an account of one instance of the kind.

On one of the long trips with the rangers, we had taken with us the superintendent's sledge team of great Danes. As we lay in a shelter house one night, the howls of the wolves made sleep impossible, and when we hitched up in the early morning light, they were so close that we could hardly control the dogs.

When we started, the pack collected just over a ridge, and kept pace with us through the trees not two hundred yards away. After travelling some time in this way, there came an unaccountable silence, and a few minutes later the howls broke out a half mile away. Again there was only the sound of the harness bells and the crunch of the snowshoes.

Of a sudden the howls came again with renewed vigor, and this time they were making straight for us at full speed. In a few seconds they were just beyond the ridge, and still coming furiously. The dogs tugged madly to be free, for they had learned to hate the wolf as fiercely as the ranger does.

Obviously, it was wise to be prepared. Three of us stood with rifles ready, and the driver loosened the dogs from the traces, and held them in hand. Thus we faced the on-coming animals.

The hideous howling came through the trees, on and on, climbed the ridge at undiminished speed—and, just as we were sighting for a shot, suddenly ceased. For three uncomfortable minutes there was dead silence, save for the controlled whining of the straining dogs. Then the clamor broke loose again—but at our backs. The wolves had come almost within sight in front, and had then passed silently round to give us another scare from the rear. Three times that morning they repeated the performance. Their howls sounded to us like derisive laughter.

At one place we crossed their trail, and I could see only one wolf track. But the rangers read more, and a few yards beyond we saw the track divide into eight or ten. The pack had stepped so accurately in the tracks of the leader that a novice would think that only one wolf had passed.

Sacred to Him.

"You, of course, consider the ballot sacred?"

"Sure. Why shouldn't I? I've always made my livin' out of it ever since I was old enough to vote."

Fine! Fine!

"That's a fine, imposing building over there."

"Right you are! And it contains a fine-imposing judge. It's the police court."

A Man With Ideas.

"How shall we advertise our fire sale?"

"Say the goods are still warm."

Precocious Child.

"Mamma, why did you marry papa?"

"So you've begun to wonder, too?"

Our London Letter

Saskatchewan's Wealth of Coal.

The coal content of the province of Saskatchewan is said to be 5,500 square miles. The best known portion of the coal fields is near Estevan. Seams up to 15 ft. in thickness are being mined, some of which outcrop on the river bank, and others are found by boring. Over a large part of eight townships there are 7,000,000 tons of lignite available per section. As the railway construction progresses through the country adjacent to the International Boundary, the production of coal will increase at a still more rapid rate than it has in the past. The industry is well looked after by the Government, and there can be no doubt that when the projected railway from Weyburn to Lethbridge is constructed, many new mines will be opened and operated.

Dirigibles for the Pole.

A London paper points out that Shackleton's impending Antarctic expedition will be the last, in all probability, that will depend on dogs, as dirigible balloons can go a distance in 30 hours that takes dogs a hundred days. Why shouldn't Sir Ernest wait till the balloons are available? He is a young man yet; the Pole has already been discovered, so what's the use of risking his life, as well as others, on the undertaking? The additional scientific knowledge that may be obtained cannot be of such importance that the world may not get along without it for a few years.

The Alienists' Fees.

The jury in the case of Hans Schmidt, charged with the brutal murder of Anna Aumuller of New York, were unable to reach an agreement after being out for thirty-six hours. The Newark Star states that a fund of $10,000 was raised for his counsel and $1,000 each for the four alienists who testified in his behalf. One of the hypothetical questions asked is said to have contained 30,000 words. The Star adds: "This trial may prove the last stand of the monstrous iniquity of practically suborned 'expert' testimony. If the system breaks down under the test the respectable medical profession may be heartened to do what it ought, for its own credit, to have done long ago—rise up against the whole mercenary tribe of conscienceless 'alienists' with opinions for sale. The Thaw case was bad enough. The Schmidt case is revolting."

The Greatest Inventions.

The Scientific American offered prizes for the three best essays on the ten greatest patentable inventions of the past twenty-five years. No two competitors selected the same set of inventions. In fact, only one invention, that of wireless telegraphy, was conceded unanimously to belong to the group of the ten greatest. The vote on aeroplanes was almost unanimous. But beyond that there was no unanimity.

The conditions of the contest stated that greatness would be measured in terms of practical success and general usefulness to mankind; the competitors were limited to machines, devices, and discoveries commercially introduced in the last twenty-five years, and special emphasis was laid on the fact that the invention must be patentable, although not necessarily patented.

The following twelve inventions secured the highest number of votes, the number printed after each representing a percentage of the votes given: Wireless telegraphy, 97; aeroplane, 75; X-ray machine, 74; automobile, 66; motion pictures, 63; reinforced concrete, 37; phonograph, 37; incandescent electric lamp, 35; steam turbine, 34; electric car, 34; calculating machine, 33; internal combustion engine, 33.

Could Not Fill the Contract.

When the Pure Food and Health Society of Great Britain invited proposals for a Christmas dinner every article of which would stand the tests of its expert chemists for adulteration, not a hotel or restaurant in London would undertake the contract. Neither could any member of the society be found to warrant his own household cuisine for a pure food feast. The society now defies anyone to provide a day's food for an ordinary workingman's family without at least three cases of adulteration. It is to be feared that such a challenge in any other community, as in London, would remain unanswered.

Man Callous at Guillotine.

An escaped convict named Monvoisin, who deliberately shot dead a sailor in a dance hall for accidentally colliding with him while dancing was executed at Dunkirk, France.

Monvoisin displayed the utmost callousness. He devoted his time while dressing for the scaffold to abusing his lawyer for defending him badly, and he smoked a cigar while the executioner was making the final preparations.

The priest in attendance, as the condemned man passed out of the prison door, besought him not to make a scene by addressing the crowd gathered near the guillotine. "I will speak if I want to," the criminal fiercely replied, and then, as he was hurried toward the guillotine and caught sight of the people, he shouted at them: "You Dunkirk people are a lot of cowards!"

At that moment the executioner's assistants seized him, and ten seconds later he was dead.

German Population Grows.

Germany will have 80,000,000 inhabitants in 1930, twice its population when the empire was founded in 1871, according to an estimate based on the vital statistics for the empire for 1912.

The non-Prussian states have come to the rescue with 2,000 more births than in 1911, offsetting the decrease of 3,042 in births in Prussia, on which such gloomy assumptions of Germany's stagnation in population were based when the Prussian statistics were published a few weeks ago.

The number of deaths in 1912 was the smallest ever recorded and the number of marriages the greatest, so the statistics on the whole make a most satisfactory showing. The decline in the birth rate continues, but the decrease is the smallest registered in years. The rate was 29.1 births to every 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 29.5 in 1911, 30.7 in 1910, and 32 in 1909.

The population of the empire was increased by 839,887 through the excess of births over deaths, the surplus being almost 100,000 greater than in 1911.

Fact and Fancy.

Accidents will happen — except when you've bought a policy.

A Roumanian dish is rose leaf jam.

It's amazing how much deeper a hole is after you get into it.

Russia is the first country to adopt, in addition to her land and sea flags, an aerial flag for aeroplanes.

The cook's work covers a wide range.

There are twenty Buddhist newspapers.

The only difference between wit and impudence lies in the size of the man uttering it.

Reason Enough.

Teacher—Why didn't you comb your hair before you came to school?

Tommy—I ain't got no comb.

Teacher—Then borrow your father's.

Tommy—Father ain't got none either.

Teacher—Absurd! Doesn't he comb his hair?

Tommy—He ain't got no hair.