Household

Winter Marmalades.

Carrot Marmalade. — One dozen raw carrots, grated; one cupful sugar to each cupful of grated carrot, juice of three lemons, strained; one teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Mix carrots and sugar and let stand over night. Add the lemon juice and spices in the morning and cook slowly for one hour. By omitting spices you have a good imitation of orange marmalade.

Carrot Preserves. — Wash well and scrape the roots of carrots, and remove all black spots or bruised, decayed pieces. If you want it to be first-class, cut only the red part outside into pieces, throwing away the middle, light colored and hard portion. Put the cut up red pieces into the preserving pan with water to cover, and boil till it is soft enough to rub through a hair sieve. To four pounds of this pulp allow four pounds of loaf sugar, a quarter of a pound of bitter almonds, blanched and cut up very fine, the rind grated, and the juice strained of four lemons. The almonds and lemons are not to be added till the carrot pulp and sugar have boiled up thoroughly and simmered for fifteen or twenty minutes; then remove from the fire, and when cold stir in the fruit. Allow the sugar and pulp to boil continuously or the jam will burn. Just before putting the jam into jars add to the above quantity six tablespoonfuls of brandy to make the jam keep. Stir thoroughly. Cover the jars carefully and tie over well to exclude air.

Grapefruit Marmalade. — Six grapefruit, sugar and water. Wash fruit, remove skin and cut it into short thin strips or run it through the chopper. Cut the fruit into small pieces, discarding seeds. Weigh the skin and pulp and to each pound add two pints of water. Let stand over night, and boil the fruit in the same water until the skin is tender. Remove from the stove, measure carefully and to each pint of fruit and juice add one and one-fourth pounds of sugar. Return to the stove and boil until the fruit is transparent and the juice is a rich syrup.

Amber Marmalade. — No. 1. — Wash, wipe and cut into quarters one orange, one lemon and one grapefruit. Slice each quarter through peel and pulp, rejecting seeds. Add seven pints of cold water, let stand overnight, and in the morning cook until the peel is tender, which will take several hours. Set aside overnight. Add ten cups (five pounds) of sugar and cook, stirring once in a while, until the syrup thickens slightly on a cold plate.

Pineapple-Orange Marmalade. — Three well-ripened pineapples, and six oranges. Remove the cores from the pineapple, and the white membrane of the oranges. Put through chopper, and for every cup of pulp take one of sugar. Cook very slowly until like jam. Pour in glasses.

Amber Marmalade — No. 2. — Slice one orange, one lemon and one grapefruit thin with a sharp knife, removing seeds and core. Measure and let stand over night with the same quantity of water as fruit. In the morning put on the fire and let boil for two minutes. Remove and let stand another twenty-four hours. Then measure again and to each pint of juice add one pint of sugar. Boil until it jellies, stirring only as necessary. Put into jelly glasses and seal when cold.

Candied Grapefruit Peel. — Be sure fruit is perfect and fresh. Wash, remove skin in quarters and cut it into strips about an inch wide. Weigh the peel. Measure out an equal weight of sugar. Let the peel stand over night in fresh cold water. Put it on to boil in this water in the morning using a flat, shallow pan so as not to crowd the peel and let simmer until the strips can be pierced easily with a straw. Take from fire and let stand until next morning. Drain off the water, adding more if there is not enough to cover the peel. Cook the liquid to a syrup with the sugar. The sugar should weigh twice as much as the water. When a rather thick, but not too thick, syrup has formed, add the peel, and let the mass simmer slowly until the syrup is nearly absorbed and the peel looks clear. Let the peel cool, remove it and roll in granulated sugar. Lay it on waxed paper to dry. It can be kept in a wide-mouthed jar. If it gets too hard, cook again in a little syrup and repeat the process of rolling in sugar. The syrup makes an excellent flavoring and sweetener.

Ever Tried These Sandwiches?

Any bit of left-over veal, steak, chicken or lamb may be utilized for sandwiches, especially if every scrap of gravy left in the cooking is saved and the meat put into it. This keeps the meat from drying up. Just before using mince the meat, and there will be a most palatable filling. Sometimes a pinch of sage added to the minced meat will change the flavor delightfully. Minced mint added to the lamb is a happy combination, too.

A few drops of lemon juice added to the minced hard-boiled egg gives a piquancy to the egg sandwiches.

Dates and nuts run through the meat chopper and moistened with cream make a filling that is hearty and tasty. A dash of salt improves the mixture.

The chopped dates and nut mixture is quite changed in flavor if it is moistened with lemon or orange juice.

A mixture of cottage cheese and cocoanut is as good as it is unusual. Moisten it with rich cream and add a pinch of salt.

Hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine or pressed through a ricer, and flavored with minced smoked herring, make a tasty sandwich filling, either with or without a salad dressing.

Gold stewed mushrooms, split, are delicious with entire wheat bread if baked beans are seasoned with horseradish or catsup, minced parsley, mustard and onion juice they will be an excellent filling for bread sandwiches.

A tangy cheese, grated and mixed to a paste with chili sauce or tomato catsup, will be found excellent for sandwich filling.

Another good cheese filling is the grated cheese mixed with chopped celery or watercress, olives and a little melted butter.

Minced crisped ham or bacon and minced chicken, with a little lettuce leaf or shredded lettuce, will be found good with whole wheat or white bread.

Chopped anchovies or sardines, mixed with hard-boiled eggs and made the consistency of paste by using mayonnaise or cream, are good with any kind of bread.

Shredded or minced sweet green peppers, cream cheese and mayonnaise are delicious with nut bread.

A toasted sandwich, having for a filling scraped raw beef, will often tempt the appetite when other fillings fail.

Twice as much chopped chicken as minced ham, seasoned with curry powder, makes an unusual sandwich filling. If these sandwiches are served with a sprinkling of Parmesan cheese, or with balls of the cheese mixed with butter, they will find favor.

Any kind of baked, cold cooked fish, mixed with a sweet or sour minced pickle and mayonnaise or boiled dressing, will make a good sandwich filling.

Minced celery and olives, mixed to a good consistency with mixed pickle and catsup, will make a tasty filling, with or without the addition of minced nuts.

Household Hints.

Grape jam with whipped cream on it is a novel and pretty dessert.

Very sour fruits can be partly sweetened by a pinch of salt while cooking.

The living-room table should never be crowded with books. A few are enough.

When woolen blankets are past their best, cover with silkoline and tack like a quilt.

Individual tarts are always attractive and make an agreeable change for the luncheon table.

The woman who means to economize on labor in her home will have as little bright metal as possible.

If a rug curls, moisten it and wrap it around a broom stick in the opposite way from its desires, then tie and let it dry.

Meat patties for luncheon dishes are economical because they can be made of almost every sort of cold meat.

Anybody who has a hunter in the family can make a very nice little rug of rabbit skins sewn together on a piece of carpet.

Keep in the cellar a few onions which you allow to send up shoots. They are delicious in winter salads or to rub the salad bowl with.

Bread sauce should never be served stiff and sticky, but smooth and free from lumps. The sauce should not boil after adding the bread.

If lime in the water forms a coating inside the teakettle it may be removed with vinegar or sulphuric acid. Be careful to wash the kettle afterward.

Corean Justice.

The Corean judge dispenses justice in the open, and by etiquette only the judge can sit; everyone else must stand, excepting the prisoner and his friends, who are forced to remain in a humble kneeling position with bowed heads. Until quite recently these trials were always very one-sided and shockingly unjust. When a man was brought to a judge, it was taken for granted he was guilty, and if he did not confess he was tortured and made to do so. Witnesses, too, were openly bribed. In fact, giving evidence for or against an accused person meant a living to a portion of the community, and these witnesses naturally favored those who paid best. Punishments varied. If the prisons were too full, and the condemned could not pay a fine, they were often given a chance to escape, or disappeared by some means. Though these are things of the past, Corean judges, like those of China, possess a poor idea of the sense of justice.—Wide World Magazine.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEBRUARY 8.

Lesson VI. Darkness and Light—Luke 11. 14-26, 33-36. Golden Text, Luke 11. 35.

Verses 14-16 are introductory, explaining the occasion for the discourse which follows. A miracle wrought by Jesus is by some attributed to the prince of evil spirits.

Verse 14. Demon that was dumb—So called because it made the man dumb.

15. Some of them said—Matthew says it was the Pharisees who made this remark (Matt. 9. 34).

Beelzebub—This word occurs only about a half dozen times in the New Testament and nowhere in the Old Testament. The form of the word here used is taken from the Vulgate, or early Latin translation of the Bible. The Greek manuscripts have instead the word "Beelzebul," which may mean either "lord of the mansion" or "lord of the pit." It is uncertain whether the Jews identified Beelzebub with Satan or believed him to be a subordinate evil power.

16. Sought of him a sign from heaven—A renewal of the third temptation (Luke 4. 9-12), in that Jesus is requested to perform a miracle, for the mere purpose of showing his power to unbelievers.

17, 18. Jesus shows the people the unreasonableness of believing that through the assistance of an evil power he could cast out evil. If the power of Satan were used to cast out one of his own subjects, then his kingdom would be divided and would surely fall.

A house divided against a house—Better, "house after house falleth." Here Luke apparently meant to enlarge upon the desolation brought about by a divided kingdom, and did not refer, as did Matthew and Mark, to a divided house (see Matt. 12. 25; Mark 3. 25).

19, 20. Your sons—Jewish exorcists, who used charms and incantations to drive away the spirits of disease and other spirits of evil.

By the finger of God—Matthew (12. 28) says "the spirit of God."

21, 22. This parable contains a suggestion of Isaiah 49. 24-26. The strong man would then refer to Satan guarding the entrance of his own court or mansion, and the stronger would refer to Jesus, who would overcome him and take from him his armor in which he trusted.

23. He that is not with me is against me—The contest between Christ and Satan is such that no one can remain neutral. Indifference here is equivalent to opposition.

24-26. In reproving the Pharisees for their baseless criticism of him and for their desire for a miracle to test his power, Jesus depicts their spiritual condition by using the parable of expelled demons, a subject foreign to our thought today, but moving in the region of popular opinion of his day. The point of the parable for us is the fact of common experience which it emphasizes, that he who has once experienced the goodness and mercy of God in the forgiveness of sin and thereafter permits the old habits to again take possession of his life is sure to sink steadily to lower and lower levels. The language throughout is figurative and the details of the parable must not be forced in their application.

Waterless places—Deserts, cemeteries, and places uninhabited by men were thought to be the haunts of demons.

Seeking rest and finding none—The demon is seeking for a place of abode.

My house—No one else has taken possession of it, so he still calls it "my house."

He findeth it swept and garnished, but empty. Evil can be permanently overcome only by positive good, a bad habit by a good one, wrongdoing by right conduct, selfishness by service.

33-36. In these verses Jesus carries the argument of his discourse one step farther. Not only must individual allegiance to the kingdom of heaven result in positive goodness, but that goodness must be helpful to others. It cannot remain as a secreted personal possession. The two illustrations used by Jesus make this point perfectly clear.

The lighted lamp is not intended to be hidden in the cellar, or crypt, under the house, nor yet to be covered over with a bushel, the household basket, used for measuring grain and vegetables. It is rather intended to give light and thus to serve all who enter the house. In like manner the eye serves not itself alone, but the entire body, and upon its health will depend clearness of vision and safety.

Single, in this parable, means "sound" or "normal," as evil means "disease."

Whether the light . . . be not darkness—Examine thyself and see if the eye of thy soul is so diseased that it cannot receive the light.

Never before in England have so many women offered themselves as candidates for town and metropolitan borough councils.

ENGLISH GIRL TEACHES AMERICAN GIRLS TO ROW.

The Washington University Women's Coach.

Miss Lucy Pocock, holder of the woman's single scull championship of England, is now teaching the women students of the University of Washington at Seattle how to row the Eton stroke, and is making great progress. Miss Pocock is 24 years old, and was born at Teddington on the Thames, where she was taught to row by her brothers, Dick and George, both champion single scullers.

MAN'S YEARS OF GROWTH.

Organs and Bones Grow Until He Is Forty Years Old.

It is claimed by scientists who have made a study of the subject that a man's organs and the bones that are not subjected to pressure grow continuously until he is forty years old; that is to say that the heart should grow stronger, the capacity of the lungs increase and the brain should develop steadily until the end of the fourth decade of life.

A man ceases to grow tall, however, at the beginning of the third decade, because after that time pressure exerted by the weight of the body while in the erect position compresses the vertebrae of small bones in the spine, the disks of cartilage between them, the pelvis and the thigh-bones, and this pressure overcomes the natural elasticity of the disks and the growth of the bones.

A British scientist contends that were a man a quadruped, and therefore freed from the downward pressure produced by his weight upon the spinal column, he would continue to grow in height for ten years longer than he does at present, since it has been found that bones not subjected to compression increase up to the fourth decade.

A SECOND GIBRALTAR.

Heligoland Has Been Strongly Fortified in Recent Years.

Wonderful changes have been made by Germany in Heligoland during the past few years. From being merely a fishing village the place has been transformed into a veritable Gibraltar, with a home for all small warcraft, including dirigibles and waterplanes.

The German Gibraltar protects the mouths of four rivers, including the Elbe and the Weser. A protecting sea wall has been built half round the island, and from the high Oberland, the biggest and best Krupp guns, on disappearing platforms, command all approaches from the sea.

A tunnel pierces the island from west to north, through which ammunition and other material may be safely taken. Huge searchlights discover every distant vessel at night, and there is a wireless station.

To the south of the lower part of the island a new island has arisen from the waters. It is half as big as Helogoland itself and has been built of material brought from Germany. This new island provides shelter for torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and cruisers. There are also magazines and sheds for airships of all sorts.

Two years ago the garrison was 100 strong, now its men number 1,500.

FAITHFUL PUSSY.

Almost Every Literary Man Has His Familiar Cat.

Apart from rare exceptions, due to natural antipathy, the predilection of writers for cats is general. Every real literary man has his familiar cat rolled in a ball, pursuing his flying pen with wary eye or following it with light and discreet side pats.

The cat is not a traitor. In some cases she is even more faithful than the dog. Affection for her friends is instinctive, and so also are her neatness, her coquetry and her her modesty. In all weathers and in all company she cleans her fur and her face. A trained cat prefers to make her toilet before a mirror. Man's love for his cat is free from snobbery. The Persian cat, the cat of China, or the tailless Manx, may be the object of our admiration or our astonishment; the common cat of our own household is the object of our love.

Camoens was too poor to buy a candle; he had no light but the luminous eyes of his cat on the night when he wrote his chant of the Lusiad. Idleness and agility dwell together under the velvet pelt of the cat; and her savage atavism is linked with gracious and grateful civility. Her ways are strange and contradictory. She creeps through the night like a shadow, springs from the darkness as if electrified, and lies in the torrid heat like a worshipper of the sun.

CONTROL OF THE WEATHER.

Sir Oliver Lodge Suggests New Use for Electricity.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the distinguished physicist and principal of Birmingham (England), University, in an address before the Institute of Electrical Engineers recently, suggested the possibility of obtaining some measure of control over the weather.

If clearing weather, he said, was due to electricity, it might be imagined that man could acquire some control over the electrification of the atmosphere.

If it was desired to produce rain, why not send up a kite to reach the clouds? He believed that if enough electricity were discharged into the clouds the drops would behave there as they did in the laboratory; they would coalesce, and, once that had happened, the process might be repeated and cause a shower.

When rain was wanted, the lecturer said, negative electricity should be sent up, and if fine weather was wanted, positive electricity.

EXPENSIVE TO RUN LONDON.

Immense Sums Are Required For Various Purposes.

It costs $130,000,000 a year to run London, England. This cost is revealed in a return which the London County Council has issued. The County Council spends $55,000,000 a year, but as it gets grants from the Government for various purposes, such as education, it only asks the ratepayers for $35,000,000. There are other authorities which have power to ask for money, and so chaotic is the system of local government that it is not even possible to say to a million or so the exact amount which the people have to pay. All that can be said is that it is somewhere in the neighborhood of $130,000,000.

Since the London County Council was created 23 years ago it has on capital raised no less than $2,250,000,000. Of this as much as $120,000,000 has been spent on street improvements. Education has taken $90,000,000, and $60,000,000 has been spent on main drainage. London is an expensive place to manage, and despite the economies practised during recnt yars it is gtting very obvious that local government will cost the people much more in future. Still, there is a population of 4½ millions to bear the burden.

WOMAN TO EXPLORE DESERT.

Will Traverse Region No European Has Ever Entered.

Countess Molitor, of Russia, has drawn her plans for the crossing of Arabia from west to east, including the exploration of the Ruba el Khali Desert, a region of 600,000 square miles which no European has ever entered, and which is probably the most mysterious and inaccessible region in the world. Whether it contains, as some believe, remains of buried cities, or whether the whole is nothing but arid sand, none can say, for it is very doubtful whether even a native has crossed more than the outskirts of the desert. Countess Molitor has already done considerable travelling alone in Southwest Africa.

"I intend," she said, "to travel alone, so far as Europeans are concerned, for I believe this to be the safest course. I shall dress and live as an Arab. My plans have been discussed with the Geographical Society, which admits the immense interest attached to the desert, but makes no secret of the dangerous character of the journey.

"From Daira I shall travel to Teims, the point from which several unsuccessful attempts have been made to get into the heart of the country. This part of the journey will involve a couple of weeks' travel over mountains. My next objective will be Tamreh, three weeks' journey to the southward over difficult mountain country.

"Tamreh is the last point in the desert marked on the map, and the 1,200 miles of desert between that place and Muscat is absolutely unknown. One of the greatest perils will be the absence of water, but I am arranging to travel in the spring, when my she-camels will have a plentiful supply of milk. Basing my rate of progress by camel at thirty miles a day, I should, with luck, emerge at Muscat in May."

UNIQUE BRIDGE.

One of the Most Interesting in the World in Indo-China.

What is claimed to be one of the most interesting railway structures in the world is the bridge over the Faux Namti gorge in Indo-China, where, owing to the peculiar difficulties in the way of building a bridge of any type, it was necessary to adopt a special design suited to the only method of erection that seemed possible.

The sides of the gorge, according to a writer in Popular Mechanics, are practically vertical and have no chance of the approach to the bridge from either side except through tunnels.

The track grade is 335 feet above the river, so that no system of falsework could be used in building the bridge, while cantilevers were out of the question owing to the lack of "elbow room."

The design finally adopted consisted of two steel trusses, each hinged at the cliff side, which were erected in a vertical position and then lowered so that the ends met, forming a structure of inverted V-shape.

The ends of the two trusses were firmly connected, steel towers were erected on the humps of the trusses and on this support the steel deck truss, carrying the track, was placed. At the beginning of the work it was necessary to let the workmen down by ropes from the tunnel mouth to prepare the foundations of the supporting trusses.

The track trusses were built in the tunnels and were then moved into position on rollers. From end to end this bridge measures 220 feet 4 inches, while the distance between the heels of the supporting trusses is 180½ feet.

ANOTHER SOUDAN SCHEME.

To Build Dam on White and Blue Nile South of Khartoum.

Work has been commenced on another great scheme to reclaim by irrigation vast tracts of desert in the Soudan. It is believed it can be made to add enormously to the cotton output of the British Empire.

The tract which is to be watered is known as the Gizra territory. It lies between the Blue and White Niles, below Khartoum, and consists of 1,500,000 acres. The force and flow of the two rivers is sufficient to water the entire district when properly harnessed. The proposal is to build two dams south of Khartoum, one over each of the rivers. Thus the tract between the streams will be irrigated, while at the same time the force of the water flowing into Egypt will be controlled. At present the Blue Nile comes down in a raging flow, and the White Nile, flowing in steadier fashion, combines with it to make a huge overflow. The building of the two dams will enable the flow to be properly regulated and will practically mean the final harnessing of the Nile.

After several years of experiments French inventors claim they have perfected an artificial wood with the strength of oak made of straw.