Household

FOR BREAKFAST.

Coffee Cakes.—Boil a pound of rice until it is soft, then mix with it two pounds of flour and half a pound of fine cornmeal and a cake of yeast moistened with cold water. Let this dough rise overnight, then make into small cakes and bake in a well-buttered pan, or, better still, in a well-buttered baking sheet.

Oatmeal Wafers. — Into about half a pound of oatmeal flour mix a little salt and make a dough by adding a teacupful of boiling water. Turn this on to a board well sprinkled with meal, knead lightly, roll thin as possible, and cut into shapes desired. Brown first on one side and then on the other, and when the cakes are crisp they are ready for use.

Breakfast Rolls.—Sift a pound of flour on the table and rub in four ounces of butter, make a hollow in the centre, and work in one egg and a half cake of yeast dissolved in a little warm water or milk (preferably) and set to rise in a warm place. Form a light dough and allow to rise again. Shape in rolls and allow to rise in a warm place for ten minutes, brush over with egg, and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Baking Powder Doughnuts.—Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter with a cupful of sugar and two eggs well beaten and then a cup of milk. Mix two cups of flour together, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of nutmeg, and add that to the sugar and egg mixture. Roll the resulting dough out one-half inch thick, cut with a doughnut cutter and fry in [illegible] sprinkle with [illegible] sugar. This makes about [illegible] doughnuts.

Lamb Chops.—[illegible] the chops cut about [illegible] an inch thick and [illegible] them in beaten [illegible] roll them in a [illegible] minced parsley [illegible] pepper, grated [illegible] little grated nutmeg. [illegible] large lump of butter in a frying pan, put in the chops and fry till well browned. Put a [illegible] spoonful of flour and a small lump of butter into a stewpan, stir over the fire, pour in one-half pint of clear veal gravy and stir till boiling. Drain the chops, place them on a hot dish, stir in one wineglassful of red wine with the sauce, strain it over the chops and serve.

Braised Breast of Lamb.—Remove the bones from a breast of lamb with a sharp-pointed knife, season the meat well with salt and pepper, and roll up and tie securely with twine. Chop fine one onion, a slice of carrot, [illegible] of turnip. Put the fat in a baking pan with a lump of butter and stir over a brisk fire for five minutes, then put in the lamb, sprinkling it well with flour. Place the lid on and stand the stewpan where the meat will cook slowly for another hour, basting it frequently. When ready remove the meat, cut off the string and place on a hot dish. Skim the fat off the gravy, strain the latter over the meat, and serve while very hot with a sauceboat of tomato sauce.

Lamb Cutlets.—Trim neatly cutlets that have been cut from a neck of lamb, scraping the top of the bone till clean. Place them in a frying pan with a lump of butter and fry. When cooked drain the cutlets and leave till cold. Put into a saucepan two or three mushrooms, a finely chopped onion, a sprig of parsley, and a lump of butter. Stir over the fire till hot, then pour in one breakfast cupful of white sauce, the juice of a lemon, and a liason of three well beaten yolks of eggs and one tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Stir this mixture by the side of the fire till it is the thickness of cream, then dip the [illegible] well wi[illegible] them to [illegible] the cutlets over with beaten yolk of egg, roll them in breadcrumbs and fry them in butter till well browned. Put a piece of green peas in the centre of a hot dish, forming the cutlets around it in an upright position, slightly overlapping one another, and serve with a sauceboat of white sauce.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The addition of a tart apple or two to the cranberries improves the flavor.

The callous spots on the soles of the feet can be softened if olive oil is applied frequently.

When the lamp wick is short and the oil is burned low, put water into the lamp bowl; it will raise the oil.

Pocket handkerchiefs and laces can be whitened by soaking them overnight in a bath of toilet carbolic soap.

Ammonia will remove grease stains from white goods. Soak the spot and let it dry, then wash it with hot soapsuds.

When boiling a suet pudding put an old plate at the bottom of the saucepan. This will prevent the pudding from sticking.

Try rubbing the silver every day with a dry flannel rag; it will not have to be cleaned with silver polish nearly so often.

Save all the old toothbrushes. They are good for many things, from cleaning combs to cleaning marble and the Dresden ornaments.

A delicious salad is made by filling tomatoes with minced pineapple, celery and chopped nuts. Mix with mayonnaise and garnish with green.

If the gilden picture frames have become discolored, take the water in which onions have been boiled, dip a soft rag in it and wipe over the frames.

When buying nuts, avoid the mixed-nut bait. They are generally made up of the cheaper nuts.

When churning it is sometimes difficult to make the butter gather. Try putting a little soda in the cream. It will cause the scattered bits of butter to gather.

When making apple salad pour over the apples a little lemon juice. This blends with the salad dressing and will improve the taste and keep the apple white.

To keep a glass or cups from bursting when any boiling mixture is put in try putting a silver spoon in and pouring the mixture on it; that generally keeps the glass from cracking or breaking.

To hang pictures on a plastered wall try dipping the nail into cold water before driving it into the wall. It will bite into the plaster if this is done, and will hold a heavy weight without loosening.

Fingerprints on doors and cupboards vanish when lightly rubbed with a flannel dipped in paraffin. In order to do away with the odor of the oil rub the door down with a clean flannel wrung out in hot water.

To clean the bone handles of knives or any one article it is a good plan to use salt and lemon juice. First rub the article well with the lemon juice, then with the salt. This will remove all kinds of stains and grease spots.

For simple tapioca pudding soak two tablespoonfuls of tapioca in a pint of milk for an hour, then put it on to boil, stirring it to prevent sticking. Mix in (off the fire) one egg and a tablespoonful of sugar. Bake in a greased pie dish till nicely browned.

Before going to bed the feet should be dipped into cold water and then rubbed with a rough Turkish towel until they glow. After this treatment a hot-water bottle in bed will be quite beneficial in keeping up the temperature ruined by the cold water and rubbing.

Do not use water to any kind of matting. A wise plan is to damp a cloth with paraffin and rub lightly over the surface, after the matting has been well brushed. If it is necessary to use water a pinch of salt added will help to prevent white matting from turning yellow, but do not soak it.

Before sweeping linoleum or cork lino tie a soft, damp muslin cloth over the brush—this should be tied so as not to crush the hairs of the brush which should then be used in the usual way. A floor swept in this manner looks beautifully clean and fresh, and does not require frequent washing.

To remove the deposit from the inside of kettles fill the kettle with water and add to it a drachm of sal-ammoniac. Let it boil for an hour, when the fur found on the metal will be dissolved, and can be easily removed. Rinse the kettle well, then boil out once or twice before using the contents.

A good rule to follow in preserving one's wardrobe is to distribute the wear and tear equally among your different regalias. Don't wear one outfit almost regularly. Vary your costume freely. This will not only consistently distribute the wear, but will also add snap to your daily get-up from a standpoint of change.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

He that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil that a man can be guilty of.—Swift.

It is well there is no one without a fault, for he would not have a friend in the world.—Hazlitt.

A man never rises so high as when he knows not whither he is going.—Oliver Cromwell.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, true supreme excellence is simplicity.—Longfellow.

Wealth is honorable, and may be used most blessedly when men regard themselves as being what indeed they are—stewards of it, and not the owners.—Farrer.

Everything in this world is a tangled yarn; we taste money in its purity; we do not remain two moments in the same state. Our affections, as well as our bodies, are in a perpetual change.—Rousseau.

Some people prefer popular songs to real music.

SIR GEORGE ROSS.

A Man With a Wonderful Power of Oratory.

Just across the corridor in the Toronto General Hospital from his old political foe Sir James Whitney, and fighting the same battle for life, also handicapped by old age and physical weakness, lies Sir George W. Ross, leader of the Liberal members in the Dominion Senate, and former Premier of Ontario. It is indeed a strange coincidence that these two gladiators who so often crossed swords in other days in stormy battles in the Provincial legislature, should now be lying on sick beds engaged in like struggle against the common foe. Both were reported to have good chances of recovering at the time of writing.

Sir George is a son of Ontario, having been born in Middlesex in 1841, of Scotch parents.

Lady Ross, who was a daughter of John R. Peel, of London, Ont., and a sister of Paul Peel, the great Canadian sculptor, is one of the most amiable and best liked of the ladies of the sessional set. She is an artist of note, but since her marriage in 1901, she has abandoned the easel and given her whole attention to the care of her husband. She is Sir George's third wife, he having been previously married in 1862 and 1875.

Sir George won his greatest fame as member of the Ontario Legislature, though he had previously been a member of the Dominion House of Commons for a couple of sessions. He rapidly rose to the top, and was soon a member of Sir Oliver Mowat's Cabinet.

As Minister of Education for a long term of years in Ontario he demonstrated that he had brainy enthusiasm for education which he began to get when schoolteacher and inspector of schools in Lambton county. He had the advantage of a course at law, as well as a term at editorship, being successively editor of the Strathroy Age, the Huron Expositor, and the Ontario Teacher.

As Minister he will long be remembered by many for the "Ross Bible," which was a compilation from Scriptures intended for general use in Public and High schools. But there were few new things in education which Mr. Ross did not exploit. He was a tireless experimenter with a great and growing pride in the "school system" of Ontario. There were educators who maligned him for his experiments; and many who blessed him for his progressiveness. He was never asleep. A tireless student of history and of constitutions, he made a name for himself as an oratorical teacher. His public speaking was of the very first rank. No man in Canada and few men anywhere could so deeply interest a crowd in an abstruse subject by the power of ideas wedded to oratory. He was famous at home and abroad; in the United States and in England. As a compiler of useful information he had few equals, in this respect being a real contributor to historical knowledge, as much at home before a convention of educators as on the stump before the electors, dearly loving a fight.

After the removal of Sir Oliver Mowat to the Dominion Cabinet and the death of Premier Hardy, his successor, Mr. Ross became Premier of Ontario. He came in on the fag end of a thirty-two years term of Liberalism, maintained by the remarkable leadership of Sir Oliver Mowat. In 1905 he was defeated by the Opposition under Sir James Whitney. As leader of the Opposition he put in a couple of precarious years, still holding the admiration of both political friends and foes for his sterling ability. In 1907 he was called to the Senate, of which he is one of the most distinguished members.

You can't avoid duty by taking a by-path.

How a man does dislike to do business with a knowit-all!

You probably seem as cranky to others as they seem to you.

Fools and children tell the truth at the wrong time.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEBRUARY 22.

Lesson VIII. Faith Destroying Fear. Luke 12. 1-12. Golden Text, Luke 12.8.

Exhortation to Courageous Sincerity. This lesson is closely connected with the one of last Sunday. Jesus had been invited to dine at the home of a Pharisee and had brought upon himself the disapproval of his host for not first observing the ceremonial washing. This led to Jesus' severe condemnation of the Pharisees for their exactness in trifling matters observed by men, in contrast to their neglect of the weightier matters of justice, mercy, and sincerity. Doubtless the earnest note in his speech had attracted the attention of those outside the house, and they were crowding about the doorway to hear. Perhaps Jesus felt that the listening multitudes were unfriendly toward him. As he turns from them and addresses the words of our lesson to his disciples, urging them to have no fear for the persecutions of men, knowing that fear often causes hypocrisy, he urges them to be ready always to give courageous testimony to the truth, assuring them of the heavenly Father's protection and of the aid of the Holy Spirit if they are brought to trial for their faith.

Verse 1. In the mean time—While Jesus had been speaking (see preceding lesson).

The many thousands—A hyperbolical expression for a great multitude.

He began to say unto his disciples first of all—Jesus began to address the disciples and then, perhaps, turned to the people. His words were, however, primarily to the disciples.

Beware ye of—A warning phrase peculiar to Luke, meaning, "Take heed and avoid."

Leaven—In Scripture leaven is generally used as a type of evil which spreads and puffs up and sours in its influences. The parable of the leaven (Luke 13. 20, 21; Matt. 13. 33) is, however, an exception to this general meaning.

2, 3. Hypocrisy is not only wicked, it is useless, for the true character cannot always remain concealed. Sooner or later the facts will become known. So Jesus urges his disciples to speak and act honestly and openly, and to have no fear for the consequences.

Inner chambers—In the East, outer walls are easily dug through. Things which a man wished to guard carefully were placed in inside rooms.

Proclaimed upon the housetops—In the East, proclamations are still made from the flat roofs of the houses.

4. Be not afraid of them that kill the body—Jesus may have felt that in the persecutions which were sure to arise the disciples would be tempted to deceive.

5. Fear him, who after he hath killed hath power to cast into hell—This passage, like the parable of the unjust steward, is given two distinctly different interpretations. Some think "He who hath power to cast into hell" refers to God, others think the reference is to Satan. Some reasons in favor of the former interpretation are: (1) In the Greek construction of the word "fear" means "fear without trying to shun," which is the word usually used when referring to fearing God (2) in Scripture we are not elsewhere told to fear Satan, but to resist him; (3) the Evil One may endeavor to entice us into Gehenna, but he has no authority to send us there. However, the idea of God here expressed is more like Old Testament teaching than the teaching of Jesus about the Father.

Hell—Gehenna, derived from Gi-Hinnom, meaning "the valley of Hinnom" near Jerusalem, where sacrifices to the heathen god Moloch were made, and where later the refuse from the city was consumed in a fire kept continually burning. Hence it became a symbolical name for the place of punishment in the other world.

6. Five sparrows sold for two pence—They are almost of no value at all, but not one of them is forgotten in the sight of God.

7. Fear not—Cease to fear.

Ye are of more value—that is, superior to—many sparrows.

8. Me—More correctly, "in me."

Him—"In him," that is, in his case. The confession of the disciples is that Jesus is the Messiah and his confession is that they are his faithful followers.

10. Matthew and Mark record the words of Jesus regarding the unpardonable sin as spoken in connection with the charge that he cast out evil spirits by the aid of the Prince of evil. The Pharisees were denouncing as evil that which they knew to be good, for the moral power of Jesus had been manifested. The deliberate rejection of the good, the persistent calling of good evil, showed a state of darkness into which the divine light could not penetrate. Sins which are due to impulse, passion, or erring judgment are very different from the arrogant designation of good as evil. No penitent has ever been guilty of this unpardonable sin, and any man who will earnestly call upon God for pardon may be assured that there is forgiveness for him.

Blasphemeth—Showing persistent irreverence and disrespect.

11. Synagogues—Jewish local courts were held in the synagogues, over which elders, who were responsible for discipline, presided. The elders could sentence to excommunication or to scourging.

The rulers, and the authorities—Higher powers than the local Jewish courts, such as the Sanhedrin, and Roman courts.

THE CRAFTY ROOK.

An Opinionated Bird and Nests Where He Pleases.

No story of English rural life—and no English country place—is complete without its rookery and its noisy colony of rooks. But the rook, according to Mr. O. Jones and Mr. M. Woodward, the authors of "A Gamekeeper's Note-Book," is a very opinionated bird, and nests where he pleases. Sometimes nothing will induce him to live in the apparently well-adapted trees of some otherwise perfect ancestral park.

The most hopeful plan is to tempt them by putting up old empty nests, or brooms, or to put rook's eggs into an empty nest that happens to be in the desired place for a colony. Their strong preference for certain sites is curious; they will crowd into the trees on one side of the road, and pay no attention to other trees of the same sort only a few yards distant.

We have watched a case where for twenty years the rooks remained faithful to the original nest trees of the colony. Some ten years ago about half these trees were cut down, but even then the evicted rooks would not build in trees across the road, although their tops touched the tops of the favored trees, which became more crowded with nests than ever.

But two or three seasons ago their favorite nesting tree, a beech with a far-spread top, began to show signs of disease; and then, after a deal of wrangling, two or three pairs were permitted to nest in the trees near by, hitherto despised. In the next season there were nineteen nests there, and in the next twenty-six. The old beech, meanwhile, became more feeble, as the rooks, perhaps, perceived by some brittleness of the twigs at the top; and after one more year, although the tree still bore foliage, it gave shelter to only two nests.

The cunning of rooks, crows and magpies is marked at nesting time, and the keeper who would shoot them by hiding within shot of their nests, may wait for hours in vain if the birds have seen him approach—as they seldom fail to do. The birds will watch from the top of a tall tree until they see the enemy go away, when they will return to the nest in full confidence.

But they may be tricked easily. Let two men with a gun go together to stand beneath a rook's nest. Away go the nesting birds. Then let one man take his departure, while the other waits in hiding. The birds will return promptly, as if they thought that both men had gone.

TO PREVENT CAR SHORTAGE.

Car Efficiency Best Promoted by Co-operation.

The Board of Trade News of Toronto recently printed an article on how best to prevent car shortage, and among other things points out that car efficiency can best be attained in the following manner:

1. By the satisfactory handling of traffic with the least number of cars, which can best be accomplished by the ordering of cars of suitable dimensions and loading same to their full capacity.

As an illustration: Assuming a tonnage of 3,000,000 tons is loaded and transported in 250,000 cars, of twelve tons per car. An increase in the load to 15 tons would result in the same traffic being transported in 200,000 cars, thereby freeing 50,000 cars for other service. A firm shipping 5 cars of 12 tons each per day for 300 working days; by increasing the average load per car to 15 tons, move the same volume of traffic in 120 instead of 150 cars.

2. Handling the business in the smallest number of car days. The railways should transport the freight quickly, supplemented by prompt loading and unloading of cars by their patrons. The full free time permitted by the Car Service Rules should not be taken advantage of unless actually necessary.

3. Shippers and consignees should ascertain whether their facilities are ample sufficient to ensure the prompt handling of their freight, and the ordering of cars for loading and unloading should be so arranged as to lose no time in handling when placed.

The News believes that the public as well as the railways have duties to perform to prevent a shortage of cars.

Perhaps the nude truth is a bare statement of facts.

Our London Letter

Says One Briton Equals Five Germans.

"It takes ten Germans to do the work of two Englishmen," said Professor H. H. Armstrong in a speech at the public school science masters' conference at South Kensington recently. Professor Armstrong was discussing the alleged superiority of the German in research work.

"It is all nonsense—all moonshine," he declared, adding that it was obvious that Britons stood on a level with if not higher than the Germans. "The German can get only one pot to boil at a time," he said. "We have only to consider the medieval conditions which exist in Alsace to realize that a country which can stand that can stand most things, and is not a country where originality and individuality have developed."

C. E. Ashford, head master of Dartmouth, said that the genius of the Englishman was more to give orders than to do mere routine work.

Would Admit Women to Bar.

A bill will be introduced in the house of commons next session which aims at giving English women the right to practice as lawyers. It is a question whether it will receive the support of the government, without which it stands little chance of success.

The matter has been fought in the courts for several years and the decision to introduce a bill results from the judgment of the Court of Appeal, which, in December, declared that the present law did not give women the right to practice and that the only tribunal which could give women such right was parliament.

The grounds for this judgment were not that there was any inherent unfitness among women which prevented them from appearing in law practice, but merely that there never had, in fact, been a woman lawyer in England. The court held that this common law disability was further supported by a dictum of Lord Coke, issued over 200 years ago, concerning those who had become entitled to practice law from time immemorial. As old as it is this dictum is still binding in English law.

Organizing Trip to South Pole.

The work of organizing the great Imperial trans-Arctic expedition goes on apace. Indeed, Sir Ernest Shackleton is just now one of the busiest men in London. All day long he and his staff are working hard at the offices of the expedition, in New Burlington street, dealing with correspondence, considering the applications of volunteers who wish to share in the adventure and arranging the complicated business of stores and equipment.

Sir Ernest is delighted at the widespread interest in the expedition. All sorts and conditions of people are showing their sympathy with his project by which they hope to place Great Britain at the top of the Antarctic honor list, many of them in a practical manner.

Queen Uses No Powder Puff.

Queen Mary may perhaps be described as "the last of the Vitorians." She has an old-fashioned objection to remarks about personal appearance. She never makes them herself and she dislikes them even if made by her brothers.

She does not, by the way, carry the bag which is the invariable adjunct of the modern woman. She, of course, never goes out alone, and the lady in Mary does not use a powder puff. does not use a powder puff.

Pioneer of Wireless Dead.

There passed away last week at Kingston-on-Thames, at the advanced age of 86, the last surviving pioneer of the telegraphs of the world, John Walker Williams, who was credited with having built the first telegraph line in the world.

Williams devoted more than threescore years of his life to telegraph work and an account of his researches in the region of wireless telegraphy when only 19 years old was published so long ago as March, 1849, in the Mining Journal. In the course of his experiments at that time Williams had obtained actual signals between lengths of elevated wire about 120 feet apart, which led him to draw attention to a principle upon which telegraphic communication may be obtained between England and France without wires."

This is probably the earliest recorded prophecy as to the possibilities of wireless telegraphy based upon actual facts. A few years later Williams took out two patents, one for improvements in electric telegraphs and the other for improvements in obtaining power by electro-magnetism.

Crewe House Has Big Garden.

Crewe House, which Lord Crewe has now leased to James B. Duke, the American tobacco magnate, has many distinctive features. It was built by Edward Shepherd, but when it was bought by Lord Wharncliffe and became Wharncliffe House, it was partly reconstructed and the door was set at the back and the old door was made into a window. Lord Crewe restored Shepherd's door, which faces Curzon street over a rather generous strip of garden, but Crewe House still has the distinction of more garden space than all but three or four houses in Mayfair.

It still looks a manor house in town, with its long, low front behind the trees, which not long ago had a rookery, but the little rooms have been opened up into big ones during the tenancy of Lord Crewe, and the result is that the reception rooms are now some of the finest in London.

Water Power in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia has many rivers with capacious lakes for storing purposes; and, with a fall from 1 to 100 feet, where from 100 to 30,000 horsepower could be developed, at a very reasonable cost. The River Mersey is one of the largest rivers in Nova Scotia. It has a fall of 138 feet from Bird Lake to the sea, a distance of 17 miles. Power developments already exist on the river, occupying nearly six miles of its lower reaches, but the whole river has lately been surveyed. It is proposed to raise the level by 20 feet to provide for storage for future developments. Three additional dams are to be built. These dams will transform the river into a series of mill ponds. The total amount of continuous 24 hour short horsepower available on the Mersey is estimated at 29,000. The development of this river means the establishment of various new industries in Queens County.

Try It.

Probably nothing could have more powerful effect upon social, domestic and individual welfare than the widespread diffusion of the spirit of truthfulness. It underlies all honest and faithful work, all right fulfillment of relations, all independence and self-respect; for he who is in this high sense faithful to the truth will be faithful to himself and to others.

Two pennies jingle louder than two $10 bills.