Household

DAINTY DISHES.

Spanish Luncheon Dish. — Put one-half cup of olive oil in a frying pan with a clove of garlic and an onion sliced fine; let brown. Add one pound of cold roast beef, cut in inch-thick pieces, and let brown, then add a can of tomatoes and a chili pepper, or cayenne to taste. Meanwhile boil twelve sticks of macaroni in salted water twenty minutes, then add them to the meat with a cupful of mushrooms (fresh or canned), pepper and salt to taste. When ready to serve cover thickly with grated cheese. Serve hot.

Lamb en Casserole. — Cut two pounds of lamb from the shoulder in large cubes, sear them quickly in a hot buttered pan, dip each piece in melted butter or good dripping, dust with salt and pepper and put in a buttered casserole. Put casserole in oven, uncovered, fifteen minutes, add one cup potato balls or cubes, one-half cup carrots cut in dice or sticks, two sliced onions, one tomato (or one-half cup canned tomatoes) and stock or water to cover. Cover and cook until meat is tender—about two hours. Add one tablespoonful of flour dissolved in one cup of stock or broth from lamb trimmings, cook ten minutes, add one tablespoonful of butter, dust with paprika and minced parsley and serve in the dish.

Cecils With Tomato Sauce.—One cup of cold roast beef or rare steak finely chopped, salt, pepper, onion juice, Worcestershire sauce, two tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter and one egg yolk slightly beaten. Mix in the order given, shape like croquettes, roll in flour, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat, drain and serve with tomato sauce.

Apple Cup Custard.—Pare and core four good sized apples, steam them until tender, press through a colander; add, while hot, one teaspoonful of butter, yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cup of milk. Turn into cups and bake in a pan of hot water for twenty minutes. Beat whites of eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar until stiff, heap over tops of cups, dust thickly with powdered sugar and brown a moment in the oven; serve hot.

Rice Cheese Mold.—Boil one-half cup of rice till tender, partly cool. Beat an egg and stir into a cup of milk with sufficient whole wheat flour to make a thick batter. Add two tablespoonfuls of grated onion and one pound of mild cheese, grated. Stir into the rice and add a dash of cayenne pepper. Bake in molds or a deep pan in a moderate oven until slightly brown on top, about twenty minutes. Serve hot or cold, garnished with lettuce or parsley.

Eggs and Onions in Cream Sauce.—Cook four small onions in boiling water until tender, adding salt when half-cooked. Cut them into three slices each, or into quarters. Cut four hard-boiled eggs into slices or quarters. Prepare one and one-half cups of cream sauce, using three level tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, scant one-half teaspoonful each of salt and paprika and one and one-half cups of thin cream. Put the sauce and eggs, with onions, into a serving dish, in alternate layers. Cover and let stand in the oven until hot throughout.

Famous Stew.—Brown three lbs. of short ribs in a little suet or other fat in a stew pan. Add one onion sliced fine and one can of tomatoes. Place on back of range and let simmer for about two and one-half hours; then add one can of French peas and one can of mushrooms. As soon as it boils up again thicken with a little flour made smooth in cold water, and add salt and pepper.

French Puffs.—Add to one cup of flour one and one-half cups of milk and one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter and two well-beaten eggs. Beat with an egg-beater five minutes, turn into hot-buttered gem pans and bake one-half hour. Turn out and serve at once with hard or orange sauce.

Household Notes.

Meat is an absolute necessity in the winter diet.

Give your chickens warm water to drink in the winter.

Buttermilk will insure much softer and lighter rolls than plain milk.

If a glass jar refuses to open, set it top down in an inch or two of hot water.

When bacon is good and sweet the lean is firm and bright and the fat quite white.

Sandwiches made of chopped sweet peppers are delicious for the school lunch basket.

If potatoes are being cooked for salad, boil them with the skins on. They will be less soggy.

If you want to keep fruit cake moist for a long time, put a piece of bread in the tin box with it.

A velvet hat can be kept in good condition by wiping it with a piece of black stocking after brushing.

When making sauce remember that one ounce of butter and half an ounce of flour will thicken one cup of fluid.

To keep celery crisp for several days, first clean it, then wrap it in a soft cloth and lay it on the ice in the ice box.

Children's patent leather shoes will not break and scar so badly if after wearing they are wiped off with vaseline.

Keep the medicine chest in apple-pie order, then if you happen to want anything in great haste you can find it without delay.

To prvent old potatoes from discoloring put one or two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk into the water in which they are boiled.

After washing a china silk dress do not hang it out to dry, but roll it up in a towel for half an hour; then iron on the wrong side.

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.

Don't forget that microbes are apt to lurk about the mouth of the milk bottle. It should be carefully wiped off before the milk is poured out.

A satisfactory wash-cloth is made of two or three thicknesses of mosquito netting. The edges are finished by crocheting a scalop in pink or blue.

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

It is easy to remove finger marks around a doorway by using a clean cloth dipped in kerosene; then wipe with a cloth wrung out of hot water.

A most effectual mixture for the spraying of sore throat is the following: One-third of peroxide of hydrogen, one-third listerine and two-thirds water.

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

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

When ordering sausage it will be found more economical if you buy a certain number of links instead of by the pound. For example, for the family of six twelve links will be sufficient, and it will surprise you when it is weighed how small the amount will be.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Crime Is Increasing in Canada Except in N.B. and P.E.I.

A statement of criminal statistics brought down in the House of Commons at Ottawa the other day shows increases in all provinces with the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the percentage increases being:

Ontario	9
Nova Scotia	90
Alberta	65
British Columbia	43
Saskatchewan	27
Manitoba	24
Quebec	23

The statement covers the year ending September 30, 1912, and shows a total of 20,168 charges and 15,567 convictions of indictable offences, as against 16,625 charges and 12,627 convictions in the previous year, an increase of 3,542 charges and 2,940 convictions.

Offences by young people increased by thirty per cent. Out of 1,242 cases under this head, 944 were of theft.

The number of criminals per 100,000 of the population is as follows, by provinces:—

Ontario	253
Prince Edward Island	38
Nova Scotia	147
Quebec	124
Manitoba	268
Saskatchewan	215
Alberta	350
British Columbia	390

For all Canada the proportion is 208. Female offenders numbered 709, a proportion of 9.49. Fifty-two charges of murder resulted in 25 convictions, and it is noted that of those convicted only six were native born Canadians. There were 53,171 convictions for drunkenness, an increase of 11,792.

Allowance.

Boarder—Why did the landlady send me two eggs? I asked for only one. Maid—She probably thought one of them might be bad, sir.

Aesthetic.

Miss Goodrich—I hear your husband is a great lover of the aesthetic. Mrs. Nurich—Oh, yes! He takes one every time he gets a tooth pulled.

SPRING MODEL DESIGNED BY CARTEER, PARIS.

Hat of English Straw Trimmed With Large Roses.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

At the age of 20 the female brain begins to lose weight.

Teachers of tango dancing in Switzerland charge $40 an hour.

Williamsport, Pa., is to have a woman on the city police force.

Sarah Bernhardt, the talented French actress, is 69 years of age.

Over 400 women made application for patents in Great Britain last year.

Queen Mary of England saves $55,000 a year due to her economizing ways.

German army officers are forbidden to take the arm of a woman when walking with them.

Women school teachers in Cincinnati have been placed on the same equal as the men teachers.

Mortality among widows is much greater than among married women of the same age.

Cleveland women are working for the appointment of a woman as market inspector.

The mayor of Covington, Ky., has been asked to appoint a woman as a member of the police force.

There are over 6,000,000 working women in the United States whose average salary is only $6 per week.

London does not admit women physicians as resident or staff officers in any of the hospitals.

Anna Held, the actress, is heir to a $100,000 legacy left her by a woman admirer in California.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the New York society leader, is now engaged in fighting the promiscuous traffic in drugs.

Miss Theresa Hardy, sister of Thomas Hardy, has been organist of the parish church in Stinsford, England, for 43 years.

In an effort to solve the servant problem prominent Boston women are arranging a series of weekly dances for their servants.

Mrs. Sarah H. Soren of Arizona recently appeared before the United States supreme court as sole counsel for a mining corporation.

Mrs. Minnie Patterson of Rosamond, Ill., has been elected as tax collector to succeed her husband, who died recently.

Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, will receive about $300,000 as her share of her father's estate.

Mrs. Charles E. Edson, a member of the California state labor commission, has been mentioned as a candidate for governor in that State.

A proposal to have female police officers to attend to and supervise the conduct of young girls in Dundee, Scotland, is to be considered.

Dr. Jacques Bertillon of Paris, says a married woman or man has thrice as much chance for a long life as a bachelor or spinster.

Mrs. Jane Reynolds of Croton Lake, N.Y., who has just celebrated her 8th birthday, claims that to live a long life one should drink plenty of tea.

Although she is 70 years of age, Mrs. Kin Seno, who is head of the Seno Commercial Bank of Tokio, Japan, is considered to be one of the most efficient bankers that they have.

Irritability a Sure Sign.

"What is the difference between sickness and convalescence, pa?"

"The convalescent, my boy, generally makes those around him sick."

STATE VISIT TO FRANCE.

Tour of King and Queen Will Involve Big Expense.

Here are some interesting details of a Royal visit such as the King and Queen are going to pay France. No one who has no knowledge of what a State visit means can form any idea of the intricacy and fuss of its preparation. Diplomatic negotiations have gone forward for months, and as soon as a date has been settled for the State visit the first preparations begin.

The expenses are astonishing. It is said that it costs even the French President, who travels in comparative simplicity, at least $200 an hour. The question of clothes in itself is a gigantic one, the German Emperor taking with him, for instance, fifteen large trunks of clothes only. When he goes on a military tour of inspection he is said to need seventeen uniforms.

A sovereign on a visit of State travels with an enormous supply of decorations, as well as the official "presents" which King George and Queen Mary will have to take to France.

Usually these gifts are chosen as much as possible from home products; for instance, dinner services might be taken, Crown Derby, Minton or Coalport, Wedgwood vases or English or Irish laces of very fine designs. These gifts are, of course, packed in separate cases and travel under the personal supervision of an official. Between now and April next, when the State visit to France takes place, there is plenty of work to be got through and a great many people to do it.

The announcement of the visit of the King and Queen to Paris reminds one that such an event has not occurred since the time when English kings counted France among their dominions or when they went into exile there. Even to find an instance where an Englinsh sovereign and her consort paid a State visit to France we have to go back to 1855, when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert paid a return visit to Napoleon III., who had visited England four months before.

Since then there have been repeated official visits to France, first of Queen Victoria and then of King Edward, but each time unaccompanied by their consorts.

It is strange to remember that the hostess who welcomed Queen Victoria and her husband to Paris is still alive and in England. The Empress Eugenie had then only been married to Napoleon two and a half years and was in the full bloom of her beauty. Barely two weeks after the English visit the attempt of Pianori to assassinate the Emperor was made, the second within a year.

One on Coogan.

Casey (at Coogan's wake)—Phwat is Rafferty laughin' at, the baste? Noonan—'Tis said he owed Coogan money.

Wringer.

"You wring my heart," wailed the youth whom the girl had just refused." "I'd rather wring your heart than wring your clothes," she said.

Not Dangerous.

Old Lady (to seedy-looking library boy)—Have you got "Epicectus"? Boy—No, thank you, mum; it's only a bad cold and sore throat.

Our London Letter

Moral for Britain Pointed in France.

Earl Roberts has written a remarkably interesting article, "An Ominous Parallel," for the February number of the National Review, in which he shows the similarity of the position of France before the disastrous war of 1870 with the position of the United Kingdom to-day.

He points out that before 1870 the rulers of the French nation had lost the firmness and resolution necessary to enable them to face the hard task of maintaining the armaments necessary for the protection of their country, and actually condescended to appeal to Bismarck to slacken in his preparations for war. After a lucid survey of the present unpreparedness to face a great war, Lord Roberts concludes:

"I have gone point by point through the events which preceded the disasters of 1870 in France and I have shown the close analogy between them and recent happenings in our own dear land. In each case war gives a warning; those responsible for the defence of the country initiate inquiries into the events of the war; in both cases it is shown that reserves are as necessary to an army as air to a man's lungs."

Captain Scott's Journals on View.

In a room in the British Museum, among acres of cases filled with historical manuscripts, the journals of Capt. Scott are on view. The very quiet group of sightseers always includes a few sailors, who start with unmoved faces at the opened pages covered with neat pencil written script; the women in the crowd usually say "what pretty writing" or something of that kind, and there is almost a feminine delicacy in the thin writing, always legible, and flowing easily within bounds.

This passion for precision seems to have still governed the explorer's stiffening fingers as they wrote the last words of all. Differing opinions have been given about the last entry. Does it or does it not show the disturbance of agony. Down to the last paragraph the writing is uniform, close and neat, and then, isolated on the page are these three short lines:

"For God's sake
Look after
Our people."

These words are larger than the rest, but they are perfectly plain, the letters scrupulously formed as if Capt. Scott had nerved himself to the effort to let there be no doubt about his dying message. The same precision is seen throughout in the arrangement of the books, which resemble a schoolboy's copy books in shape, except those small volumes which Capt. Scott carried with him to the pole in a wallet which he wore at his side.

Firemen Must Reduce Weight.

A London firm of publishers recently dismissed all its thin travellers on the ground that fat men were more suitable for commercial travelling. Now fat firemen in the London Fire Brigade are told that they must reduce their weight or resign.

The chief theory is that firemen should not be fat, because that means loss of the agility necessary for their business. The firemen pointed out that there were not enough fires to keep them in strict training and that most of their time was spent waiting for alarms and that their enforced idleness to men of their perfect health meant corpulence.

The London County Council, however, recognizing that fatness was not the men's fault but their misfortune, has now decided to provide a gymnasium at every fire station, so that the men when waiting for fires can take exercise that will prevent them from larding the lean earth as they run. In the meantime it is said that as the only cure for corpulence is work, and that as work is not forthcoming in sufficient quantities for the purpose, some of the firemen in desperation seek to create work by false alarms.

Wrote Protest on Banknote.

The Royal United Service Institution has just received a very interesting historical souvenir from the governors of the Bank of England. It is the one thousand pound Bank of England note which Lord Cochrane paid to secure his release from prison in 1814. The note bears the following indorsement:

"My health having suffered by long and close confinement and my oppressors being resolved to deprive me of property or life, I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice.

"COCHRANE.

"Grated Chamber, King's Bench Prison, "July 5, 1815."

Rear Admiral Lord Cochrane, M.P., was imprisoned on a false charge of swindling in connection with the Berenger frauds. After being in jail a year Lord Cochrane at the request of his friends paid his fine with the above mentioned banknote, which had been subscribed for by the public in two cent subscriptions.

Fuzzy-Wuzzy Cloth the Next.

After the Teddy bear cloth and the brilliant-hued wool coats comes the "fuzzy-wuzzy" cloth!

This new material is something quite different from anything that has been seen before. It is an innovation intended principally for making up into half and full length outdoor coats, but is now being talked of for indoor wear.

The cloth is of distinctly shaggy appearance, almost resembling the coat of a rough-haired animal, so that even more surprising effects in freak fashions may be anticipated this year than were produced last season.

London, Feb. 14., 1914.

DUBLIN HOUSING CONDITION.

Report of Inquiry Contains Unprintable Details of Squalor.

The report on the recent inquiry into the housing conditions of Dublin, Ireland, issued the other day, is sensational in character. Unprintable details are given of horrible and degraded conditions of life in many of the tenements, and they are supplemented by pictures of some of the wretched homes of the poor in Dublin.

Serious charges are made against members of the corporation who are owners of slum property, and also against Sir Charles Cameron, Chief Medical Officer of Health for the city.

It is stated that 14,000 new dwellings are required at a cost of $17,500,000. Of 25,822 families living in tenements, 20,108 live in one room. Among 12,000 families the average number of occupants per room is six.

The filth met with is indescribable, and the conditions disclosed are manifestly responsible for much immorality. Children scarcely realize the meaning of the word home, and acquire a precocious knowledge of evil from early childhood.

It Was Time.

Ethel—Did you know Josie had thrown Frank over? Mabel—Goodness, no! Why? Ethel—Oh, the wretch stopped calling and writing, and all that, I understand."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 8.

Lesson X. Watchfulness (Temperance Lesson)—Luke 12. 35-48. Golden Text, Luke 12. 37.

Verse 35. Girded—The long flowing garents formerly worn by Jews impeded movement. In preparing for work or for rapid traveling the wearer drew them close about the waist and fastened them with a girdle.

Lamps burning — This suggests the parable of the ten virgins (see Matt. 25. 1).

36. When he shall return from the marriage feast—The master of the house has been invited to attend the marriage of a friend. As the wedding festivities usually lasted a week, the servants would be left alone for some time. The parallel passage in Mark mentions the master's sojourn in another country (Mark 13. 34).

37. He shall gird himself, and make them sit down to meat, and shall come and serve them—This is the inversion of the relation of master and servants, the lord doing the work of a slave in gratitude for the servants' faithfulness. This is a type of what is promised at the Marriage Supper of the Lamb (See Rev. 19. 9). The usual course between master and servant is given in Luke 17. 7-10.

38. In the second watch, and if in the third—The Romans divided the night into four watches, the Jews into three. Jesus probably referre to the Jewish division, that is, twelve to three and three to six o'clock.

39. A second illustration to show the need of watchfulness.

Know this—The verb is probably indicative and would therefore mean, "You know this."

He would have watched, and not have left his house to be broken through—Except among the rich, whose houses were sometimes built of stone, the walls were of adobe, or sun-dried bricks, and would be easily "broken," or "dug through."

40. In an hour that ye think not the Son of man cometh—Since the Son of man may come unexpectedly, it behooves all disciples to be watchful. It is sometimes well to ask ourselves at the close of the day if the time has been spent as we would like to have spent it were that day our last.

41. This verse gives another illustration of Peter's impulsiveness and his acting as spokesman for the twelve. Peter doubtless has in mind the promise given in verse 37, and wishes to know whether this high privilege is offered to all or reserved for the apostles alone. Compare Mark 13. 37.

42. As was often his custom, Jesus answered Peter's question by asking another. He does not tell what he wished to know, but he led each one who heard him to recognize that he was a steward with responsibilities.

Their portion of food in due season—The upper servants, or stewards, on Roman estates served out at regular intervals the food apportioned to the lower servants.

43. So doing—Serving the others, that is, doing his work faithfully.

44. He will set him over all that he hath—Increased responsibility, not release, is the reward for faithfulness. Compare the parable of the pounds, in which the servant who was found faithful in a very little, was given authority over much (Luke 19. 17).

45. To eat and drink, and to be drunken—This servant was probably dissipating on what should have been given to the servants under him.

46. Shall cut him asunder, and appoint his portion with the unfaithful—Unfaithful servants, that is, those who abused their trust, were punished with violent death.

47. Note the gradation of punishment shown in this parable, namely, violent death for gross evil doing; many stripes for willful neglect of duty; few stripes for unconscious neglect, since the servant may be in a measure responsible for not having found out his lord's will. Luke 10. 12-14 also suggests degrees of punishment.

48. To whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required—The principle is the same as that stated in the talents and the pounds. See also comment on verse 44.

A Business Man.

"What does your father do for a living?" asked one little girl.

"Why," replied the other, "he takes up the collections in church."

Her Way.

Joe—What is the easiest way to drive a nail without smashing my fingers?

Josephine—Hold the hammer in both hands.