Household

With Lettuce.

Lettuce with Salt.—The inside leaves of leaf lettuce and all the eatable leaves of the romaine or cos lettuce are good served with nothing but salt. This is the way the English eat them, with cheese at the end of a meal, just as they eat celery and other crisp things thus.

Lettuce Salad Garnishes.—Just as long as there is more salad in a lettuce than anything else it is a lettuce salad. One tomato does not necessarily make a tomato salad, and when served with considerable lettuce it is a garnish. Other garnishes for this salad are hard boiled eggs, sliced, quartered, or grated, sweet pepper, fresh herbs, and chopped chives. Instead of tarragon, a bit of tarragon vinegar is used, and lacking this and possessing absinthe, a few drops of this in the dressing is used to get a flavor like tarragon.

Chiffonade Salad.—Lettuce cut up like cabbage for cold slaw is called chiffonade. It may be used with almost any salad dressing as a plain salad, or lettuce so cut is used as a garnish for other salad; particularly has it been used to make a sort of nest for stuffed egg salads. Chiffonade is frequently used as a complement for soups. It should be put in half an hour before the soup is to be taken up, so as to be well cooked, or it can be cooked separately in butter and added.

Cooked Chiffonade.—Lettuce cut in this julienne fashion is put over a low fire in the moisture remaining after it is washed and cut—hold a handful squeezed up in the hand to cut—and some butter. This is sometimes called melting it in butter. When it is to be added to a thick soup it is best to cook it for ten minutes in this way. A puree of lettuce, which is used for many sorts of garnishes, being put around a dish in a border or in little balls or molds, sometimes alternating with slices of toast, is always put through a sieve, and goes through more easily if cut up chiffonade before being cooked. A frying basket instead of a sieve will be fine enough to strain it through for most purposes.

Lettuce Puree.—Lettuce cooked and put through a strainer, to be served on toast, for thinning to make a cream of lettuce soup, or for putting into molds for no end of garnishes, can be cooked either in meat stock or water, stewed gently in these. The secret of cooking lettuce is to cook it gently.

Stuffed Lettuce.—Head lettuce of the cabbage type, which is not blanched in growing, is most used for cooking. The heads are parboiled or cooked in boiling water for five minutes, cooled, and the water pressed out. They are then cut in halves, and a thin layer of minced meat or minced egg or minced vegetable is spread upon them. They are then made up into balls or little scrolls—paupiettes—put in a saucepan with layers of bacon, a little chopped onion and carrot, and perhaps some other flavorings, covered with stock or water, and cooked slowly in the oven, sometimes for as much as an hour. Before the liquid is added these may be set in the oven, covered for ten minutes, in order to draw out the liquid, so that less will need to be added to cover.

Lettuce Braised.—Parboil five minutes, then cook in water or stock slowly, with or without seasonings. Lettuce so cooked is put to a great number of uses, and by combining it with various other vegetables—peas, asparagus points, many vegetarian dishes are made a macedoine of cooked vegetables, eggplant, etc. A pile of vegetables surrounded by a rosette of cooked lettuce is considered an ornamental dish. A rosette made by cutting each lettuce leaf in half, folding it once, placing the points all together and the wide parts out, so as to form a wheel, then surrounding the whole with alternate rounds of cooked carrot and beets, is ornamental. It may be served with any good sauce. A great variety of sauces, even the Hollandaise, is served with braised lettuce.

Bad for Baby.

Everybody does not know that nine out of every ten babies who die in their first year die through wrong feeding—that is, through their own mothers' and nurses' carelessness or ignorance.

Raw fruits are exceedingly bad for baby. Any raw fruit will cause inflammation of the bowels, resulting in diarrhoea, and most likely death.

Bread, cornflour, biscuits, rusks, rice, sago, potatoes—all these are very bad for baby, because they contain starch. And a baby's stomach has no means of digesting starch. If you give your baby any of the above mentioned foods you will merely be giving it acute—and probably very dangerous—indigestion.

Sour milk, if only the least bit sour, is very bad indeed for baby. That is why the bottle must be thoroughly scalded out each time it is used. It is this taint of sour milk which carries off so many babies in hot weather.

Vegetables are very bad for baby. Cabbage, cucumber, tomatoes, peas—these are especially harmful to all children under two years old.

Needless to say alcohol is rank poison to babies, and the nursing mother who takes alcohol is doing her child very serious harm.

Even when the fatal effects of wrong feeding are miraculously escaped during babyhood there is every reason to believe that the harmful effects are invariably felt in after life. A sound, healthy constitution cannot possibly be built up on indigestible food taken during the first and most perilous year of existence.

Home Hints.

Black stockings should be rinsed in blue water to give them a good color.

Clean nickel and silver pieces with ammonia applied with a flannel cloth.

Vegetables which grow under the ground should be cooked with the lid on.

Breaded veal served with tomato sauce and spaghetti makes a delicious dish.

Let potatoes lie in cold water a little while before paring if you want them to be white.

If a little zinc is burned in the stove it will prevent soot from forming in the chimney.

Discolored gilt frames can be brightened if rubbed with a sponge dipped in turpentine.

Try adding a little chopped parsley to the mashed potatoes; it gives them a delicious flavor.

When mixing pie crust or baking powder biscuits they will be much lighter if a fork is used.

Windows should never be washed while the sun is shining on them or they will be clouded and streaked.

Fish scales are easily removed if hot water is poured over them until the scales curl, then scrape quickly.

To remove the smell of fish from cooking vessels wash them with soap and vinegar, then scour with scalding vinegar.

The white-fleshed fish such as halibut, cod, flounder and white fish, are more easily digested than other varieties.

Yeast cakes will keep fresh for a week if the tin foil is removed and the cakes are covered in a cup of water and put in a cold place.

When milk is scorched while boiling remove the pan from the fire and place it in cold water. Put a pinch of salt in the milk and stir it up, and the burnt taste will disappear.

Ceilings that look very rough and manifest a tendency to peel should be gone over with a solution of one ounce of alum to one quart of water. This will remove the superfluous lime, and render the ceiling white.

Always sandpaper the soles of baby's new shoes before they have been worn. This keeps her from slipping on the bare or polished floors, and prevents many a bad fall which could easily result in a sprain or a broken bone.

Curtains will hang straight and look much nicer if a small lead weight is sewn in each end of the lower hem. In thin curtains the weight will prevent them blowing about, and they will hang, as they should, following the line of woodwork.

To save the umbrella stand place a large sponge in the bottom of a china umbrella jar and you will avoid striking the bottom and breaking it. The sponge will also absorb the water from an umbrella, and may afterwards be wrung out.

When washing and rinsing colored materials add a teaspoonful of Epsoms salts to each gallon of water, and even the most delicate shades will neither fade nor run. Serge or merino dresses, which have been dyed black, can be safely washed in this way without any risk of the dye running.

Sugar Cure for Drink.

To cure the drink habit, substitute sugar. This is the gist of the advice offered in the current number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which calls the idea "A new and logical treatment of alcoholism." The article says: "When the body cells are supplied with a physiologic balance of carbohydrants, there is no further demand for alcohol. At the inception of treatment the diet is modified to contain an abundance of sugar. Cereals with cane sugar, sweet fruits, pastries, chocolates and ice cream are advised. In some cases, owing to a distaste for sugars, this change must be gradual to prevent rebellion."

Nome.

"Willie, can you name a big city in Alaska?"

"No'm."

"Correct."

Many a man who poses as a leader is merely a driver.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 10.

Lesson VI. The Unjust Steward, Luke 16. 1-13. Golden Text, Luke 16.10.

Verse 1. Said also unto the disciples—After delivering other discourses, Jesus also spoke the words which follow. The disciples would no doubt include others besides the twelve.

A certain rich man—The owner of the estate. Possibly he lived in town. It is not easy to see just what the owner represents in the parable. Very likely he has no special meaning. As in many parables, the lesson is to be drawn from the whole story and the details are used merely as a setting.

A steward—Or, manager. The position of this steward was higher than that of the man referred to in Luke 12. 42, who was a slave or freed man. This steward is an employed man, who has entire management of the estate.

The same was accused unto him that he was wasting his goods—Some one reported to the owner that the steward, either by theft or mismanagement, was robbing him of his profits from the estate.

2. Render the account of thy stewardship—This would show whether or not the charge was true. The expression might also refer to the final account, preparatory to the surrender of his stewardship.

3. The steward, knowing himself to be guilty, does not waste time trying to disprove the charge, but begins to devise plans for his own future. To weak to dig, to proud to beg, too guilty to expect another position, his immediate concern is his own food and shelter.

4. They—His lord's debtors. He endeavors to put these men under obligation to himself in the hope that they will feel in duty bound to care for him when his position is taken from him.

5.—His lord's debtors—Probably tenants who had not paid their rent. It was customary to pay this in "kind," the owner furnishing the seed and receiving a share of the products.

He said to the first, How much owest thou unto my lord?—Calling the debtors one at a time, he reduced the amount of the last payment to be made under his stewardship, whereas on previous occasions he had doubtless taken more than he had put down in the accounts. As the debtors did not know the extent to which they had been robbed in other years, they considered themselves highly favored by the steward.

6. A hundred measures of oil—The measure equalled about eight and three-quarter gallons. Olive oil was an important product of Palestine.

7. Hundred measures of wheat—A measure of wheat equaled about ten bushels, and a hundred would be worth about five hundred dollars. The arbitrary way in which the steward dealt with his master's property shows how unscrupulous he was. There were probably other debtors whose accounts were reduced, but these examples are sufficient.

8. It was for the steward's prudence in providing for himself that he was commended by the owner; so the sons of this world are shrewd and far-sighted in their transactions for the promotion of their temporal welfare. The sons of light should be equally alert in promoting spiritual good.

9. Make to yourselves friends by means of the mammon of unrighteousness—The expression the mammon of unrighteousness is used in the book of Enoch and later became a common rabbinical expression. It does not necessarily refer to wealth unrighteously acquired, but rather to "deceitful wealth," as we sometimes use the expression "filthy lucre." Jesus meant to urge upon his hearers the wisdom of making friends of the poor and needy whom they could assist by the benevolent use of money.

When it shall fail—When earthly wealth shall pass away.

They—The inhabitants of the eternal tabernacles, including, of course, some of the friends gained through the wise dispensing of charity. The eternal tabernacles are contrasted with the temporal homes of the friends of the steward.

11. Here again money is called unrighteous mammon, as if tainted because so often the instrument of evil; but its possession is certainly here not condemned. And Jesus suggests that from our use of the temparol things committed to our charge will be judged our fitness to have intrusted to us the true riches.

12. Earthly wealth is not merely temporal; it is simply loaned to us, but if we are unfaithful in that which is another's, can we be trusted with a permanent inheritance, that is, the "kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world"?

13. No servant can serve two masters—As each master wishes undivided service, it would be impossible for a servant to be loyal to two masters. The whole parable has emphasized the thought that earthly wealth is but temporary; that it is another's, and not our own; but if lent to us it should be used wisely and made to serve the higher purposes of the Kingdom. Certainly this could not be done if a man became the servant of his money. Compare Matt. 6.24.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST AND HER CHIEF-OF-STAFF.

Officers of the People's Suffragette Army.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, seated, leader of the People's Army, East End Federation of Militant Suffragettes, and Miss Zelie Emerson, the young American militant from Detroit, who is Miss Pankhurst's chief lieutenant. This photograph was made in Miss Pankhurst's boudoir in her home in the East of London, where the militant leader is convalescing from the effects of the strain of her recent five-days' hunger and thirst strike in prison.

MEXICANS ARE NOT LATIN.

Population Includes Millions of Indians and Half-Breeds.

The Paris Temps recently pointed out that Mexico was in no sense a Latin republic. Of the three million whites, many are not of absolutely pure blood.

The Spanish conquest has scarcely a memorial in Mexico, he adds, and European Spaniards are detested there. To quote the writer:

"The first thing that strikes a traveller on his first trip through Mexico is the surprising absence of all memorials celebrating the Spanish conquest and occupation.

"The marvelous epic of Hernando Cortez and his knights—their wild adventure, a very poem of romance, unparalleled in the history of the world, and which even mythology could not have invented—shows us the conquistador, with his seventeen captains, his four hundred infantry, and seven culverines, travelling the tropical lands and swamps of Vera Cruz, climbing mountains as formidable as they were unknown, and attacking the Aztec Empire with its army of a hundred thousand men. Of this epic what vestiges are found in Mexico of to-day? Some names given to places and rivers during the Spanish domination. Not an inscription on stone celebrates their memory!

"But in the middle of the triumphal avenue which leads from Mexico City to the presidential castle of Chapultepec is set on a monumental pedestal the bronze statue of Cuanhtemoc, the last Aztec Emperor, whom Cortez put to the torture. He stands up, in colossal proportions, in the grand costume of an Indian chief, his head surmounted by a feathery plume. Bas-reliefs show the companions of his struggle and his misfortune, and the inscription at the base of the monument runs as follows:

"'To the memory of Cuanhtemoc and of his warriors who fought heroically for the defence of the country.'"

The Temps concludes that Mexicans cannot be judged by American or European standards, and that President Wilson should be tolerant.

THE LOESS OF CHINA.

Strange Earth Which Covers the Greater Part of North China.

Some of the most characteristic impressions of China are connected with the great loess deposit that covers the greater part of north China. In some places it reaches a depth of fifteen hundred or two thousand feet. It is probably a wind-borne accumulation of dried mud or fine desert sand coming from the arid interior of Asia. It is uniform in composition and structure, unstratified, splits vertically, and contains land shells, but no water shells.

The streams have cut down through the loess, and are all deeply stained with its characteristic brown-yellow. It is the loess that gives us Yellow River, Yellow Sea, Yellow Emperor; doubtless it suggested the imperial color. The northern portion of the Peking-Hankow Railway passes through a vast yellow country, and the traveller scarcely sees a stone, a hill, or a tree. The soil and the watercourses are yellow, the flat-roofed houses are yellow, the walls of the cities and towns are yellow. The air is yellow with dust; everything that grows is yellow; even the yellow people and their clothing are powdered with the yellow dust.

The loess slices like cheese. Most of the mountain people house themselves by digging a cave in a bank formed of this material. When plastered it makes a clean, dry place, warm in winter and cool in summer; its only drawback is in the matter of ventilation. Some of these dwellings are two or three stories high, have framed windows and doorways, and are well furnished.

It startles you to look over a broad, prairie-like country, divided into fields highly cultivated, and see no highways, houses, people, or domestic animals. The roads have cut their way into the loess, and run at the bottom of canons sometimes seventy or eighty feet deep. The people have dug out their dwellings and stables in the cliffs that line the roads and streams.

ELEPHANT'S BATH COSTLY.

Takes $300 to Bathe Jumbo When En Tour.

Jumbo is very fussy about his bath and in his native land takes great joy in splashing about in pools and rivers. Nature has been especially kind to him, inasmuch as she has endowed him with a shower bath, which he carries about with him.

But whether he takes the same pleasure in the bath that is given him when—for show purposes—he is in captivity is another matter. In any case, it must be a wearisome business, as it occupies a week.

Also it requires the services of three men, and costs $300! The first thing is to go over the elephant's body with the best possible soap—and as the amount of soap used is something like a hundred and fifty pounds, this is not a small item.

When he has been dried, the elephant is well sand-papered—which does not sound particularly enjoyable. The sand-papering being finished, Jumbo is rubbed all over with the very best Indian oil until his mouse-colored skin is supple and glistening. This is the most costly part of his toilet, as about thirty pounds' worth of oil has to be used.

Washing Day in Japan.

The true Japanese woman is very domesticated; she cooks, sews, arranges flowers, and entertains her numerous visitors with a quiet dignity and leisurely politeness which form a great contrast to the rush in western life. She also has countless magazines and books, and to the koto, or Japanese harp, is now added the piano, organ, and violin, and in every department of life the horizon of the Japanese woman has been enlarged. The housewife has no settled day for washing, but as need arises and weather permits she unpicks her kimona, washes it, starches it in starch made from flour, and places it on a long board to dry. This method of drying requires no ironing.

Out of 800 applicants who answered an advertisement in a London paper for twenty beautiful girls only sixteen were found to meet the requirements of the advertiser.

Over $5,000 was raised for schools for mothers in London recently when a score of prominent society women acted as saleswomen in a department store there.

London has over 500 women who earn their living by removing the skins of onions. It is not a profession you can learn in one lesson, for the skin must be removed by hand or the onion "juices" are of no use for pickling. The onions are always peeled in water, which process keeps them white.

Our London Letter

Duke Will Be His Own Auctioneer.

The Duke of Marlborough announces that he will sell a small part of his Oxfordshire estate on May 6. His present intention is to act as his own auctioneer, but this has not been definitely settled.

The property to be sold, which comprises less than 150 acres, lies between Oxford and Woodstock. The reason why the duke wants to act as his own auctioneer is not given. It will involve the payment of $50 for an auctioneer's license.

The Earl of Dauhousie announces that he will sell his Brechin Castle estate in Forfarshire, Scotland, at auction. The estate comprises 2,450 acres.

Queen's Priceless Lace Sold in Error.

Queen Mary had planned to wear during her visit to the French capital some priceless old French lace given to her by Queen Victoria, part of which belonged to Marie Antoinette. Unfortunately the lace has been lost in a particularly annoying manner.

The Queen lent it for exhibition a few weeks ago at a sale of work organized by the royal school of art needlework, an organization in which her majesty takes keen interest.

By some mishap, the lace was sold to a visitor for $75, which is far below its real value, apart even from its historical associations.

The purchaser was a foreigner, and all efforts to trace her have failed.

Thieves Respect Sportsmen.

The valuable watch stolen from Lord Lonsdale at a race meeting some time ago has been returned with an apology from the thief for the failure to recognize him as a member of the brotherhood of sportsmen, who, according to the ethics of the pickpocket men, are immune from molestation.

The earl is not only known as the most conspicuous patron of sport in England, but he has also often helped the families of convicts. So it is probable that the pickpocket who got the watch was hauled over the coals by his brothers in crime.

The mantle of protection from the attentions of pickpockets on English racecourses not only covers the well-known patrons of the sport, but extends to racing reporters and telegraph operators. Recently a racing writer's glasses were stolen by a pickpocket and while waiting for his train he was asked by a pugilist why he looked so glum. The newspaper man told him of the loss of his glasses and the pugilist remarked that the pickpockets should have recognized him as a sport. That night the glasses were left at the writer's office wrapped in paper, on which was scrawled, "Please excuse mistake."

Make Small Saints Out of Little Sinners.

A most dashing experiment in the manufacture of small saints out of young sinners has just begun to succeed in a surprising degree. The place of experiment is a Dorset farm given by Lord Sandwich—who has a nephew, George Montagu.

Small criminals, both boys and girls, are sent to this farm, where they are taught to govern themselves in their own parliament and their own law courts. Some most sternly just judges have been discovered.

The effect of self-government has proved an almost instantaneous cure in some recent instances. For example, an ill-dressed and dirty boy was forcibly clothed at the expense of the community, and the scheme proved so successful that he worked like a Trojan till he paid back to the Poor Law guardians the cost of his outfit.

Again, it was decided by the manager that the boarding expenses were too high. A council of boys and girls at once sat on the subject. They decided to buy margarine in place of butter, and by cutting down here and there they soon reduced expenses to the proper margin, to their own great delight and the benefit of the community.

The first year of this "Little Republic" concludes in June, and the success has been striking—in the opinion of the police court commissioners and others—that a great effort is to be made to extend the republic.

Hobbies of Crowned Heads.

King George is an ardent stamp collector, and his sister, the Queen of Norway, is said to derive much amusement from her collection of press clippings giving inaccurate accounts of her own doings.

King Edward had a most curious hobby, the collection of the avoirdupois of his friends, all of whom had to undergo the ordeal of the Sandringham scales, the host himself keeping the book of records.

Queen Victoria's hobby in collections was a rather a melancholy one, taking the form of sepulchral memorials of her friends and relations.

The Kaiser, of course, has innumerable hobbies in art, music and letters, and in addition he has the finest collection of uniforms in the world. Louis XVI.'s tastes ran in the direction of clocks, and George IV. made one of the finest collections of snuff boxes ever assembled, in addition to 300 whips and 500 pocketbooks, which were found at his death.

Noted Cattle Breeder Coming.

W. S. MacWilliam, the King's land steward at Windsor, has accepted, with his Majesty's assent, an invitation to act as judge in the fat stock championship classes at the International Show at Chicago, is the son of a Banffshire farmer who has achieved success in breeding and exhibiting shorthorn and crossbred cattle.

Mr. MacWilliam was for many years in charge of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's farms, including the famous Southdown sheep, at Goodwood, and six years ago succeeded the late William Tait in the management of the royal farms at Windsor.

SERVANT WORRY IN EGYPT.

All Manner of Devices Adapted to Meet Domestic Shortage.

The servant problem has invaded ancient Egypt, and all manner of curious devices are being adopted there to meet the domestic shortage. The cute Egyptian has not been slow to profit by the white residents' home troubles, as witness the following advertisement that has just appeared in a Cairo newspaper:

"BUREAU OF EL AMANAH.

"For servants, Both Male and Female, Telephone No. 3583.

"El Sheikh Ali Amen El Eskandarani, the owner of the Bureau of El Amanah, which is found in Mohammed Ali Street, near Shamgirgy Lane, in the Establishment of Ibrahim Zaka Bey, No. 36, informs the public of the following:

"Any member of the public who is in want of either a male or female servant of any nationality can ask him; he can bring them already.

"And if the best people who are famous for veracity and intelligence to render the work easier, he has placed a telephone, No. 3583, in the Bureauthe.

"Time of work, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m."

Neighborly, Anyway.

"Is he an apostle of humanity?"

"Is he? He has 12 children and won't let one of them take music lessons."

Troubles of most men are feminine.