Hints for the Home

Cold Weather Breakfasts.

If breakfast is merely a repast of rolls and coffee, then it is much the same in winter and summer. But if it consists of any other dishes, it should change with the season. The school child's winter breakfast, for instance, should be of a different sort from the breakfast it eats in the summer. If a walk or other exercise is taken before school begins, the breakfast should be of a rather substantial order. Oatmeal, hominy and rice are good cereals for this breakfast. A baked apple or a raw one or an orange can precede the cereal. Afterwards crisp buttered toast and a cup of cocoa, not too rich with cocoa, but made entirely of milk, can be eaten. This breakfast is substantial enough for any child. A poached or coddled egg can occasionally be substituted for it if cereal is not liked by the child. The egg breakfast, too, is more suitable for a child inclined to fatness, for cereal and the milk or cream eaten with it are somewhat fattening.

For the adult who eats more than rolls and coffee for breakfast, honey or marmalade or jam are often relished instead of fresh fruit for the winter breakfast. One of these sweets, with toast, coffee and a coddled egg, rounds out a satisfactory breakfast.

Butter should be generously indulged in at breakfast time by anyone who is immediately going out into the cold. Bacon, broiled or served with or without eggs, is another good breakfast dish in cold weather. In fact, any digestible fat may be eaten. Bacon served with fish makes fish an ideal winter breakfast dish.

Boiled rice, boiled until it is light and flaky, eaten with thick cream and a bit of nutmeg, can well be the staple dish at breakfast for grown-up or child. The fats in the cream supplement the good qualities of the rice in just the right manner.

The charm of the winter breakfast lies in its heat. Lukewarm coffee, cold toast and an egg that is growing stiff and cold are bad enough in summer; in winter they are intolerable. A percolater is ideal for coffee-making, as it furnishes coffee always fresh and piping hot. Coffee can be poured from the pot in which it was made into a china pot heated with boiling water or into cups heated in the same way, or it can be served in the metal pot in which it was cooked or in a silver pot. Toast can be kept hot in a chafing dish blazer, over water kept bubbling by an alcohol flame. Eggs can be put in a small and neat little aluminum dish in boiling water and brought to the table in this dish, to be taken out when they have reached the desired stage.

Soup Secrets.

Soup cannot be made in a hurry.

All remnants of meat, bones, bacon and pieces of every description should be used to make stock, which is the foundation of all soups.

Stock must be frequently skimmed during the early stage of the proceedings.

Never allow stock or soup to cool in the saucepan. The liquid should be poured off and strained into an earthenware bowl.

The bones should be boiled for two or three hours and all the scum removed before the vegetables are added, which should be simmered until tender.

Useful Hints.

A letter sealed with the white of an egg can never be steamed open.

Put an apple in the tin box with the cake, it will keep the cake moist.

If soot falls on the carpet, sprinkle thickly with salt before sweeping up.

In making salad dressing, cream and melted butter may be used in place of oil.

Corks may be made airtight and watertight by keeping them immersed in oil for five minutes.

To help out a meatless meal use cream soups, or dishes which include cheese, beans or eggs.

The bone should be left in a roast; it will help to keep the juice in and will add flavor and sweetness.

When filling pepper shakers, always pour the pepper through a funnel made of clean card or stiff paper.

Geraniums should not be watered too often. Give them a soaking and then allow the soil to dry out completely.

A paste of minced raisins and figs, with a rash of lemon juice, makes an excellent filling for sandwiches.

Wet tea or coffee stains on table linen with sweet milk and then plunge them into the suds ready for washing.

Half a dozen camphor balls placed in the silver drawer will do much toward preventing the silverware from tarnishing.

If table linen becomes stained from candle drippings the wax can be removed by rubbing with a soft cloth moistened with alcohol.

Always empty any water left before boiling the kettle. Very frequently the flat taste of tea is caused by using water that already has been boiled.

Soot from a stove or chimney where wood is burned, if put into a pitcher and boiling water poured over it, makes a healthy drink for house and garden plants.

To renovate linoleum, mix equal parts of vinegar and raw linseed oil. After linoleum has been washed shake the mixture well and use it for wiping the floor covering.

Dried fruit and vegetables should not be soaked in cold water; wash thoroughly in many changes of water and soak them in a generous amount of tepid water; they will swell larger.

When serving hot bread or pastry of any kind, use hot plates. The most delicious pastries will become soggy when served on cold plates while they are still warm.

To remove finger marks and other spots from white woodwork dip a very slighly moistened cloth in whiting and rub the stains very lightly. Change the cloth frequently, as fast as it absorbs the dirt.

If before a fowl is plucked it is placed in a basin of boiling water with a piece of soda the size of a walnut for a few minutes the feathers will come out easily, no matter how old the fowl may be; and the flesh will be tender and white.

Try whipping the cream in the upper part of a double boiler, with fine ice or cold water placed in the lower part. The cream will not spatter so much and will be kept cool and will whip much more quickly.

If you want the best piecrust, says Cook, it should be made the day before you wish to use it and put into a cold pantry. Then the crust will be flaky and crisp. If you wish to retain the crispness after baking, let the pies cool thoroughly before putting away. To improve the top crust of pie she has found the following very good: Brush it over with water and then sprinkle with granulated sugar. This improves the appearance and makes it brown and crisp.

PAST HUMAN RECOGNITION.

Prof. von Leyden Says No German Will Associate With English.

"The English have placed themselves beyond the pale of human recognition.

"They have raised the banner of brutality and crime.

"They are utter barbarians and as such are not fit to be admitted to civilized German circles."

So writes Prof. von Leyden in the Frankfurter Zeitung. He continues in the same vein:

"When peace has been restored not a self-respecting German will ever consent to remain in any room of which an Englishman is the occupant. If the German cannot eject the Englishman he will himself leave the room.

"We cannot be expected to breathe the same polluted air as our deadliest foes who fell upon us from the rear and in the dark.

"There can be no rest or repose for any honest German till the British empire has been swept into the oblivion of past history."

Having dealt with Russia and France in similar trenchant fashion, Prof. von Leyden concludes:

"Finally there are the neutral nations. Most of them side in sympathy with the English, Russians and French; most of them entertain hostile feelings against Germany.

"Let us ban them from our homes and our tables; they must understand that they are condemned to be left out in the cold just because they do not merit German approval.

"Germans are the salt of the earth; they will fulfill their destiny, which is to rule the world and to control other nations for the benefit of mankind."

Make One Job of It.

McTavish (to convalescent soldier)—"I was hearin' ye had a bullet in ye yet. Are ye no' gawn ta hae it taen oot?" Soldier—"No' the noo. Ye see, I'll be gawn back tae the fr-ront in a wee while, an' when I come back I'll just hae them a' oot thegither."—Scotch Paper.

Was Pale-Looking.

Cook—The tea is quite exhausted, ma'am.

Mistress—I noticed that it seemed very weak the last time.

A man must be an egotist to boast that he never has the wool pulled over his I's

"Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?" asked Madge. "Oh, I suppose so," answered Dolly, "but I tell you it's awful being engaged to one."

He, sarcastically—"You know some one has said, 'If you would make a lasting pair of shoes, take for the soles the tongue of a woman.'" She—"Yes, and for the uppers the cheek of the man who said it."

"I want to sue Dr. Blank for heavy damages!" said the citizen, entering the lawyer's office. "What has he done?" asked the attorney. "When he operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in me. How much can I sue him for?" "Oh, don't sue him at all," counseled the lawyer. "Just send him a bill for storage."

British Wounded Tommies Enjoy a Football Game.

Despite the war, football still plays a prominent part in the life of the Englishman. This picture shows some of the crowd at a recent Chelsea vs. Arsenal match, with wounded soldiers occupying front seats, which they were given out of respect for their services to their country.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 14.

Lesson XI. Saul Gains His Kingdom.—1 Sam. 11. Golden Text, Prov. 16. 32.

Verse 1. Nahash the Ammonite—"Nahash" means "snake." He was king of the Ammonites, as we read in 1 Sam. 12. 12; 2 Sam. 10. 1, 2; 17. 27. In 2 Sam. 17 25 we read that Abigail was the daughter of Nahash, the sister of Zeruiah. In 1 Chron. 2. 15, 16 Zeruiah is mentioned as one of the sisters of David. In 2 Sam. 10. 2 we learn that Nahash had been kind to David, and in 2 Sam. 17. 27 that Shobi, the son of Nahash, was friendly to David in his exile.

Jabesh-gilead—See Judg. 21. 8. The Ammonites were envious of Israel because the latter possessed Gilead. See Judg. 10. 6-18. 11.

2. That all your right eyes be put out—To put out the right eye would not only be a disastrous physical handicap, but would bring exceeding great reproach upon the children of Israel who were thus inflicted. See Num. 16. 14; Judg. 16. 21; Prov. 30. 17.

3. The elders of Jabesh said unto him—The civil government of Israel was in the hands of the elders. See Judg. 8. 14-16; 11. 5ff; also Deut. 19. 12.

4. Then came the messengers to Gibeah of Saul.—This does not mean that they came to Gibeah because Saul was there. They simply happened to come to the place of Saul's residence. They did not know that he was to be the future king. Saul, it will be remembered, had said nothing about his anointing. In fact, he refrained from answering a direct question of his uncle. See 1 Sam. 10, 14-16.

All the people lifted up their voice and wept—Great grief among the Orientals is expressed in loud wailing. See Gen. 27. 38; Judg. 2. 4; 21. 2. The crying of grown men in Palestine to-day strikes the visitor as singular. It is not at all unusual to come upon men and boys weeping as a consequence of failure to get what they want.

5. Behold, Saul came following the oxen out of the field—He had been plowing and was just returning. He happened to come upon the messengers.

Saul said, What aileth the people that they weep?—He had heard nothing about the occurrence at Jabesh-gilead. As the people were weeping, he naturally wauld ask the reason why.

6. The Spirit of God came mightily upon Saul when he heard those words, and his anger was kindled greatly—The Spirit of God evidenced itself in great energy and power. He who was possessed of this Spirit was ready for great things. See Judg. 3. 10; 6. 34; 11. 29; 13. 25.

7. He took a yoke of oxen and cut them in pieces—Oxen were valuable to the agricultural people, even as asses were. Saul's quick understanding of the situation showed him how best he could bring the people to rally about him. The warning could not fail to have its effect, as they could not afford to lose their oxen.

Sent them throughout all the borders of Israel.—This was a usual way of apprising the children of Israel of any calamity or stirring event.

Whosoever cometh not forth after Saul and after Samuel—Samuel still was mighty in the land. His influence would go far in showing the children of Israel not only what the emergency was, but what the chances of success were. Saul was unknown as a leader. Samuel was a chosen prophet. Samuel's name, therefore, gave weight to the summons which Saul sent forth.

The dread of Jehovah fell on the people, and they came out as one man—The fear of Jehovah did not cause weakness; it rather inspired strength. When Jehovah called, the children must obey. They feared him because if they were disobedient, and he exercised his anger, the result would be worse than any evil which could come to them in battle.

8. He numbered them—It would seem as though they were numbered in order to be sure that no man was lacking. See Judg. 21. 9, where the people were numbered seemingly to discover whether any of the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead were present.

Bezek was perhaps a district rather than a town or city. See Judg. 1. 4, 5.

9. To-morrow, by the time the sun is hot, ye shall have deliverance—This would be toward noon. From Bezek to Jabesh-gilead was about a night's march. See 1. Sam. 31. 12. "To-morrow," doubtless, was the last of the seven days.

10. Therefore the men of Jabesh said to Nahash, To-morrow we will come out unto you, and ye shall do with us all that seemeth good unto you—They did not intimate at what time of the day they would come. As they had the whole of the day, it was not necessary to designate the hour. They let the messengers of Nahash believe that they were going to accede to the terms of Nahash.

11. It was so on the morrow, that Saul put the people in three companies—They started to march the night before, so evidently the army was not divided until they had come near to the proposed scene of battle.

They came into the midst of the camp in the morning watch—The camp means, of course, the camp of the enemy. The morning watch was the last of the three watches of four hours each, into which the night was divided. The time, therefore, was between two o'clock and six o'clock in the morning. Notice, again, that the Israelites struck the blow at an exceeding early hour in the morning, and compare Gideon's attack in Judg. 7. 19.

Smote the Ammonites until the heat of the day—The battle evidently lasted many hours.

It came to pass that they that remained were scattered, so that not two of them were left together—Not only were most of the Ammonites killed, but those who escaped escaped singly.

Saul's delivery of the men of Jabesh-gilead was held in grateful memory. When later he met defeat in battle, the Philistines fastened his headless body to the wall at Beth-Shan. When the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead heard this, "the valiant men arose and went all night, and took the body of Saul and the bodies of his sons from the wall of Beth-Shan," and buried their bones "under the tamarisk-tree in Jabesh, and fasted seven days." See 1 Sam. 31. 7-13.

12. The people said unto Samuel, Who is he that said, Shall Saul reign over us? bring the men, that we may put them to death—This has reference to 1 Sam. 10. 27.

13. There shall not a man be put to death this day; for to-day Jehovah hath wrought deliverance in Israel—Saul, first of all, gives the credit of the victory to Jehovah and, secondly, shows keen judgment in not allowing any man to be sought out and annoyed. Had he permitted this, even those who would have been leaders in the search and killing would afterward have turned against Saul for having permitted it. See 2 Sam. 19. 22 for a similar instance of good sense on the part of David.

14. Renew the kingdom — The kingdom had been established when Samuel anointed Saul, but there had been no public proclamation. Samuel did not want to discredit the first act in the establishment of the kingdom, although that act was a private one. Now when the fact of the kingship is to be publicly proclaimed, he simply says, we will "renew," or make public, what has already been done.

15. There they offered sacrifices of peace-offerings before Jehovah—In 1 Sam. 10. 8, Samuel tells Saul that he will come down to him later to offer burnt-offerings and to sacrifice sacrifices of peace-offerings. As this was a part of the ceremony of making Saul king, Samuel is now keeping his promise.

NOTES OF SCIENCE

Australia contains about 45 horses to every 100 residents.

The herring catch of England last year was the greatest on record.

Last year's apple crop of the United States approximated 86,300,000 barrels.

Cuba is the greatest consumer of raisins among the Spanish-American countries.

A new wire fastener to hold a cork in a bottle also may be used to draw the cork.

In proportion to population Japan has more suicides than any other civilized nation.

If necessary the nut trees of the world could supply nourishment to its entire population.

India has a new law limiting the working hours of adults to twelve a day and of children to six.

Cubas' deposits of iron ore are estimated to contain all the way from 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 tons.

A clock motor inside a new decoy duck makes it swim slowly about and emit the call of the living birds.

An Alpine blacier has been converted into an ice mine by a practical Swiss, who mines and markets the ice.

Of the electricity generated in Canadian hydraulic plants along the border more than half is exported to the United States.

English makers have developed a steel especially adapted for cutlery that is said to be non-rusting, unstainable and untarnishable.

The government of Natal has engaged a Kentucky expert to improve the quality of native tobacco and foster the industry generally.

For his own use a Chicago architect has built an eleven-room bungalow on the roof of an eight-story-apartment house, 110 feet in the air.

For use in the harbor of Naples the Italian government has purchased a fire-tug, the pumps of which can deliver 1,245 tons of water an hour.

An 11,600-acre live stock and dairy farm in Northern New York has been completely electrified for light and power by damming a nearby stream.

The governments of Brazil and Peru have combined to maintain a chain of wireless telegraph stations all the way across the continent of South America.

The Peruvian Congress has authorized the construction of a railroad from the present most easterly terminus in that country to the head of navigation on the Amazon River.

Recruiting Story from Wales.

One of the latest recruits stood 6 ft. 2 in., and on joining he expanded his chest, and exclaimed, "Now for the Germans." The following day he received from London a telegram — "Heartiest congratulations. Kitchener." This was duly shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the royal message—"The Empire is proud of you.—George." When on the third day he received a wire—"For God's sake, keep neutral.—Wilhelm," he began to see that jokers were about.

BRITAIN IS NOT WORRYING

SUBMARINE THREATS DO NOT FRIGHTEN.

Naval Authorities Say Germany Has But Fifteen Under-Sea Craft.

If Germany's submarines have thrown England into a panic, or if they have even inspired fear, those facts do not appear in the public utterances of British statesmen, in the public press, in the comments of the people, or in the opinions of the military and naval experts.

As a matter of fact, England affects to pooh-pooh the effectiveness of the German submarine, particularly when the ultimate end of the war is considered. It is urged that all the submarines Germany has or may put forth will not loosen Britain's control of the seas, which is vital to the cause of the allies. Germany may destroy a number of British merchantmen, but that will make no difference in the general result.

Naval Experts' Opinion.

Naval experts, writing in this reassuring strain, are quick to point out that Germany has only about fifteen submarines from which anything seriously threatening need be anticipated. They are the U-21 and the dozen or so of higher numbers. These are the newer boats with a wide steaming and diving radius, as shown by a description of them published just before the war in a German newspaper.

The new 800 ton submarines are armed with fourteen pounder quick-firing guns on disappearing mountings, one before and one abaft the conning tower. Each gun rests on a conical pivot, and the total weight of weapon and mount is about thirteen and one-half hundredweight.

How Guns Are Fired.

The time occupied in making the gun ready for action is twenty seconds, reckoning from the moment the boat comes to the surface to the firing of the first shot. Each weapon is served by three men. No. 1 hands up the ammunition from the watertight and collision-proof magazine, No. 2 loads, and No. 3 aims and fires. The gun can be elevated to 90 degrees, and its characteristics are similar to those of Krupp's. When the boat is about to submerge the gun collapses on its supports and swings down to its resting place, the operation being performed by a single lever. A watertight hatch then closes over the cavity. The weapon is brought up to firing position by spring rams which also come into play by a single movement.

Submarine Armor Plate.

The new submarines have armor protection over their vital parts, viz., the conning tower, and that portion of the hull which is exposed when the vessel is awash. Coincident with the increased displacement the motor installation has been made much more powerful. Each boat has two Diesel motors with a designed aggregate horsepower of 1,800, giving a speed on the surface of seventeen knots. The submerged speed is twelve knots. The U-21, which was launched last February at the Dantzic yard in an almost complete state, was the first representative of this improved type.

These vessels can travel as far as 3,000 miles on the surface and seventy miles under water. It is only about 1,000 miles from Wilhelmshaven to the Lancashire coast, which makes it unnecessary for them to have any secret base.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

In this great conflict democracy is on its trial.—Lord Roberts.

No true Dutchman could possibly be happy as a German.—Mr. J. W. Robertson-Scott.

Men of the noblest disposition think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.—Jeremy Taylor.

We probably derive more happiness from work for others than from what we do for ourselves. To work for others consecrates even the humblest labor.—Lord Avebury.

Virtue is like precious colors, most fragrant when they are incensed and crushed; for prosperity does best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Bacon.

The youth gets together his materials to build a bridge to the moon, or, perchance, a palace or temple on the earth, and at length the middle-aged man concludes to build a woodshed with them.—Thoreau.

A man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another by his words. Character is life bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally even, resound with sweet music.—Phillips Brooks.

Her Father—"No, young man, my daughter can never be yours." Her Adorer—"My dear sir, I don't want her to be my daughter—I want her to be my wife."