Mother's Part

Schools have set for themselves seven objectives in the training of our children. We mothers can help mightily by being aware of these seven points and laying the foundations for them in our treatment of the children at home. The seven objectives are: Health and Safety; Worthy Home Membership; Mastery of Tools, Technics, and the Spirit of Learning; Citizenship and World Goodwill; Vocational and Economic Effectiveness; Wise use of Leisure, and Ethical Character.

Good habits of cleanliness, eating, sleeping, exercise and outdoor life will help with the health program. An appreciation of the home, a share in its work and pleasures and the habit of co-operation with members of the family will give them a fine start toward worthy home membership. The mastery of tools, technics and the spirit of learning may be cultivated by owning playthings, tools, gardens, pets, musical instruments, work benches, drawing boards and good books; by having a convenient place to study; and by discussions of problems in the family circle. Order, regular habits, appreciation of the rights of others, co-operation and a desire to serve the public will start a child on the way to good citizenship.

To use leisure time wisely, one must know how to play. Many people never learn that, or if they know it in childhood, they soon forget it and when they become adults they know nothing to do in spare time but to twiddle their thumbs. Games, good reading, music, hobbies, creative arts and pleasure in companionships make leisure times jolly as well as developmental.

For ethical character, the home and mother can furnish nothing better than good heredity, a worthy example and a wholesome atmosphere. A big order, but simple, too, and the child who has them can hardly go wrong.

Taking a Taxi

When arriving in a city, it is safer to take one of the regular line of taxis rather than free-booter autos or cabs which are without trade marks or distinguishing insignia by which they are generally known as taxi-cabs. Some taxi companies have a certain color or style of vehicle by which all may recognize them. The traveller may feel reasonably sure that such an automobile is a bona fide taxi and not merely a vehicle an adventurer has driven to the station in which to pick up someone. He may feel assured that the driver is reliable, to a degree, for a company in good standing will employ only such chauffeurs to drive its cabs.

On the streets, it is safer to take one of the taxis lined up in front of a reliable hotel, rather than to hail a passing cab anywhere on the highway. The tip, usually expected by the doorman in the hotel when he puts you in a cab, may be money well spent since it is a guarantee that the hotel recognizes this as a good line of taxi-cabs.

In a reliable cab, one need not be alarmed if the driver goes out of his way and does not always take the shortest and most direct line to his destination. Such items as a torn up street, a corner at which he dare not make a turn, a rough pavement, or congested traffic may make him deviate from the route you would expect him to take.

Table Decoration

For the meal-time centerpiece, probably nothing else will ever be quite so acceptable as flowers, but other things may be used. A little piece of statuary, a rare piece of silver or pewter, fruit, even a ship model may serve as center of attraction.

On such occasions as harvest festivals, Christmas or a patriotic day, an appropriate centerpiece may be devised which will be particularly significant. A pumpkin, or horn of plenty, filled with vegetables, fruits and nuts; a winter landscape, with a mirror laid flat upon the table to represent a lake, cotton for snow, and reindeer or a Santa; or a device of flags, tents, and tin soldiers may stir the joy and interest of those about the board.

Candlesticks, if used for decoration, may grace the centre of the table, or stand at the four corners of the centerpiece, or one for each two plates, or there may be small, individual candlesticks. If short candles are used, they should be shaded for ornament so that they will not shine directly into the eyes. Tall candles are at present in favor and they stand so high that they do not need shades.

Making Garments Over

Before you decide to make over a garment, examine the fabric to assure yourself that it is worth it. It is a pity to waste time and effort remaking something which will not give good wear afterward. Consider, too, the cost of new material and the value of your time.

To test the strength of a piece of material, pull it lengthwise and crosswise to discover its weak spots. Hold it up between you and the light and see if it is more worn than you realized. If it is worth making over, you have the style in your favor. This is to be a season of great combination of goods and colors.

Take care, in making a garment over, to change the places of wear. Use better pieces for parts which must endure the most strain. Cut out the weak spots, if you can. Adapt the style so completely that the wearer will feel delighted with the made-over garment and not as though it were second hand or a substitute. Frequently a made-over dress may be so attractive that it gives more joy in its reincarnation than was ever felt in its first life.

Medley Gelatine

Cook a pint of cranberries in a cup and a half of water. Strain the juice as for jelly, then cook in it six apples sliced and a half cup of raisins. While this sauce is still boiling hot, add a tablespoon of softened gelatine, as for any gelatine dish. When the dish begins to thicken add a half cup of nut meats, and let it cool and form a mold. When the mold is firm, tip it out on a dish, upside down; and garnish with whipped cream for serving.

Measuring Shortening

How to measure a half cup of shortening is sometimes a problem. It is easy this way: Fill a cup half full of water, then put in chunks of shortening until the cup is full. Pour off the water and you have your correct measure of shortening.

Orange Whip

Whip one cup of cream and fold into it one cup of peanut brittle, rolled fine, and one cup of orange pieces. Serve very cold. This combination is delicious if left in the electric refrigerator until half frozen.

Peanut Cream Dressing

Combine one cup peanut butter, two teaspoons of salt, two tablespoons of sugar and one cup of evaporated milk. Mix until smooth; then add one cup of orange juice and beat again. This is a delicious dressing for head lettuce, cabbage or fruit salad.

Carrot Pudding

1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup grated carrots (raw), 1 cup raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup grated potatoes (raw), 1 cup fine chopped suet, 1 teaspoon Golden syrup, 1 teaspoon nutmeg. Mix all the ingredients in the order given, after adding the soda to the flour, and steam in an oiled mould for three hours.

A Kitchen Hymn

This prayer hymn was written by a nineteen year old servant girl:

"Lord of pots and pans and things;
since I've no time to be
A saint by doing lovely things, or
watching late with Thee,
Or dreaming in the dawnlight, or
storming heaven's gates,
Make me a saint by getting meals and
washing up the plates."

Canadian Immigration

Immigration to Canada for the calendar year 1930 amounted to 104,806, compared with 164,992 for the previous twelve months, according to a statement issued by the Department of Immigration. Immigration for the last six months of 1930 amounted to 33,011 compared with 63,633 in the same period in 1929. The greatest reductions date from August last. The effect of the regulations passed in August last restricting immigration have only recently made themselves felt in full measure as commitments made previously were allowed to come forward. Canadians who had gone to the United States to reside and who returned to Canada in 1930 declaring their intention of remaining permanently in this country numbered 31,608 compared with 30,479 in 1929. Most of the Canadian people will agree to the policy of curtailing immigration for the present and until the ranks of our unemployed are thinned down again to normal. But we all know that our vast, rich, unbroken regions keep calling for settlers, and we are sure that the immigration tide will turn ere long and break upon our shores with increasing strength.—"The New Outlook" (Toronto).

Fighting the White Man's Scourge

Health statistics compiled by the Nova Scotia Government show that the efforts put forward by that Province to lessen the scourge of tuberculosis are meeting with encouraging results. The Government has created a special tuberculosis department and generous funds are to be set aside for its maintenance. The adoption of stringent enactments, designed to curtail the spread of disease through infection, has resulted in the lowering of the death rate in a marked manner. The general death rate per 100,000 of the population, from all causes, has also been lowered from 134 in 1921 to 90.5 last year. Public monies cannot be devoted to any more profitable investment than that of protecting the health of the people."—"The Montreal Daily Star."

Joins Polar Expedition

Rather than face the suspense while Sir Hubert Wilkins is in submarine trip to North Pole, Lady Wilkins has decided to accompany him. Sub-sea ship Nautilus has been equipped with specially fitted cabin for her.

"Spring-Cleaning" Days Draw Near

"Spruce Up Your Home and Help Unemployment" Says Doctor in American Journal

Leaves of a new calendar open before us, and housewives, seeking a good way to start, may well borrow a page from the business world and take inventory of needed renovations and repairs in the home. Give the house the repairs it needs now and give employment to those who need it.

There never was a more favorable time to take an inventory of renovations the home needs, with plenty of labor available, and supplies and equipment at prices advantageous to the buyer. Whether or not you are in the habit of making budgets, start this year with a budget for home improvements, distributing the expenditure over the year. A spurt of buying now and none later on is neither good budgeting nor helpful in the employment situation.

The things to be undertaken first of all will be those most important "stitch-in-time" things which will incur larger expenses if postponed until later when they have caused more serious damage. There can be no more convincing argument for repairing now than in the fact that if you take care of the small repairs, you may never need to face the undertaking and cost of great ones. In this category come the leaks, from leaky roofs to leaky radiator valves.

In many of the repairs which will suggest themselves, such as painting and decorating rooms, you will be wise to employ skilled workmen; or both material and expense are wasted. In many other renovations you will undertake, such as clearing out and whitewashing the cellar, unskilled help can accomplish a great deal, and in either case you will be helping along the situation if you see that the man who needs the job gets it. For your own protection, it is advisable to get an estimate in writing before starting the more important pieces of work, so that your budget will not be completely upset by a single item.

Whether we are small or large householders, whether our budget is large or small, it is fairly certain to include shelving—in closets, in the bathroom or in the kitchen; for however large we build at the beginning, we are certain to outgrow them. You may even have outgrown the shelving to such an extent that you need a new closet built. And when this is budgeted, plan to reline the closets you have with cedar wood. Also while the carpenter is on the job, have him construct for you a new telephone cabinet, built-in book shelves or cabinets for general utility.

These all help to improve our homes in comfort and convenience. Repairs to structural defects deserve more serious consideration. Let us begin with the basement and work up through the house, noting as we go the many ways in which we can keep the house in good repair by attending to specific items.

Examine, first of all, the foundation walls for large cracks or broken places that require filling. If there are signs of leakage through walls or floors, these need merely waterproof applications or provisions for drainage, to prevent what may on some rainy day prove serious indeed. If there are cracks between the wood sills and the walls, have them caulked, while holes around the pipes require fire-stopping.

The basement floor when neglected too long becomes a dangerous hazard, examine yours for bad cracks or disintegration. These may need only temporary repairs or an entire topping over will be necessary in some cases. There is frequently a good day's work in the basement, simply in clearing it of wornout or discarded things which will never serve any practical purpose again. Once this is done you will find you have acquired much valuable space, and all sorts of plans may occur to you for utilizing it. New storage room, larger bins, partitions for more orderly arrangement, shelving for the preserve corner—all these will put the basement into good working order again. But first of all brighten the place with a fresh coat of kalsomine or whitewash. Or if the house needs another room consider what wonders new wall and ceiling coverings and a finished floor will work and how very possible it is now to have an extra game or gym room for the children or a den for father or a new work place for yourself that will release space up stairs for other uses.

With the rest of the house getting its ful share of attention, do not overlook the kitchen. Take this opportunity to bring all the working heights into harmony, at a level that is suited to your individual needs. Remember also that the kitchen is one of the rooms which requires special ventilation. An electrically operated fan built in an outside wall or in the window itself will take care of this for you.

On the subject of plumbing repairs or improvements every householder may build his own inventory from a mental list of things which he has always kept in mind to do "some day." It may involve merely those minor details, such as a leaky faucet that needs washers, tightening, or new parts; a drain pipe to replace the pan beneath the refrigerator; new water heating equipment or modern piping to replace what is worn out. Or it may involve new and fine fixtures to replace a type that has held over from an out-moded day. And an additional bathroom or shower proves a real convenience in some homes, and you may find room for one by transforming a little used closet, or even by locating it in the renovated basement. Whatever your plumbing needs, they are among the first that should have attention, for they very definitely affect sanitation, and sanitation affects health.

A great many improvements in the lighting equipment of the home can be made. In your inventory of repairs to doors and windows you will merely need to consult your own experience to know what specific ones need to be attended to. Doors and windows that stick are annoyances that do not need to be tolerated as long as there is a repair man about; doors out of plumb can easily be refitted, and the door that won't close may need only new hardware. Window cords and pulleys may break, but they can so easily be replaced, and new window latches are easy to install to replace broken ones.

The results of such a "sprucing up" are not only a better looking home but a strengthening of the morale of every one who sees it. The homemaker is proud of its looks, so is the family, so is the community. It spells efficiency and preparedness and having done one's part well in wise spending which is helping to solve employment problems.

Women Golfing Stars

Stars in women's golfing firmament at Palm Beach, Fla., where they are engaging in winter tournaments. Left to right: Virginia van Wie, Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, Helen Hicks and Diana Fishwick

World Outlook Will Bring Prosperity

"International Economy Now Governs Lives of Nations" Claims Bankers' Head

Toronto. — Combining the predictions of other experts of world economics with his own observations and knowledge, Beaudry Leman, B.S.Sc., C.E., President of the Canadian Bankers' Association and General Manager and director of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, outlined to Canadian Club members recently the widening of industrial economy from national to international bounds.

"The lives of nations to-day are no longer governed by national economy," said the Bankers' Association President, adopting to the occasion a writing of Sir George Paish, "and that they are dependent as never before on world economy. Nations cannot prosper, indeed they cannot maintain their present standards, without international credit and international trade. Thus policies which destroy confidence, injure credit and cause trade depression are contrary to the best interests of the nations guilty of such action.

"The present situation cannot be rectified until each nation takes careful stock, not only of its own position, but also of the position of other nations, in order to bring its national policy into harmony with a policy designed to restore the entire world to prosperity, and to ensure that great future growth of prosperity which scientific invention has rendered feasible.

"When the nations are prepared to readjust their policies and to create confidence by acting reasonably, both nationally and internationally, mental conditions will again become favorable, confidence will revive, credit will flow freely and trade will expand more rapidly than it has ever been permitted to expand in the past."

Proceeding with his own comment upon this new thought of world economics, Mr. Leman said: "If to these opinions and suggestions are added accomplishments and realizations such as the League of Nations, the Permanent Board of Arbitration, the Permanent Board of International Justice, the Bank for International Settlements, and the International Chamber of Commerce, is there not sufficient indication of a process which is gradually taking form and which is tending to bring about an international economy?

"There is a further indication much closer to us and which, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon the solution of a problem of such magnitude, is nevertheless progressing toward fruition. I refer to an economic understanding between the British Commonwealth of Nations, which will, in its own way and in its own time, bring about a condition whereby these populations, spread over the world, with a vast variety of climates, of soils and of products, may trade with one another under terms that may benefit all the participants.

How to Say "Pepys"

This John Pepys (Samuel Pepys' father) was a tailor who lived in St. Bride's Churchyard off Fleet Street, two hundred yards or so west of the City boundary at the old Fleet Ditch. The obscure London tradesman came of substantial middle-class stock, with origins at Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. A fourteenth century Pepys was a protege of an abbot of Crowland, or Croyland, who had migrated to Huntingdonshire from Scotland. Samuel's cousin Roger told him of a document recording twenty-six householders of the name in Cottenham during Elizabeth's reign. No less than seventeen spellings of the name have been noted. In the Cottenham registers I find what appear to be Pepis, Pepyes, and Pepys. It is clear in any case that there was no family uniformity in the matter, and the same thing no doubt applied to the pronunciation of the name. Samuel, it is reasonably certain, called himself Peeps. Mr. Edward Hoare has recently discovered that in the books of his bank, where Samuel had an account, the name is spelt Pepies, and puts this in as evidence that the pronunciation was Peppis.. A rhyme of 1675:

Him I must praise, who opened hath
my lips,
Sent me from Navy, to the Ark, by
Pepys,

suggests also that someone called him Pips. But it is common enough even for acquaintances to be erratic about a difficult name, and the evidence as to Samuel's own use is deficient. There are three sources of unbroken tradition—the descendants of his sister Paulina, the Sandwich family, and Magdalene College, Cambridge, all are unequivocally for Peeps. The family had an agreeable taste in nomenclature. John's father was Thomas, who, having a brother called Thomas also, was distinguished as Thomas the Black from Thomas the Red. John, further, had an uncle Talbot who became Recorder of Cambridge in 1624, and, better still, an uncle Apollo.—John Drinkwater, in "Pepys: His Life and Character."

HARD WORK

If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.—Garfield.