

# HOME

## Jams, Jellies and Pickles.

**Gooseberry Jam.**—Top and tail the gooseberries and boil one hour, stirring constantly. To each pound of the uncooked fruit you should have allowed three-quarters of a pound of sugar. After the hour's boiling is ended dip out any superfluous juice—which will make delicious jelly—put in your sugar, and cook an hour longer. Turn the jam into glasses or small jars and seal. When this is served with cottage cheese or cream cheese it is a fair equivalent for the imported bar le due.

**Plum or Damson Jam.**—Stone your damsons or plums, and after this weigh them. Be careful to save any juice that comes from the fruit while stoning it. Allow half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, unless it is exceptionally tart, in which case increase the proportion to three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Stew the fruit for half an hour, put in the sugar, and simmer gently for an hour. By this time the jam should have cooked down until it is quite thick, and may be put into glasses or jars and sealed. Small, tart plums may be used for this jam.

**Peach Marmalade.**—Peel and stone peaches. The smaller or yellow varieties will serve for this. Weigh the pared and pitted fruit, allowing to every pound of it three-quarters of a pound of sugar, and cook the fruit by itself for three-quarters of an hour, stirring it constantly. At the end of this time turn in the sugar and cook for ten or fifteen minutes, taking off any scum which may rise to the top. You may either put it up at this stage or you may add to it the kernels of a dozen or so of peach stones, chopped fine, and the juice of a lemon for every three pounds of fruit, or you may put in a tablespoon of preserving brandy for every pound of fruit. With any treatment the marmalade is delicious. There should be a good deal of extra juice, and if this is dipped out after the addition of the sugar and of any flavoring and sealed in bottles it makes a fine sauce for baked or boiled puddings.

**Apple or Crabapple Jelly.**—Quarter and core ripe crabapples or any well flavored, tart apples, and heat slowly in a preserving kettle. Unless they are juicy add enough water to protect them from scorching, and cook at a gentle simmer until the apples are broken to pieces. Put the pulp into a flannel bag and let it drip. If you squeeze the pulp the juice is likely to be cloudy. Measure your juice, and to each pint of it allow a pound of granulated sugar. Put the juice on the fire in a clean kettle, cook it for twenty minutes after it comes to a boil, skim carefully, and add the sugar. Let the jelly return to the boil and cook for one minute and take from the fire. Have your glasses ready and fill immediately, but do not close or attempt to cover with paraffin until the jelly is entirely cold.

**Peach Jelly.**—Make by the preceding recipe, but add a tablespoon of lemon juice to each pint of the peach juice, and put this in after straining the juice from the fruit.

**Small Cucumber Pickles.**—Lay firm, small cucumbers of uniform size, none of them more than three inches long, in a large earthen crock, with a layer of salt upon every layer of cucumbers. Pour in enough cold water to cover them, placing a heavily weighted plate on top to prevent floating. Every other day stir the pickles up from the bottom, and leave them in the brine for ten days. At the end of this time pour it off and pick over the pickles, throwing out those that are soft. Put those which are left in fresh water and leave them in this twenty-four hours, change again to fresh water, and let them lie in this another day. Line your kettle with grape leaves and place the cucumbers on these, sprinkling each layer of them with a little powdered alum, pour in cold water, lay several thicknesses of the grape leaves over the top, cover the kettle closely, and simmer slowly for six hours. Don't let the kettle boil. Take out the cucumbers, which by now should be well greened, throw them in cold water and leave them in this for a couple of hours. Prepare a thick pickle vinegar of one cup of sugar, a dozen blades of mace, a dozen and a half whole allspice, three dozen each of whole black peppers and cloves, and four quarts of vinegar. Boil all these together for five minutes after the boil begins, and pour over the drained cucumbers, which you should have packed into small jars. The vinegar must go on them scalding hot and the jars be covered closely. Let them season for at

least two months before eating them, and keep in a dark, cool place.

**Mixed Pickles.**—Make these by the preceding recipe, using string beans, nasturtium pods, clusters of cauliflower, and tiny onions. The onions and the cauliflower do not need to be greened.

## Useful Hints

Brittle nails should be rubbed with vaseline every night.

If vegetables are put to cook in hot water the flavor will be destroyed.

Seeded raisins cut in half and added to the nut salad will make it taste much better.

Crackers covered with grated cheese and toasted in the oven are good served with salad for luncheon.

When the knob comes off the teakettle lid, try putting in a cork; select one larger than the hole, soak it, and force it in while wet.

Linoleum which has been rolled up for some time should be placed before the fire for a few minutes before unrolling. It will not crack.

If rice is cooked in water it will absorb about three times its measure. If it is cooked in milk, at least half as much liquid will be necessary.

Perspiration stains can be removed by a solution of oxalic acid and water in a proportion of one drop of oxalic acid to 20 drops of water.

A fish that is to be boiled will be improved if it is placed in a dish containing melted butter and allowed to stand for an hour before boiling.

After boiling salt beef leave two or three carrots in the liquor until cold. The carrots will absorb the salt and the liquor can be used for soup.

When sheets wear thin in the middle, cut them in half down the middle and sew the outer edges together; the sheets will wear twice as long.

Before cutting buttonholes in thin materials, baste a piece of India linen underneath where the buttonholes will be. Cut the buttonholes through both and work. When finished, cut away the piece of goods underneath.

To bake cakes at home successfully put the cake mixture into a well-greased tin, then stand this inside another tin. The cakes will never burn at the bottom or stick, and will be successful whether baked in a large or small oven.

A cretonne shoe bag made the size of the hat tray in your trunk is a great convenience. It can be attached to the back of the trunk with thumb tacks when you arrive.

For economy excellent lamp wicks can be made from men's old soft felt hats cut into strips the proper width and soaked in vinegar for two hours and drying before using.

A steamer box is a delightful present for an ocean-going friend—each gift being wrapped tightly in paper and marked with the day on which it is to be opened.

Sash curtains, after they have been starched, should be folded down the middle, lengthwise, and ironed double; then opened out and the fold ironed. They handle very well when ironed in this way.

To keep the color in linen dresses launder them in bran water. Pour scalding water over half a pailful of bran, let stand for half an hour, then drain the water off and wash the linen in it, using no soap.

Cold cocoa made without cooking is a good invalid's dish. Mix one teaspoonful of cocoa and another of sugar to a smooth paste with a little cold milk; then beat in a glass of creamy milk with an eggbeater.

Everybody doesn't know that huckleberry cake, baked about two inches thick, in a large oblong cake tin, can be served as a delicious pudding simply by cutting it in squares and serving with a sweet white sauce.

## Made Him Homesick.

A man walking into a restaurant inadvertently left the door open. A big man eating his lunch immediately yelled, "Shut the door, you fool! Where were you raised—in a stable?" The man who had left the door open closed it, and then, dropping into a seat, buried his face in his hands and began to weep. The big man looked somewhat uncomfortable, and finally rising walked up to the weeper and tapped him on the shoulder. "My friend," he said, "I didn't intend to hurt your feelings. I only wanted you to close the door." The man who was weeping raised his head and grinned. "Old man," he said, "I'm not crying because you hurt my feelings, but because you ask me if I was raised in a stable, and every time I hear an ass bray it makes me homesick."

Men who can be bought imagine they can't be caught.

## ALFRED WALDRON SMITHERS.

### Important Western Division Point Named After G.T.R. Official.

Right in the heart of the great fruit orchard of British Columbia—that picturesque spot known as the Bulkley Valley—surveyors and engineers and all such are busy on a new town.

That town has a reason. So has its name.

The first is the fact that it is the only general freight and passenger division point between Prince Rupert and Fort George. The second is—Smithers.

And a very good reason the town has for calling itself by the name of its godfather. Not only because Mr. Alfred Waldron Smithers is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk, although that alone would seem sufficient reason. Not only because, as the highest officer of the Grand Trunk Pacific, he is called the counsellor of the Grand Trunk official family.

Still, that is not the only reason why the first general freight and passenger division point east of the western terminus of the new railway should be called after the good counsellor of the official family.

He was asked to be the godfather of many western towns—towns which look calmly on huge glaciers and rushing torrents, on mighty



A. W. Smithers.

cascades and forests of cedar; towns which are springing gradually from canvas and tent prosperity into the more substantial forms in lumber and brick.

And now comes the reason why the last town—and most decidedly not the least—came to be named after the great man who is quick to recognize good work, and just as quick to clothe criticism in silence. "Serve the others first," was his motto.

And that is how they have Edson and Watrous and Biggar and Wainwright, not to forget Melville, named after the great man, Charles Melville Hays, in whose brain the whole Western scheme originated. It was all so characteristic of Alfred Waldron Smithers to wish to be the last godfather on the Western line.

But we must speak of Smithers, the man. His modesty has been hinted at above. Forty years ago when he was a youth of 23, he joined the London Stock Exchange, and remained a member until four years ago, when he resigned, to devote his energies to the development of railroads in Canada. Being the son of the late William Henry Smithers of the Bank of England, it seems natural that he should be recognized as a financial authority throughout the British Empire. In 1895 he became a director of the Grand Trunk, later being elected vice-president and chairman.

England still claims much of his attention, he being a director of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, and chairman of the English Association of American Share and Bondholders.

And apart from all this, from his interest in things of national import, he is possibly the most interesting in his private life. Children are his weakness, and wherever he is, he is seen surrounded by laugh-

# ROYAL

## Yeast Cakes

**BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.**  
**DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR**  
**IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED**  
**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS**  
**E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED.**  
**VINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL.**

ing tots, all delighted to be entertained by the "big man of finance."

## THE WORLD IN REVIEW

Sir John M. Gibson, whose term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario expires on September 22, will, it is reported, be asked to stand in the office for another year. Appointed originally by his political friends, his continuance in office will be a tribute alike to his qualifications for the post and to the non-partisan attitude adopted toward the position at Toronto and Ottawa.

By a year from September it is expected the new Government House in Chorley Park will be completed. Sir John himself will not likely be privileged to occupy it. He will be, as Moses of old, permitted only to see it from afar. As to who the Joshua of 1914 will be only rumor yet speaks. And rumor, as even the many for another year. One report is that the position has already been offered to Hon. Frank Cochrane, now Minister of Railways at Ottawa, but Mr. Cochrane loves the freedom of outdoors and the mental stimulus of business too fondly to consent to a round of cold brand, satin broches and coronation laying. He is said to chafe even at the social functions his position now requires him to attend. Hon. A. E. Kemp's name has also been mentioned, but he is said to have political ambitions, and would regard a Lieutenant-Governorship as a demotion. Dr. G. Sterling Hayes, a former member of the Legislature, has also been mentioned. And another shadowy rumor, probably pure speculation, has it that Sir James Whitney will himself accept the position of honor, to be succeeded in the Premiership by Hon. Adam Beck or Hon. W. J. Hanna. Still another rumor mentions Mr. Beck himself as a possibility for the gubernatorial House.

One thing is certain, that either future incumbents of the position will need to be, like Sir John Gibson, men of wealth, or else the present indemnity of \$10,000 a year will need to be increased materially. The new Rosedale residence will eat up a good deal more than \$10,000 a year.

### The Death of James Conmee.

The death after a long illness of James Conmee, of Thunder Bay district, removes from the public life of Canada a remarkable figure. For many years he was prominent in the Ontario Legislature, but about the time the fortunes of the Liberal party were waning in that body, he was removed to a new sphere of activity in Ottawa. For any lack of advantages in early life, Mr. Conmee amply made up by an unusual shrewdness and remarkable force of character. He was a born fighter. In later years no antagonist lightly entered into a battle with him. The most contentious piece of legislation with which he was connected was that to which his name has been given as the Conmee Act. For many years it has been vigorously attacked as giving undue privileges to franchise-holding electric corporations, but Mr. Conmee always vigorously affirmed that it was a meritorious enactment, greatly in the public interest. He could talk by the hour and produce manuscript by the ream, replete with arguments in favor of his contention. Tradition recalls stories, probably apocryphal, of the firmness of Conmee, as a youth, in the American Civil War. Of his career in Northern Ontario, with which he was identified from the early days, there are also many stories, many doubtless also apocryphal, others resting on a basis of truth. It is said, for example, that he would have fought, had he not been married, for the cause of the Peace, there was brought before him on some trivial charge a former personal antagonist. The story goes that the new J.P., with great enthusiasm, spent days coming to the Ontario office, which came him with the office, in an effort to discover if a J. P. had power to inflict the sentence of hanging.

### Labor Party Declining?

Critical observers report that the Labor Political Party, which with meteoric swiftness flashed into the forefront of British politics in the famous election of 1906, is making no progress. It is said, on the contrary, that its influence and power are actually on the wane and that, while there are still some forty members of the House who subscribe themselves as members of the Labor Party, the time is within measurable distance when the Parliamentary Labor Party will practically disappear.

This, if true, will be a shock to those who hoped for the day when Laborites, controlling a majority in the Commons, would actually be responsible for the laws of the land.

There is no doubt that so far the influence or legislation of the Labor Party has been disappointing. It is doubtful if, since 1906, there has been placed on the Statute Books one piece of legislation which could not, probably would not, have been put there by the Government, unopposed altogether by its Labor allies.

### Not Through Parliament.

Besides, there are arising grave doubts in the minds of labor as to whether Parliamentary endeavor furnishes the line along which it can most easily secure the things it wants, namely, higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions of labor. It is doubted if, in the great recent struggles in the railway and coal and other disputes, the Parliamentary Party has been any strength whatever to the labor cause. Some say it has been an actual weakness. There has been a dispersion of energy, at least.

Parliaments are conservative and are so bound about by forms and procedure and interests that they furnish a moderately slow way of securing certain kinds of reform. This is but to say that reform must come from the people, that it results only from the pressure of public opinion. Particularly for social reforms such as are desired by labor it has become a question if more substantial progress will not be effected by the efforts of the Trades Union organizations acting directly in the interests affected than by attempts to control unwieldy Parliaments.

### Lesson For Suffragists.

Similarly some students of the Women's Suffrage Movement are convinced that

there are many methods of influence other than the vote which offer much easier results to the Suffragists. Apart from the abstract claim of equality with males, the only ground for advocating votes for women is the influence the new voters would have on legislation. Whether a say in the selection of Parliaments is the most effective way of influencing such legislation seems to be a question. The experience of the Labor Movement in this regard will be interesting to the Suffragists.

### Where Labor Rules.

In Australia and New Zealand they are doing things differently. In politics, there, Labor has things its own way. True, the Labor Government in Australia has just been evicted from power by a narrow majority, but it is understood by a Government which is said to be far more liberal than the Radical Governments do things as a matter of course in Australia that would be regarded as rank Socialism here or in Europe.

One may have been surprised to observe that it was the Labor Government in Australia which inaugurated compulsory military training and which began the establishment of a navy, for in these parts labor unions are generally in the forefront of peace celebrations. The explanation is that the Labor Party came into power on the cry of a "white Australia"; they want no immigrants from China or Japan or India. To be consistent the Labor Party in power had to provide the means by which a "white Australia" could be maintained. Compulsory military training and a navy were the result. Similarly the party which in opposition had opposed immigration and was indifferent to Imperialism, quickly recognized in office that development of the country depended on new settlers and that the maintenance of the Empire was necessary at least for many years to come to the very existence of a white Australia. Hence the aggressive immigration policy and the Imperialism which marked the Fisher regime.

### No Election in Sight.

Any talk there was of a general Dominion election this fall has passed away. There is now no sign of Parliament being terminated any time before it has run its natural span. This will give time for many years to come to the very existence of a white Australia.

Down in the Eastern Provinces the Intercolonial Railway has again developed into a considerable political issue. The employees are asking more pay and merchants and other persons are complaining of increased freight charges.

Naturally F. P. Gutelius, the railway expert who was not long ago placed in charge of the line, and who is paid \$20,000 a year to run it on a business basis, does not always see eye to eye with the road's customers, who have a right to appeal direct to the Government, a privilege which they are not slow to take advantage of.

### Financial Outlook Better.

The other day an advertisement for two unskilled laborers in Toronto produced 150 able bodied men applying for work. The incident inspires speculation as to what the condition of the labor market will be in the dull season next winter. Reports, too, from some of the more pronounced boom centers of the west are not any too good.

At the same time, during the past month there has been a distinct improvement in sentiment as to the financial outlook. Many well informed commercial experts now look for no serious effects to follow the money stringency and expect that the country's remarkable development will continue without abatement. There is, however, little possibility of the money tightness letting up for the next few months.

### What is a Lobbyist?

Revelations by Mullah, self-confessed lobbyist, have come as something of a shock to American political circles which are not easily shocked and have aroused an animated discussion as to the whole business—or profession—of lobbying. The word lobby is one of those which, launched in purity and innocence, has come through time and usage to have a different meaning. And yet, ask some one, what is wrong with a legitimate lobbyist working in a good cause. A lobbyist, says our old friend, Uncle "Joe" Cannon, former speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, in one of those flashes of cynical shrewdness with which he so aptly hits off a situation, a lobbyist is a person who is opposed to the particular legislation you are seeking to advance; anyone who is aiding you is a "public spirited citizen." For himself, Uncle "Joe" does not want any protection against lobbyists. He thinks anyone who is smart enough to get elected to Congress ought to be trusted to look after himself.

### Why People Travel.

Because they think they are going to learn something, and it is only by travelling that they can discover that knowledge does not come by travel. Because it helps them to get better acquainted with their neighbors—some of whom they are bound to fall in with on their travels. Because the doctor tells them they ought to. Because it gives them the illusion of superiority and furnishes them with topics of conversation. Because it costs more than they can afford. Because they don't know all the disagreeable things that will happen to them. Because it is the only way in which they can discover how comfortable they are at home.—Life.

The deserving poor are usually those who don't deserve to be.

A Stylish Wedding—"They say her wedding beggared description." "Oh, more than that!" "Indeed!" "Yes, it beggared her father."