

Special Recipes for Timely Use of Eggs

French Omelette, Poached Eggs Vienna, Eggs au Beurre Noir.

(From Ottawa Dept. of Agriculture)
Eggs can be served so tastily in the ordinary ways in which they are used, such as boiled, poached or fried, that many people may not realize the great adaptability of this food and that it can be used as the basis of a wide variety of dishes. However, with the true food value of eggs becoming better understood as a result of nutritional research, new ways of preparing eggs are of interest. Here are a few dishes in which they may be served.

French Omelet

Beat the eggs with a fork, adding

one tablespoonful of cream and one of water for each egg used. Into a heavy frying pan, put plenty of butter and let it get sizzling hot. Then pour in the eggs and lessen the heat. Immediately start shaking the pan back and forth, and roll the omelet as soon as the edge is firm and while it is still wet. The inside of the omelet cooks while it is being removed from the pan. To roll the omelet, lift one edge and roll it over. Tilt the skillet in the direction the omelet is to be rolled, and assist in the rolling with a spatula or knife. Slip the omelet from the skillet to a hot platter and garnish.

Poached Eggs Vienna

Take two fresh eggs and poach them in milk, with a pinch of salt. Toast two thin slices of bread, and fry two strips of bacon to a crisp. Place the poached eggs on the toast with a strip of bacon on either side. Heat three-quarters of a cup of cream, hot but not boiling, and pour it over the eggs, bacon and toast. Salt and pepper to taste.

Eggs au Beurre Noir

Toast one slice of bread nice and brown, butter and place on platter or plate. Fry two eggs in butter, covering during process of cooking in frying pan until the desired medium "soft," "medium" or "hard" is attained, then remove and place on buttered toast. Place in the pan in which the eggs have been fried a tablespoon of thoroughly melted butter and when hot add 1 tablespoonful of Worcester sauce, toss in pan until thoroughly mixed, pour over eggs and serve.

St. Mary's Journal-Argus—The bright young pupil looked long and thoughtfully at the second examination question, which read: "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year." Then his brow cleared and he wrote: "1492—none."

HIGH COMMISSIONER RETURNS



Sir Francis and Lady Floud are shown as they arrived in New York aboard the liner Queen Mary en route to Canada. Sir Francis is the British High Commissioner to the Dominion.

Porcupine Priests at Cobalt Jubilee

Rev. Fathers O'Gorman and Martindale Assisting in Event to Mark Cobalt Church's Anniversary.

Cobalt, March 17.—(Special to The Advance)—With two priests from Porcupine, both of whom were at different times in charge of the parish here, taking part in the ceremonies, the silver jubilee of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is being observed today. At the pontifical high mass this morning, at which Rt. Rev. Louis Rheame, Bishop of Haileybury, was celebrant, Rev. Father J. R. O'Gorman, of the Church of the Nativity, preached the sermon, and Rev. Father Hugh Martindale, of St. Schumacher, was an honorary deacon, together with a third former priest of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Roy McMahon, now of Kirkland Lake.

Other priests in the sanctuary for the services to-day were Rev. Monsignor Dupuis, of Haileybury, who was assistant priest to the bishop, Rev. Fr. Biernacki, of Barry's Bay, deacon of the mass, Rev. Fr. St. Louis, of St. Therese's Church here, sub-deacon, and Rev. Fr. Robert Roney, of Kirkland Lake, master of ceremonies. To-night, a social gathering is being held in the parish hall. Rev. Father J. A. Caulfield is the present pastor of the church. He came here in 1935 from Kirkland Lake.

First mass said in Cobalt was celebrated in the shack of a man named Johnson in January, 1904, according to Father O'Gorman, first priest of St. Patrick's parish. The second was in the following September at the home of a Mr. Santerre, and the first baptism, that of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cahill, took place in March, 1905. Subsequently, the Oblate Fathers of Ville Marie constructed a church on Lang street, which was destroyed by fire, with the presbytery and school in 1909, these buildings being replaced on the O'Brien property, where the church was blown down in the Good Friday gale of 1913.

In earlier years, Cobalt was one parish, that of St. Milarion's, and for two years mass was said daily by priests who lived in Haileybury. In the fall of 1912, a deputation of English-speaking parishioners petitioned Rt. Rev. E. A. Latulipe, first Bishop of Haileybury, for a parish of their own, and the growth of the camp made a division possible the following year. Father O'Gorman

took charge and until the construction of a church could be made, the Knights of Columbus hall was used, first mass of the new parish being said there on April 13, 1913. The new church, toward which M. J. O'Brien donated a thousand dollars, was opened in October, 1913, and although it had been planned to erect the superstructure, the outbreak of the world war the following August prevented this project being fulfilled. In 1924 the church was enlarged by raising the roof, the construction of a new entrance and the building of a new sacristy.

Father O'Gorman, who has served overseas as war padre, was transferred to Timmins in August, 1926, and he was succeeded by Father Martindale. Father McMahon and Father Caulfield. Notable events in the history of the parish were the first masses of two young priests, Rev. Fathers M. J. O'Gorman and A. J. McGowan, who-homes then were in Cobalt, but who are now in the archdiocese of Edmonton. Francis Murray, another former member of the parish, is studying for the priesthood at present in St. Augustine's seminary, Toronto, and other priests who lived for a time in the parish, working in the mines or elsewhere before entering the seminary, include Rev. Father Gowinski, formerly of Timmins and now at Englehart, and Rev. Father L. J. Higgins, of St. Augustine's seminary.

During the 25 years of the parish's history there have been 1223 baptisms, including 97 adults, 822 confirmations, 379 marriages and 280 funerals. There are at present about 100 families in the parish, it is stated, whereas at the peak of the camp's life the number would be approximately 250 families. At one time the parish school, which started in the Meynere building in 1913 with three teachers and 100 pupils, had approximately 300 scholars. The present school of seven rooms replaced the old building when that was burned in 1917, and the 1938 staff comprises E. J. Boland, principal, and the Misses Gladys and Florence Murphy and Marguerite Martin as assistants.

Lady Took Her Troubles Direct to Headquarters

The following letter was published last week in "The Puddle Duck" column of The Stayner Sun. It was supposed to be written during the last world war. While The Advance would not vouch for its authenticity—wondering, indeed, if "Lap" Laprarie has an alibi for the time the letter was written—nevertheless it may have some interest in these days when another world war seems to be just around the corner.

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Here is the letter:—
Dear Mr. Headquarters:—My husband was induced into the surface long months ago and I ain't received no pay from him since he's gone. Please send me my elopement as I have a four months' old baby and he is my only support. I am a poor old woman and all I has has-gone to the front. Both sides of my parents are very old, and I can't suspect anything from there, as my mother has been in bed with the same doctor for thirteen years and won't have another. My husband is in charge of a platoon. Do I get more than I am going to get? Please send me a letter and tell me if my husband has applied for a wife and child, and please send me a wife's form to fill out. I have already written to Mr. Borden and got no answer. If I don't hear from you I will write to Wilfred Laurier about you and him. My husband says he sets in the Y.M.C.A. with a piano playing in his uniform. I think you can find him there.

Timmins Stamp Club Column

World's Tallest Monarch

The most popular six and one-half cent royal humanity in Europe is one description given of King Christian X of Denmark, who last year celebrated the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne. And it is a striking proof of his popularity that the democratic Danish monarch, who towers head and shoulders above his subjects and who would make a perfect target for the bombs or bullets of an assassin, walks unattended every day through his capital without attracting more than passing comment or friendly smiles.

King Christian is 67 years old and has guided his country wisely through the dangers of the World War and the subsequent difficulties of economic depression. Trained from childhood to a soldier's life, he habitually rises early and goes for a horseback ride before breakfast through the streets of Copenhagen, just as he appears on the 1000 brown and 3000 blue stamps of the Jubilee series. The magnificent palace which was built for the royal family he

portrait stamps with the values of 100 green, 300 bistre, and 400 lake, both separately and in a miniature sheet.

Ever since 1513 all Danish kings have been christened Christian Frederick and upon ascending the throne have adopted one name or the other in alternation. Christian X is the son of Frederick VIII, and Christian's own son, Crown Prince Christian Frederick, will some day be known as Frederick IX. His grandmother, Queen Louise, was called "the maker of royal marriages," and as a result of her efforts Christian is related to nearly every crowned and uncrowned monarch in Europe. Copenhagen is often called the most royal court in Europe, but the easy-going Danes are far from being an aristocratic people. They like nothing better than to pass the warm summer days in their beautiful parks, drinking huge quantities of the famous Danish beer and consuming platters of delicious "smorrebroed." And since King Christian himself is genuinely natural and democratic, they accept him as one of themselves—another sharer in the great agricultural and social experiment that is modern Denmark.

Someone once remarked that Denmark, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts—butter, eggs and bacon! Nearly 80% of the land is under cultivation and, unable to compete with larger countries in the growing of wheat and cereals, the Danes have wisely specialized in dairy products which find a ready market throughout Europe. Since 1864 co-operative buying and selling has been the rule, old age pensions are provided by the state, and in some respects Denmark is the most socialistic country in Europe. Curiously enough, however, this has not in any way affected the popularity of the king. At one time there was great agitation to change to a republican form of government, but the movement fell through because even the most rabidly socialist leaders could think of no better candidate for president than King Christian himself!

Centenary of Danube Steamship Line

Three new ship stamps have been issued by Austria in connection with the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Danube Steamship Line. The designs show three of the steamers which ply the famous Danube River.

On the 12 groschen brown we see the passenger vessel, "Maria Anna," which was the first steamer to be used by the company, and which is modern service after one hundred years. The "Franz Schubert," a modern passenger boat, is shown on the 24gr dark blue, and on the 64gr dark green denomination a modern draught steamer or tug, the "Cisterich," is illustrated, with the skyline of Vienna serving as a background. Each stamp bears the inscription "Donau-Dampfschiffahrt, 100 Jahre in Osterreich"—Danube Steamship Company, 100 year in Austria.



changed into a museum and resides instead in the less pretentious and more accessible Amalienborg Palace shown on the 150 red stamp. Christian is a good shot and fond of hunting; he is also especially keen on yachting, as is suggested by the 5c green stamp showing a sailboat with the Castle of Marselisborg in the background.

The king is remarkable among other monarchs, not only for his great height and great popularity, but also for the reason that he rules over two countries. Since 1918 Iceland has been entirely separate and independent from Denmark, having its own laws and flag, but still acknowledging the King of Denmark as its hereditary sovereign. King Christian has personally visited his second kingdom in his steam yacht "Danneberg," and moreover has laboriously learned the difficult Icelandic language. In honour of his Silver Jubilee Iceland last year issued a series of three small



STRENGTH COUNTS

What do we care if Rome or Berlin cheers the resignation of Mr. Eden, or if Moscow jeers. Britain is great and strong. Britain has not bowed to Mussolini and never need do so. It is Mussolini who has told his Ambassador

Grand to approach Britain. So now we come back once more to the point. Are we going to try to settle frankly and peacefully with Italy, or are we going to sink and let things drift to some unknown end?—The Daily Express, London.

WE OWE YOU MONEY

Payable in CASH—ON DEMAND

If yours is one of the 4,740,000 accounts in which people have dollars on deposit in Canada's chartered banks, your bank owes you money.

That money does not belong to The People, the government, the nation, or to your neighbour. It is YOURS.

If you are a savings depositor, the bank, in addition to providing safety, pays you interest on YOUR MONEY just as a borrower pays interest to the bank, for

WHAT IS A BANK?—It is an institution organized to receive deposits and to make loans; that is the mechanical description. But it is a much more human place than that; it means much more to YOU.

Your bank is a place where you can deposit money for yourself and your family, with every assurance that you can get it back whenever you call for it—in full and with interest.

The bank's books show your deposit as a sum of money it owes to you—must pay to you when you ask for it—a liability of the bank.

Your bank is, too, a place where persons worthy of credit may borrow for business or other legitimate purposes.

The borrower must be worthy. By worthy, we mean that because of his record for honesty and integrity, his business ability, and the things he owns, he may be counted on by reasonable certainty to be willing and able to repay. We MUST know that he is a "good risk", for we MUST keep YOUR deposit and those of all other depositors SAFE, against the day you call for what WE OWE YOU.

As a depositor, you are our creditor; we have to be prepared to pay you in full. Therefore we must do our utmost to collect in full as much as we loan, plus our costs of operation.

We pay interest for deposits and charge interest on loans. You will be surprised when we tell you the range of our costs, the smallness of our margin of profit.

Bank deposits are the money of certain people—not "The People". There is the substance of Canadian banking as plain as a pikestaff. You have known it for a long time; you can let others know just whose money it is they speak of, when they talk about the community's claim to bank deposits.

More than 4,700,000 people in Canada—equal to more than 42 per cent, of Canada's population—have "money in the bank"—deposits lodged with Canada's chartered banks. Of these no fewer than 4,084,000 are savings

depositors receiving interest on their money.

Canada's chartered banks have paid over \$397,000,000 in interest on deposits in the last ten fiscal years.

Savings of the Canadian people, deposited in the chartered banks, now total nearly \$1,581,000,000—the average savings deposit being \$387.

There are about 660,000 current accounts of individuals and corporations totalling \$679,000,000 in Canada's chartered banks.

It takes the equivalent of nearly three average savings accounts to make one loan of \$1,000.

And it takes the net profits, over and above the costs of doing business, on scores of loans of \$1,000 each for a year, to make up the loss of one single loan of \$1,000.

This shows what care the banks must take in lending, if the depositors' funds are to be safeguarded, for the net profits of banks are less than one-half of one per cent, on their total assets.

Without deposits a bank could not long continue in business. YOUR MONEY remains on deposit in the bank ONLY AT YOUR WILL; and if you think the bank is lending recklessly, you will draw it out.

The bank must always keep itself in a position to pay you your deposit, in full, in cash, whenever you choose to call for it.

Canada's chartered banks realize that the establishing of your home, the happiness of your family, the education of your sons and daughters, their start in life, their progress in business, your provisions for a rainy day, your peace of mind in the twilight of life, may depend largely upon this money—money you have deposited in a bank—money YOUR BANK OWES TO YOU.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this newspaper. Watch for it.