

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Europe is as Nineveh and is putting away its sins. War is a Jonah with a compelling warning. Where there were gay places there are sober abodes of men. Paris is Carthage; London is as dark and silent as Thebes; Petrograd, the glum reminder of St. Petersburg—there's a sullen sound to Petrograd—is as dry as Zion City. Sumptuary law has taken the place of individual freedom and license. The needs of the state and the sorrows of the citizens have ironed rebellious human nature out.

With war demanding the highest efficiency the nations can produce for their self-protection, there has been a concerted attack upon alcohol. Russia first abandoned vodka as a source of revenue, then closed the vodka shops, and then prohibited the sale of even light wines and malt liquors. France ordered the prohibition of absinthe as a military measure, but the cabinet has decided to recommend to parliament the repeal of the law. The military authorities are preaching against liquor as against a thing destructive of qualities needed by a good soldier.

Observers have commented upon the fact that the whole French nation seems to have changed its character, or what, more properly, was the superficial aspect of its character, and that now it is self-contained, dispassionate, collected, devoted, and devout. Heretofore, heroes and hard liquor have been regarded as concomitants in Valhalla. The heroes exalted their beings before battle, engaged in it with alcoholic fury, and, if felled by wounds and finally transported by valkyries to their lasting home, found hard liquor waiting them as the eternal reward of virtue. Whether the war changes the map of Europe, it certainly is changing the habits of Europe.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

His Presence in Canada a Distinct Loss to British Army.

One wonders exactly the views the Duke of Connaught holds about the strategy of the war. The fact that he is in Canada and that his valuable knowledge and advice are not available is a distinct loss to the British army, says the Army and Navy Journal. The Duke is one of the keenest of strategists, and perhaps the first member of the English Royal Family since the days of the warrior kings who has been fit to take command of an army in the field. The Duke is a small man, but in his heyday was so perfectly proportioned that it was almost impossible to realize his lack of inches. There never was a man who so inspired his soldiers with confidence, nor was there ever a general who had so quick and keen an appreciation of all that was going on in a field of mimic war. There was a time when he was regarded as the only general we had capable of taking command of an army engaged in European warfare. Of course that day is now past. Both Sir John French and the generals associated with him have proved their merit under extraordinary difficult conditions.

When the Duke of Connaught commanded the troops at Aldershot he was known as "Arthur," and by that name, and no other, was called in the barracks-room and mess. He has always been "Prince Arthur" to thousands of good soldiers, and one of his sayings is worth repeating. He was a very earnest student of Continental methods, and, by the way, was the man who introduced the present cap which the soldier wears, into which his officer at first wore, into the British army. He is colonel commanding the Rifle Brigade, and when the cap was first introduced it is said that he went to lunch with the officers of that regiment. Coming unexpectedly into the ante-room he discovered a young subaltern officer engaged in trying the new cap, which was the Duke's own upon his head before a glass. Though discovered in the act the youngster was not abashed. "A nice cap," said the Duke ironically. "Yes, sir," replied the young subaltern, with the dust of Sandhurst still upon him. "What a pity the Salvation Army thought of it first."

A girl student, in taking leave of her college dean, said: "Good-bye, professor! I shall not forget you!" "Oh, I beg of you," replied the professor, "don't mention such a trifle."

HOME

Midwinter Canning Hints.

Summer time is canning time, as everybody knows. Nevertheless, there are many preserves that may be prepared at this time of year. They are economical in two ways—they are made at a time when the home preserver is not rushed with other work of the same kind, and they are made from fruit that is in season, and, therefore, cheap.

Apple jelly should be made at the same time that some other apple preserve is prepared, for the skins and cores from the apples used in some other way may be added to the jelly. A good jelly, in fact, can be made from skins and cores alone, but the cook can satisfy her desire for economy by an extra core from every apple.

Jelly for a Year.—The cores and skins should be broken and the whole apples should be washed and sliced with skins and cores in place. Then the whole mass should be put in a granite or aluminum preserving kettle and barely covered with water and cooked slowly until tender. Next it should be drained through a jelly bag for twelve hours and then measured, and to every pint of juice a pound of granulated sugar should be allowed. The juice should be brought to the boiling point and then the sugar, slightly warmed, should be added and stirred into the juice until dissolved. Then the mixture should be boiled rapidly until it is ready to jelly and it should be put in jelly glasses and sealed. This jelly can be made now to last for a year. It is a delicious jelly in summer simply because apples are then out of season and the taste is, therefore, welcome.

Apple preserves can be made to give their quota of cores and skins to the jelly kettle. Use rather tart apples with good flavor, and core and pare and quarter them. Weigh them then and allow an equal weight of granulated sugar. Add to each pound of fruit allow the juice of two lemons, the grated rind of one and a cupful of cold water. Boil the sugar and water for two minutes and then add the lemons and the apples and simmer until the apples are tender. Seal in jars while hot.

Orange Marmalade.—Orange marmalade is a standby in most households and if oranges are now at their cheapest and best in your markets this is the time to make it. But remember that it is worth while to use good oranges. It does not matter if they are very small. But they must be juicy and of good flavor.

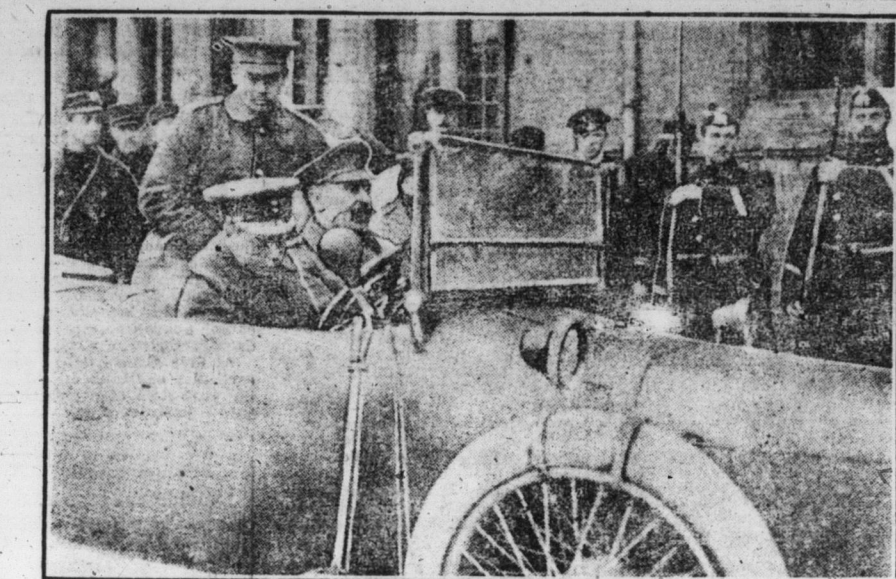
Wash the skins thoroughly. It is well to use a soft brush to clean them with. Of course, this brushing removes some of the oil, but there is much dirt usually on the outside of an orange. So do the work thoroughly and carefully, making an effort to remove the dirt and leave the oil.

Pare half the orange, taking off only the thin outer rind. Cut this thin yellow rind into shreds and boil it until it is tender, changing the water twice in the process. Grate the rind from the rest of the oranges, just the yellow outside part. Then take off all the white part of the rind from all the oranges and cut them into very small pieces. Remove the seeds. Weigh and allow a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. Drain the orange pulp into a sieve, without pressing it, and put the juice on the sugar and boil until clear. Add to this syrup the boiled shreds of skin and boil for ten minutes. Then add the grated rind and the orange pulp and boil until a sample of it thickens when cooled.

Grapefruit Marmalade.—Grapefruit marmalade is also delicious and is as interesting to prepare as is orange marmalade. To make it, choose six rather small grapefruit and wash them well. Then cover them with cold water and boil until they are soft. Be careful, when testing their softness, not to puncture them with a fork and so lose some of their juice. Drain them when done and let them cool, and then, with a sharp knife, pare off the thin, outside yellow skin and shred it. Cut the grapefruit in half. Take out all the seeds and take out the pulp. Boil a quart of water and five pounds of sugar until clear and add the rinds, shredded, and boil ten minutes, then add the pulp and boil until a little of it when cool is thick enough.

Candied Orange.—Candied orange or grapefruit peel can be made at this time of year and packed in small glass or tin boxes to use for several months to come. The pulp can be used for fruit cordials, or salted, and the halves of skin from which it is removed can be candied.

Soak the shells in cold water for two days, changing the water once or twice if convenient. Drain the shells on a sieve and plunge them into boiling water for five minutes. Drain well again and then cut off the thin, outer skin and shred it. Put it in a saucepan over the fire with three cups of sugar to two of water and enough of the syrup so formed to cover the shreds of skin. Bring to a brisk boil and then sim-



The heir to the British throne is to-day at the battlefront in France as an aide-de-camp to Sir John French. He is here seen driving his own car, with Prince Alexander of Teck, our future Governor-General, as passenger.

mer slowly for a couple of hours. Then stir until the syrup sugars around the shreds of skin and cool and pack.

Household Hints.

Grated raw potatoes will lay dust and help clean carpets.

Old magazines or catalogues are fine for cleaning ironing.

In making a plain omelet, it is better to add hot water than milk, as it makes it much more tender.

All milk puddings intended to be eaten at luncheon should be prepared as soon as breakfast things are cleared away.

Cakes should not be placed in a cold place or at an open window to cool. The steam will condense and make them heavy.

When the hemstitching on bed linen breaks apart, cover it with a row of feather stitched braid, neatly stitched on at each side.

Dry your crusts in the oven, put through the meat chopper and save as crumbs for stuffing poultry, etc. Melt one ounce of butter to stir in to the cupful of crumbs when ready to use.

To remove stains from knife handles and also to keep the ivory from turning yellow, rub the handles with a cut lemon; afterward wash in soap and water and dry immediately.

A good way to stiffen the bristles of hair brushes after washing is to dip them in a mixture of equal quantities of milk and water, and then dry before the fire.

For potato puddings take some cold roast meat, cut very small, season with pepper and salt. Roll and mash some potatoes and make them into a paste with one or two eggs. Roll this out with a dust of flour, cut into rounds; put some of the minced meat on one half, and fold the other half over. Fry the puddings in boiling fat until golden brown.

In making stuffing for roast turkey take a quarter-pound of beef steak, minced, two ounces of minced ham, grated rind of half a lemon, one teaspoonful each of minced herbs, parsley and salt, one saltspoonful of pepper, one saltspoonful of pounded mace, one breakfast-cupful of the breadcrumbs, two well beaten eggs; a little milk if it is too dry. Mix thoroughly.

If you would have your fried eggs look pink and beautiful, fry them one at a time in a good deal of fat and give them your undivided attention. As they are cooking take a spoon and continually pour the hot fat over them until they are done. An egg that is a little stale is almost sure to break its yolk when it is put into the pan.

In order to "read" pictures properly, without putting nails under them, see that the pictures are placed in the center of the back of the frames, and if you have not a picture-rail the cord should just reach the top of the picture. Before driving the nail in the wall dip it in hot water and it can then be driven quite straight without breaking the plaster.

For grease spots make a stiff paste with fuller's earth and vinegar. Roll it into balls, and dry them. Next damp the grease spots and grate one of the balls over them and leave it until it is dry, when the marks should be washed with tepid water. These balls are excellent to keep at hand for emergencies.

A Diplomatic Tip.

At a time when it was thought that Germany wanted to get a foothold in Holland Bismarck and the Dutch Ambassador stood watching a review of the German army. As a well set up body of men marched past the Ambassador said: "Fine soldiers, but too short." Then came the Grenadiers, between six and seven feet tall; nevertheless the Ambassador's comment was the same as before: "Fine soldiers, but too short."

"What does your excellency mean?" asked Bismarck.

"I mean that we can flood Holland eight feet deep," replied the Ambassador.

Young Folks

Bonnie's Rafterhouse.

When Bonnie Biglow came with her father and mother to live at Deer Lodge Lumber Camp in the north woods, their shack was near Big River, and all about the clearing was thick timberland.

Bonnie often watched her father and the other lumbermen roll huge logs into Big River and fasten them together to form rafts. The rafts floated many miles down the river to sawmills, where they were sawed into lumber for building.

Bonnie was the only child at Deer Lodge Lumber Camp, but she made playmates and pets of almost every animal that she saw. Once, after her mother had explained to Bonnie the habits of "Buzzer Bee," she asked, "Why couldn't I have a buzzer bee for a pet, too? He would make lots of honey."

Soon after that Mr. Biglow brought home a beehive, and Bonnie spent much time watching her swarm of "pets."

Some of the birds and squirrels would eat from her hand, and Bunch, a rabbit that lived in the brush piles near Bonnie's home, devoured every cabbage leaf that she placed under the brush at night.

An apple tree was her butterfly house; every day in summer she counted the butterflies that flew on the apple tree or near it; she called them visitors and gave them names, such as Mrs. Brownbutter, or Little Goldwiggles.

What she named Grasshopper City was in some high grass behind the shack, where Bonnie would chase Mr. Brownbutter, Mrs. Greenflop, and all the green, young grasshopper family in general.

Bonnie gave names to the minnows, crawfish, and other fish that she caught and put in a bucket of water. All summer she kept Hardtack, a turtle, in a watering trough; but she forgot to place the board cover over the trough one night, and Hardtack escaped.

With Grapypur, the cat, and Bouncer Bowwow, the dog, Bonnie would sit on the steep bank of the garden, which was Toad Town, and watch for Lumpy Hopscotch and Jumper Longlegs to hop along. Sometimes she would coax Peggy Hen to Toad Town by fastening a grain of corn on a string; as she walked she dragged the string along on the ground just fast enough so that Peggy could not get the corn. Afterward she would reward the hen with a handful of wheat. With a cackle, Peggy often excused herself, and ran toward her straw nest in the washhouse; in that nest Bonnie would find a freshly laid egg for her "Hen Account," for Bonnie's mother gave her a penny for every egg that Peggy left in the hat.

Of all the pets, Bonnie loved old Snowtop, the horse, the best. He had been bought to use in "logging," but Bonnie and he often traveled round Deer Lodge Camp together. Bonnie could not get on Snowtop's back without help. She usually led Snowtop with a lasso, which she had learned to throw.

One morning Bonnie's father took her across Big River and placed her on one of the large rafts; some of the men guided the raft in the river and gave her a ride. Bonnie thought it was so jolly that she asked her father that night whether he would make a play raft.

On the morning of her ninth birthday, Bonnie went down to Big River bank, and there she found a small raft made of logs; it had been a board floor, and there was a tiny room on one side, over which was a roof. There was a railing built round three sides, and the open end lay on the bank, where it was fastened to a stake. Some lumbermen had helped to build Raft-

house and to place it in the water, where it could be seen from the sitting-room window.

Heavy rains caused high water in Big River, and Bonnie was kept indoors for a week. When the rain was over, Bonnie took a ride on Snowtop to see how many of her pets had been "rained away."

In her desire to explore her playhouse, she guided Snowtop right on the raft room as Snowtop walked toward the far end of the shacking, bouncing raft. When Bonnie wished Snowtop to turn round, down, down, steadily down went the end of the raft, and Snowtop and Bonnie were thrown into the water.

With a scream, Bonnie clutched tightly Snowtop's rein, and mane, as with a nicker Snowtop struggled in the water.

Bonnie's father and some other lumbermen were working across the river, and hearing Bonnie's scream and Snowtop's neigh, they started across the stream in a boat.

"Cling to Snowtop!" the men called.

Before the men could get across the river, Snowtop, with Bonnie still holding the rein, bravely struggled in the deep water, and dragged his burden safe ashore near Rafthouse. All Bonnie could tell afterward was that she held tightly to something.

That was the day that Mr. Biglow decided to give Snowtop to Bonnie!—Youth's Companion.

IN A FRIENDLY WAY.

"When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feeling kind of blue. And the clouds hang dark and heavy and won't let the sunlight through. It's a hard thing, O my brethren, for a fellow just to lay His hand upon his shoulder in a friendly kind of way."

It makes a man feel curious and it makes the teardrops start, and he feels a kind of fluttering round the regions of his heart. He can't look you in the eyes; he don't know what to say. With your hand upon his shoulder in a friendly kind of way.

O, the world's a curious compound With its honey and its gall. With its cares and little crosses, but a good world after all; And a good God must have made it, leastways that's what I say. When your hand is on my shoulder in a friendly kind of way."

THE FIRST WATCH.

Had Only One Hand and Was Wound Up Twice a Day.

At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weight, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum, or watch of iron, the case being like wise of gilt edge, with two plumbeous of lead."

The first watches may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1580. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of lead.

Early watches had only one hand and being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass. The cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front and were four or five inches in diameter.

A plain watch cost the equivalent of \$1,600 in our currency and, after one was ordered, it took a year to make it.

Protect your polished floors by pasting small circles of felt on the legs of your chairs.

Boiled puddings should never be turned out the moment they are done. They are very likely to break if this is done.

CHRISTIANITY CURE FOR WAR

Settling Disputes and Advancing Ideas By Brute Force Must Be Done Away With

To uproot an evil it is clear, of course, that we must know what its roots are. Many voices are busy in this day of storm to tell us the roots of war. One leader of public opinion is sure that war has come out of the artificial, manufactured war scares and the consequent arousing of public opinion by makers of munitions of war.

That there is a measure of truth in this no intelligent reader of the signs of the times can deny. But we can hardly believe that the powder and gun makers are the chief forces back of a war that ranges over half the world.

We must take a similar position toward the claim that wars are outgrowth of huge armaments. The possession of a deadly weapon may lead the owner to shoot when he ought not. We can hardly say, however, that the possession of an army itself necessarily makes war. We do not have war primarily because we have armies; we have armies because we have wars, or because we have tendencies toward war.

Another man is very sure that war comes out of an ungodly lust of peoples for dominion, and this lust for dominion is branded as wholly evil. But suppose the desire for dominion is the desire for the advancement of an idea. Suppose a man believes his country stands for the highest type of life. Suppose he is willing to go forth and die that the idea may take root in new lands. We cannot pass this condemnation of lust for land in wholesale fashion upon entire peoples.

War Has Popular Support.

No matter what may happen in the later stages of the conflict, the present indication is that this war has on all sides popular support beyond anything ever known hitherto; and in these opening days the emphasis laid on ideas is very marked. We hear about the Pan-Slavic idea and the Germanic idea and the English idea. We hear also of the possible perils of the Occident as over against the Orient. Now it is impossible to treat all this as if it were just diabolical craze for dominion. Men are going forth to shoot one another just for the possession of acres of ground.

But some insist that material in-

fluences are the driving forces. New territories are desired not because they are to serve as the theatre for the spread of ideas but because they offer new fields for investment. Battles are fought not for ideas but for markets. History is to be economically understood. What men are fighting for is territory which can be utilized to make a sure return to capital.

We have no desire to minimize the force of the truth in this claim. Wars waged in the name of great ideas have had back of them the conspiracies of money seekers. Financial infamies have been baptized with the holiest sanctions; all this is being increasingly seen through. We may be allowed to doubt whether the control of the capitalist spirit will finally control the war spirit. For the roots of the trouble lie deeper. In a word, the difficulty is that men do not yet take Christianity seriously. It is true that the pressure for profits causes war, this is because those who seek the profit are not Christians.

They May Attend Church

and sing hymns and make loud prayers and even preach long sermons, but they are not Christians, for Christianity means placing humanity uppermost. Any impulse which does not make for humanly is not Christian.

Not only does war come because men do not give sufficient stress to the human impulses; but it comes also because men do not take seriously the thought of settling disputes in a Christian way. In any condition of human society there are bound to be differences of opinion.

In a word, the only real cure for war is the all-round introduction of Christianity. The mere conversion of individuals in what we conceive of as his individual relationships is not enough. A man may speak the truth, and love his family, and pay his bills, and pray to his God, and then go forth with the utmost alacrity to shoot him whom Christ called his brother.

Christianity has to come to the place where it looks upon a man as a man. Not all men are equal, but all men are men. It will one day utterly abhorrent to treat a man as anything but a man.—Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON. FEBRUARY 14.

Lesson VII. Samuel Called to Be a Prophet. 1 Sam. 1, 24-28; 3. Golden Text, 1 Sam. 3, 9.

Verse 1. The child Samuel ministered unto Jehovah before Eli. Samuel, in all probability, was a Nazirite (see 1 Sam. 1, 11). He ministered unto the priest in the sense of adding him to the divine services (see Num. 3, 6; 8, 22). His work was distinctly religious. Afterward we read that he was the seer whom Saul and his servant consulted in a private difficulty (see 1 Sam. 9, 10ff). He was also a priest (see 1 Sam. 9, 13), a judge (see 1 Sam. 12), and a prophet (see 1 Sam. 15). Between Moses and the founding of the kingdom there was none like him. The Jewish historian, Josephus, says that Samuel was twelve years old at the time of our lesson.

The word of Jehovah was precious in those days. "Precious" means "rare." No frequent vision.—That is, no widely spread or promulgated declaration of God. 2. His eyes had begun to wax dim.—Practically the same statement is made of Isaac in Gen. 27, 1. The temple of Jehovah where the ark of God was.—Temple means tabernacle (see 1 Sam. 1, 9; Ps. 5, 7).

4. Here am I.—This is a usual greeting when a summons is obeyed. It is used in responding to a call of the Deity as well as to a call of man. It means, "Here I am to submit myself to your command" (see Gen. 22, 1, 7, 11; 27, 1, 18). There are many other such references in the Old Testament.

5. The persistence with which Samuel was called and also with which he ran to Eli, thinking it was Eli who called him, showed to the aged prophet that Jehovah had a message for the boy. One who had spent his life in serving God as Eli had would not mistake long the nature of the call which came to Samuel.

10. Came and stood.—A personal presence is indicated, and not a mere voice. See the incident of Abraham and Jehovah (Gen. 18, 17, 20, 21, 33) and Gideon (Judg. 6, 14).

11. Both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle.—This expression occurs only three times in the Old Testament—here and in 2 Kings 21, 12 and Jer. 19, 3. Jeremiah (7, 12, 14; 26, 6, 9) compares

the destruction of Jerusalem to Shiloh. "So also does the writer of Ps. 78, 60-64."

12. All that I have spoken.—This has reference to 1 Sam. 2, 27-36.

From the beginning even unto the end.—That is, the destruction will be thorough and complete.

13. He restrained them not.—Eli did remonstrate with his sons for their iniquity (see 1 Sam. 2, 22-25). He, however, did not remove them from office, and as they did not repent, Eli, in effect, became responsible for their wickedness.

19. Samuel grew.—(See 1 Sam. 2, 21, 26). This shows that he was young. It is interesting to make comparisons with this statement as to how Samuel grew before Jehovah, the statement made in Luke (2, 52) as to how Jesus grew.

Let none of his words fail.—One reason why Samuel grew when Jehovah was with him was because he shaped his life so closely to the will of Jehovah.

20. From Dan even to Beer-sheba.—This phrase appears first in Judg. 20, 1; again in 2 Sam. 17, 11; 24, 2, 15; 1 Kings 4, 25. Dan was in the extreme north and Beer-sheba was in the extreme south of the borders of Israel, and the statement is equivalent to our statement "from Halifax to Vancouver," or "from the Lakes to the Pacific." Not only distance, however, was indicated by the phrase; it had reference, also, to the people. From Dan to Beer-sheba meant "all Israel." During the separation of the kingdom the phrase was "from Gaba to Beer-sheba" (see 2 Kings 23, 5).

When the artist runs out of material, can he draw on his imagination?

Success is utter failure, if achieved by the sacrifice of moral principles.

The other day a dairy company's complaint clerk was called to the telephone. "This is Mrs. Mixin," said a woman's voice. "I want to know if your cows are contented?" "Wha-a-at!" asked the amazed clerk. The woman repeated her question. "I see that your rivals advertise that their cows are all contented, said she. 'I will begin to take their milk unless I am assured that your cows are all happy.' The clerk begged her to hold the phone a moment. Then he went away and gnawed a corner of his desk. When he returned to the phone he said: 'I've just been looking up the books, madam, and I'm happy to say that we have not received a complaint from a single one of our cows.'"