

**A pure hard Soap**

# SURPRISE SOAP

**MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY**

## Household Notes.

**PIES.**—The true test of excellence in a pie, says a writer in "Table Talk," is largely in the crispness of its crust. As a guide to this much-desired end, we submit the following points on pie crust:—

1. Use only the best materials in making pastry.
2. Use winter wheat or pastry flour. If the winter wheat flour is very soft, however, use one-third bread flour.
3. Butter and lard should be fresh, sweet and hard.
4. Have the water ice cold.
5. Make the pie crust, if possible in a cool room.
6. Set it away in a cold place as soon as made, and let it stand as long as possible before using it.
7. Use plenty of shortening, as crust which is tough and heavy is far more indigestible than pastry which is tender and flaky.
8. A little baking powder sifted into the flour will make the paste lighter.
9. Pie dough should be worked or mixed as lightly as possible, just enough to hold the ingredients together.
10. The oven must be hot at first, and after fifteen minutes the temperature should be lowered.
11. In making juicy pies brush over the bottom crust with the unbeaten white of egg to prevent the crust from absorbing the juice.
12. To bake the top crust a nice brown, brush it first with hard, then with white of egg.

**SARATOGA CHIPS.**—Select potatoes of rather large size, pare them and with a cutter or slicer cut into wafers thin slices. The new vegetable cutter with waved edge which is now to be found in most house furnishing stores is very effective, for this purpose. Drop them as sliced into a pan of cold water. When all are done, change the water and let them stand in it for several hours. Drain a few at a time and dry thoroughly on a cloth. Have ready a kettle of deep smoking hot fat. Drop in about a handful at a time, stir with a fork to separate them and skim out on unglazed paper as fast as colored. If you have a frying basket the work will be somewhat simplified. Be sure to keep the fat up to the proper temperature, allowing a few moments in which to bring up the heat after it has been lowered by contact with the cold potatoes. When all are done and the chips well drained, put away in a tin box lined with waxed paper. Reheat by spreading them out on a flat pan and placing in a moderate oven until hot through. Sprinkle with salt the last thing before serving.

**RHUBARB.**—Possible one of the least expensive of spring delights—at least in the early part of the month—is rhubarb. Its acid will act as a tonic to the system, and it should be frequently served. After stripping off the thin peel it is cut into rich lengths. If to be stewed it should be put into an agate or earthenware saucepan a few spoonfuls only of water added, then be covered and gently cooked until tender. Sugar should not be added until just before it is taken from the fire.

Again it may be packed in a baping dish containing a little water, closely covered and placed in a moderate oven. This is practically an oven stew, in which the rhubarb retains its shape much better than when cooked on top of the range. To either of these may be added as soon as sweetened gelatine soaked in cold water in the proportion of one-half of a box to a pint and a half of the cooked fruit. After stirring until the gelatine is dissolved, the rhubarb is poured into wetted molds and set aside until firm. This dainty dessert served with or without cream may be varied by tinting a portion of the mixture with fruit red, color paste and molding in layers with the uncolored remainder.

A simple charlotte may be made by lining the bottom and sides of a deep dish or mold with inch-thick slices of bread, then filling the centre with alternate layers of fruit, sugar and bread, dotting the top with a few bits of butter and baking in a moderate oven for an hour.

## Notes for Farmers.

**FAIRS AND WORK.**—The Hon. Horace Plunkett, vice-president of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, at a recent function held under the auspices of the Farming Society of Banbridge, Ire., in the course of his speech in reply to an address, offered some timely advice to farmers which will be of interest to that class in our own country. He said in part:—

He doubted whether in any country at the moment more attention and energy, and more money, too, were being expended upon agricultural shows than in Ireland. And, taking the country as a whole, most of the money comes from public funds, only a small—and he regretted to say, a decreasing proportion coming from private subscriptions. As, however, one-half of the public funds were provided from the rates, he might take it that this method of expenditure had the support of the people. But for this consideration he should have some little fear that the spirit of self-help, which had previously supported such shows for a quarter of a century, might to some extent be undermined. He pointed out to those who no longer subscribed because the Government had stepped in, that a pound given under the new order of things would do at least twice as much good as did a pound heretofore. The Department and the Agricultural Board were so confirmed in this view that they had insisted that in the division of the amount available out of the county fund for show purposes, the amount of local subscriptions should be taken into account. He did not want to see large donations and subscriptions so much as a large number of small contributors. There was no greater guarantee of success for these societies than the feeling that they belong to the people for whose benefit they are intended. The next point he would impress upon farming societies was that with the accession of public funds, and with the enlargement of their functions, they had new responsibilities. They could not expect quite the same freedom of action in the future as they had enjoyed in the past. They must be prepared to submit to supervision from the county committees and from the Department. But these conditions properly understood should not lead to less, but to much greater efficiency and usefulness. He strongly urged agricultural societies to invite county committees to appoint one or more representatives to act on their show committees.

Dealing with the purpose and utility of agricultural societies, firstly, as to shows, he knew from the reports of the Department's inspectors that wherever a successful show was held many evidences of improved breeding and care of live stock, improved cultivation of both farm and garden, and many other direct results of wholesome and friendly local emulation which these shows promote are to be seen. With regard to live stock, the great value of the show was that it induced farmers to keep and use their best stock instead of selling them. But care should be taken to bring the competition within the reach of the owners of ordinary stock, as well as of the owners of pure-bred stock, and this could best be done by limiting certain classes to farmers with a low valuation. Shows should do more to promote improvement in crop production, not only by prizes for farm and garden produce, but also by prizes for good cultivation of the land, for well-managed farms, for neat homesteads, and hedges, for ploughing, stacking, heding, hoeing, and such-like agricultural operations. It was just now of vital importance that farming societies should give special attention to the improvement of methods of cultivation. We

were on the eve of the creation of a peasant proprietary, which we were all determined should be started under the most favorable auspices. Between the voluntary effort of associations like this and co-operative societies on the one hand, and representative bodies working in conjunction with the new Department on the other, they had all the machinery which is required to give small farmers a helping hand. They could render invaluable service by acting as a link between the working farmer and the agencies of education and information which existed for his assistance. Every day he became more impressed with the importance of this function of farming associations—the bringing home to the working farmer the necessity for expert assistance and advice. He warned them against the tendency of relying too much on artificial manures, and spoke of the necessity of the continuous use of the plough, the harrow, and the cultivator.

The annual show should not be the only, although it might be the chief, event of the year. It should rather be a method giving expression and practical illustration to the good which was done by the society throughout the year, and especially in the winter months, when practical questions affecting the business of a farmer could best be considered and discussed. Could not farming societies hold meetings at which papers might be read by the members, or by specialists upon practical questions, to be followed by a discussion? Would it not be of great benefit to the farmers if the farming society were during the winter to discuss the County Committee's scheme of the past year, and to concentrate the opinion of the community upon the modifications or additions which might be required in the coming year in order that the scheme may be more widely beneficial? Ought they not to see that their members took advantage of the instruction on agriculture, horticulture, poultry-keeping, dairying, bee keeping, and flax cultivation? Should they not arrange field experiments to be conducted by the county itinerant instructor in agriculture in connection with the society? The members ought to take full advantage of the Department's seed testing station and of the provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts. He had only to add that the Department would watch with keen interest the part which their admirable society would take in the work which lay before them and before the country—the work of rehabilitating rural life by adding to the profit, the interest, and the dignity of the patriarchal calling, upon the efficient pursuit of which they had so truly pointed out that the welfare of countless numbers must chiefly depend.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

During the year last past there died in the Church's foreign mission fields 147 priests. Of this number of the missionaries of the true Gospel to the heathen world 69 were French, 6 Spanish, 5 Belgian, 3 South American, 26 Italian, 10 German, 4 Dutch, 6 North American, 1 Swiss, 1 Pole, 1 Bavarian, 1 Syrian, 1 Chinese.

## MR. DILLON RETURNS TO DUTY.

Irishmen the world over will rejoice that Mr. John Dillon, M. P., has returned to resume his Parliamentary duties. His friends are glad to see that he looks quite restored to health, and he says himself that he feels greatly better. He came back a week earlier than he had intended, as he fancied that the second reading of the land bill was down for Monday, as indeed was originally arranged. During the past six weeks Mr. and Mrs. Dillon had as their travelling companion Mr. Bourke Cockran, who, we are glad to say, is now recovered from the very serious illness that overtook him up the Nile.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal.

## MORE LIGHT.

A Chicago inventor, George Magrady, has discovered a process of manufacturing a 36-candle power light that will never go out. While experimenting with photographic chemicals four years ago Magrady's attention was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which the inventor kept secret. Magrady enlarged the glow and perfected the light by placing it in an air-tight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant forever, if it is not broken. A company has been formed to manufacture the lights in numerous sizes. A patent hood fits over the globe and covers it completely when the light is not needed.

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—WITH—  
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**SUPERIOR COURT.**  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
District of Montreal,  
No. 1193.

Dame Leontine Turgeon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Louis Blanchet, formerly merchant tailor of the said City of Montreal and now of places unknown,  
Plaintiff,  
Vs.  
The said Louis Blanchet,  
Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted this day against the Defendant.  
Montreal, April 24th, 1903.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**SUPERIOR COURT.**  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
District of Montreal,  
No. 1708.

Dame Myrtle Hungerford, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George H. Hogle, of the same place, livery stable keeper,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
The said George H. Hogle,  
Defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that an action for separation as to property has been this day instituted between the above parties.  
SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,  
Montreal, 13th May, 1903.

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A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Galloway, M.P., President; Fred. J. Devlin, Vice-President; 1525F Ontario street; L. Brophy, Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Galloway, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5, organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meetings are held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander, on the first Sunday of each month at 2.30 p.m., on the third Thursday at 8 p.m. President, Miss Annie Donovan; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Allen; recording secretary, Miss Rose Ward; financial secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 68 Anderson street; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Bermingham; chaplain, Rev. Father McGrath.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponding Secretary, John Cahill, Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Flynn, C.S.S.R.; President, R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Selkous and Notre Dame streets, H. C. McCallum, C. R. T. W. Kane, secretary.

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Vol. LII, CN

THE TRUE WITNESS  
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., LIMITED, 1188 P. O. BOX, MONTREAL, P. Q.  
Canada, \$1.00; United States and France, \$1.50; Belgium, \$2.00.  
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## NOTES

THE OLD PREJUDICE nearly forty years ago Hon. Thomas D'Arcy speaking in Boston, a man to succeed must be able to do as much as but ten times as much then, he must begin the ladder more than words come back to us glance over the Boston 6th May, and the liar story of a boy O'Neil. The days of with their Mayflower em witch-burners, have been obliterated. In High School of Boston Catholic boy named had the imprudence to exhibit more talent than lad in the school. A fact of Thomas being scholar was confined room, all went well; he had the misfortune public conflict with prior merit, and of opportunity of people school learning of a his was doomed to a severe rebuke. It is the story is told, and on the "Catholic Union" land—and the language siders the circumstances.

"The first trouble a more ago when the st to select those who s leading parts in the ercises. In past year the rule to give these pupils standing higher and especially has a signed to the one who others. The class met salutatorian and valed was supposed, as a m that Master O'Neil w ed for one of these pos other was selected fo who, it is claimed, w below O'Neil. Of eou of O'Neil at once cha race and religion. The mittee offered a sugges promise by omitting t posed and having pur read essays, and O'N The senior class of th ed to take part in a cises. The committee yielded, and then d have any exercises of nature, but to have a some one from out o did not suit the pupils ating class. Feeling h ed in the community, ed that the controve Catholics and non-C members of the scho ought to advertise fo bone as well as a sou It has decided to hav dress by an outsider a any of the pupils to the graduation exerci account of Master Th

It is vain that Bos literary superiority, s neighbors to the sout claim to universal free liberties for all "free cans." There is some pulsive in this old "s when we contrast the practice.

A PROTESTANT I When Dr. Karl Frank, eritus of the Prussian his book "How will it speaking of the Protes "She would be all-pow who makes her might out Him, by dint of statutes and dead for clericalness or deca can do nothing. With