

## About the Household

### Serving Rhubarb.

Baked Rhubarb.—Wash and wipe dry the rhubarb. Cut into inch lengths without peeling. Arrange a layer of the rhubarb in the bottom of a buttered earthen baking dish, covering with sugar, repeat this process until a sufficient quantity has been used. Cover lightly; do not add water. Bake for one hour and serve cold.

Rhubarb Puffs.—Cream together one cup of sugar and two tablespoons of butter, add two well beaten eggs, one-fourth of a cup of milk, one teaspoon of baking powder and flour enough to make a stiff batter; then stir in one cup of finely chopped rhubarb; half fill well buttered molds with the mixture and steam for half an hour. Serve with any preferred pudding sauce.

Rhubarb Dumplings.—Wash and cut the rhubarb into inch pieces and stew with a little more than half its weight in sugar, adding a very little water. Make a batter by using a scant cup of sweet milk, a pint of flour into which has been sifted two teaspoons of baking powder, and a little salt. Drop this batter by spoonfuls into the boiling rhubarb, and cook for ten minutes. The result is a delicious pudding, which should be served hot, with or without cream.

Rhubarb Snowballs.—Boil half a cup of rice until soft; wring small pudding cloths out of hot water, and spread the cooked rice about half an inch thick over the centre of the cloths. Spread about half a cup of chopped rhubarb on each, sweeten well, tie up the cloths closely, and steam for 20 minutes. Then turn out of the cloths carefully and serve with rich cream.

Rhubarb Fritters.—Peel young rhubarb and cut into three-inch lengths. Make a batter of two well beaten eggs, one pint of milk, a little salt, and six large tablespoons of flour, beating until smooth. Dip each piece of rhubarb in the batter and fry to a golden brown. Serve very hot, piled high on a napkin-lined plate, and well powdered with sugar.

Rhubarb Custard.—Make a custard by using the yolks of two eggs, a pint of sweet milk, and two tablespoons of sugar. Line a deep pudding dish with pastry, and cover the bottom with a layer of chopped rhubarb which has been rolled in sugar. Pour this over the custard and bake. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs, spread over the baked custard, and set in the oven to brown.

Rhubarb Souffle.—Put the rhubarb, cut fine into a double boiler with plenty of sugar to sweeten, and steam until tender; then press through a sieve. To three cups of this sauce add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, and bake in a well buttered dish until it begins to crack open on top. Serve hot.

Rhubarb Pie.—One cup of finely chopped rhubarb, one-half cup of sugar, one heaping teaspoon of flour, the yolk of one egg, a small lump of butter, and a drop or two of lemon juice. Bake with one crust, and cover with a meringue made of the white of an egg, beaten stiffly, and to which has been added one large tablespoon of granulated sugar. Brown in a warm oven, and serve hot.

### Useful Hints.

After the dust is wiped off a mirror a little camphor on a cloth will brighten it.

It is better to clean meat by wiping it with a wet cloth than to let water run over it.

To place ferns upon the window sill means their death, as the plants cannot stand a cold draught.

Every housekeeper should possess a wooden spoon for stirring all fruits or soups containing any acid.

To sharpen scissors take a bottle and cut with the scissors as if you had to cut the neck off the bottle. This is effective.

To clean a mirror after using grudge stale crusts of bread through it. The bread collects all the fat, grease and skin from the small teeth.

To keep out moths whole cloves sprinkled among furs and woollens will be found as effective as the ill-smelling moth preparations.

The castors on large and heavy

pieces of furniture should have a drop or two of oil applied to them once or twice a year to keep them running smoothly.

When making milk puddings use half milk and half water for mixing them. This is more economical, and the puddings will taste almost as well as if made with all milk.

It is said that stains on blankets and other woolen goods can be removed by using a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and yolk of an egg. Spread it on the stain, leave it for half an hour, and then wash.

Often a good table cover gets torn at the corners through having been carefully pegged out on a windy day. This spoils the appearance, even if the rent can be darned. If the tear is a very bad one the only thing to do is to round off each of the four corners to match, hemming them very neatly.

To remove shabby leather chairs take one pint of linseed oil, boil it, and let it stand till nearly cold. Then stir into it half a pint of vinegar. When the two are perfectly amalgamated bottle, and it is ready for use. Shake the bottle well before using the mixture. Pour a little on a soft cloth, rub it well into the leather, turning the flannel as it gets dirty, then rub with a soft duster till the polish is restored. This polish softens the leather and prevents it from cracking.

Paint Brush Help.—When whitewashing or painting a ceiling, the liquid is apt to run down your hand or arm and is very annoying. To eliminate this trouble, use a large paint brush and a large rubber ball. Cut the ball in half, make a hole in the centre of one-half and push the handle through with the cup side toward the brush. If care is taken not to splash this will catch the liquid, which can be emptied from time to time into the can.

Double Boiler Substitute.—To cook oatmeal and other breakfast foods without a double boiler, take a two-quart hard or other tin pail which has a tight fitting cover. Into this put the breakfast food mixed up with boiling water. Then cover the pail and place it in a common iron kettle, in which there is about two quarts of boiling water. Cover the kettle and let it boil 15 minutes. Less time is required than a regular double boiler, for the iron kettle sets in the stove. If the kettle is needed for potatoes the pail of oatmeal may be placed in first and the potatoes put around it.

### About the Early Day Newspapers.

At a very early period daily news letters were circulated concerning public and official acts in Rome, Venice and China. The first printed newspaper was the Gazette, published in Nuremberg in 1457. Other countries followed Germany in issuing printed newspapers in the following order: England, in 1622; France, 1631; Sweden, 1644; Holland, 1656; Russia, 1703; Turkey, 1827.

The progress of journalism has been most rapid in America. The first American newspaper, consisting of three pages of two columns each and a blank page, was published in Boston on Sept. 25, 1690, under the caption of "Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic," but it was immediately suppressed. In 1704 the Boston News Letter appeared, printed on one sheet of foolscap paper. It flourished for seventy-two years.

The following data will show the advancement in the United States: First printing office in 1639; first newspaper in 1690; first political paper in 1733; first daily paper in 1784.

### A Business Transaction.

Casey—Hivins, Pat! Phew! did you get the black eye?  
O'Brien—Oi paid Clancy a grudge yesterday an' that's the resate he gave me.

Paraffin-wax models are made of every new British battleship laid down, and these models are tested in a tank specially erected for the purpose.

## Horses High Priced and Scarce in Britain

The statement that draught horses will be a scarce commodity in the British Isles when the war is over is no rash statement, but is based on stern facts, as the following extract from "The Farm and Stockbreeder," a prominent British agricultural publication, goes to show.

Where Canada stands as a future source of supply the question of the time for us to answer, and our answer should take a very material form. Let the season of 1915 be a record established, not in the breeding of mares, but in the breeding of good draught mares. Let Canada stand ready to supply the deficit of the Motherland—at a profit.

Following is the extract:  
"Week by week the draught horse appears to be getting dearer. Since the war began prices have advanced

very rapidly, and a horse of weighty characteristics is easily disposed of at a high price. Buyers are much less discriminating than they were because they find they cannot obtain a sufficiency of horses. The very best are exceptionally dear, and—at the markets in the West and Midlands of England particularly—buyers have been keenly competing for such horses as farmers are able to sell. One really wonders where these horses come from. Trade has been so brisk, no doubt, that it suggests some little sacrifice on the part of the breeders, and tempts them to market stock which otherwise they would hold up. It is doubtful if we have reached the limit of market values, but it is fairly safe to say that horses were never dearer in the recollection of living breeders."



Garibaldian Patriotism Has Carried the Day.

The old gentleman is General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the only surviving son of the great Italian liberator, who has been organizing the Italian legion in France. Next to him is his wife. Beside her is Sante Garibaldi, who has been fighting for France in the Argonne; and on the right is Joseph Garibaldi, colonel of the Italian legion which has been fighting in the Argonne.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 27.

Lesson 13.—David, the Shepherd of Israel.—Review. Golden Text.—Ezek. 34:15.

The Holy Scriptures are concerned primarily with sin and salvation. Many events are passed over without mention by the inspired writers, and the history given by them is penetrated in every part by a spiritual purpose. Our lessons during the past quarter, taken in the main from the lives of Saul and David, the first and the second kings of Israel, illustrate this truth. The psalms which we have studied belong also to this period of David's life, and our Easter lesson concerning the resurrection of our Lord, was the record of the fulfillment in him of "the sure mercies of David" (Acts 13:34), even the everlasting establishment of David's throne. The leading truths which are contained in our lessons stand out clear to view.

1. The risen Lord is the Saviour of hearts, dispelling sorrow and giving hope and joy to despairing souls. Thus he came to the grief-stricken women at the sepulcher, and thus he continues the revelation of his grace and truth to all who yearn for his presence. To them who most lament his absence he appears most surely and quickly. They who miss him most find him first.

2. Character is a matter of inward condition of the heart, and not of outward appearance. This was the lesson which the venerable and holy Samuel needed to learn when in his old age God sent him to anoint David. The aged prophet was made to see that the fairest to the eye is not always the fittest in the soul.

3. The Lord guides, and guards, and provides for his people. This is the lovely lesson of the Shepherd Psalm. Out of the heart of the shepherd king the Lord sent forth this song of solace to his flock in every age and clime.

4. No foe is formidable enough to fear if one goes forth with God by his side. Goliath fell before David's faith, and by the mere force of the shepherd boy. The son of Jesse went armed by an invisible power which no spear or sword or shield could withstand. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal," even as his were not; but they are mighty, nevertheless.

5. The righteous walk ever under the protecting care of God, who delivers them from the subtlest enemies and raises up for them friends and defenders in most unexpected quarters. Thus David was saved from the murderous wrath of Saul and given his noble friend, Jonathan, where he might naturally have looked to find a foe.

6. A true friend is the gift of God, and genuine friendship rests upon a foundation of love between them who share a like precious faith. God gave David and Jonathan to one another, and no distrust ever sprang up between them because both trusted God. Fidelity in friendship is not possible to the faithless.

7. Magnanimity and mercifulness are the fruits of faith in God. David could safely spare Saul, since he knew God would care for him. Revenge is born of distrust in God quite as much as it springs from bitterness toward men. If we believe God when he says, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," we shall be ready to feed our enemies when they hunger and to give them drink when they thirst. He who takes his case into his own hands has lost confidence in the Lord's care for the moral order of the universe.

8. He who believes will not make haste. David hastened not to enforce his rule over all Israel, knowing surely that God would fulfill his promises to him. Thus civil war was averted and his throne more firmly established at last. A man who hurries to seize his own assumes that

## New Paths to Newer Worlds

Most of us Cling to Traditions, Worship Dogma, and are Content to Live in Conformity to Custom.

"Ye have not passed this way heretofore."—Joshua, iii, 4.

Nothing is more impressive in the story of the Exodus than the trouble which the leaders of the host encountered in persuading their followers to continue their march to the land which had been promised them by God. Whenever the journey became perilous Moses was reminded of the security of Egypt and besought to return thither. Whenever a chance opportunity like that at Mount Sinai presented attractive Moses was urged to press on no farther, but to accept this halting place as the new abode. And even when the promised land was in sight across the Jordan there were those who were afraid to advance because they had "not passed this way heretofore."

It is doubtful if there is any more serious obstacle to progress than the innate reluctance to tread unfamiliar paths which is here illustrated. Creatures of habit by the very constitution of our physical organism, we feel at ease only when following a road which we have "passed" over many times before or which has been beaten smooth by the feet of the multitudes that have preceded us.

### Adventurous Souls

There are who welcome new ideas and find the fact that they have "not passed this way heretofore" the best of reasons for passing this way now. Such men are the explorers, discoverers, inventors, reformers of their time. Most of us regard age as sure evidence of sanctity, familiarity as sound criterion of truth and precedent as identical with righteousness. That our fathers believed a certain doctrine is sufficient reason for our believing it! That a certain thing has been done from time immemorial is proof positive that it must continue to be done! That a certain path has been the road for generations of hurrying feet is evidence that this is "the path which we must

God will come too late to keep His word; but the Lord is never belated in the fulfillment of his purposes. The heavenly King never hurries and is never tardy.

9. The presence of God in worship stirs the hearts of the worshippers with joy. The ark was the symbol of the divine presence; and when David brought it to Jerusalem, he confessed by his act his conscious need of God and his desire for worship. God met him in his pious deed and filled his soul with inexpressible gladness. Ours is a glad God, who delights to give joy and peace to them who adore Him.

10. The holiest, if unwatchful, may fall; and sin by men whose previous history has been most blameless cannot escape the condemnation of God or the consequences of wrongdoing. The rebuke of David by Nathan, the prophet, at the command of God, shows how no sin, however secret, can be hidden from the divine eye or be shielded from the divine judgment.

11. There is forgiveness with God to all sinners who in hearty repentance and true faith return to him. This is the saving truth which David, out of personal experience, sings in notes almost divine in Psa. 32—the eleventh lesson of the quarter. And he also reminds us that if a man cover his own sin, God will not cover it.

12. By prayer the tempted prevail over temptation. Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees. "Fortunate is the man who really deserves his own good opinion of himself."

travel too!" Such is the natural conservatism of the mind, with its result of ever-recurring periods of stagnation and bondage, from which humanity is saved, solely against its will, only by the patient valor of some Moses or Joshua.

That the new is necessarily the true by no means follows from this sad experience of the race. But it does follow therefrom that progress in the nature of things must be by ways we "have not passed heretofore." To shun these ways is to stand stock still or else to move in a vicious circle which leads nowhere. It is to abide on low levels and to keep within narrow borders. If we are to get ahead it must be by breaking through the wilderness of the unknown which rings us round. And that we must so get ahead if we are to escape decay and

### Death is a Law of Life.

Space is endless, time eternal, God infinite! The universe knows no horizons, the mind no bounds, the desires of man's heart no satisfactions! The very fact that there is a wilderness of the unknown proves that there are new lands yet to be discovered and explored and new paths, therefore, to be blazed. All of which means that we must have ears that are open to new proclamations of truth, eyes that rest gladly on new relations of the spirit, feet that seek swiftly new paths to loftier heights. Not age, nor weariness, nor long service, nor great achievement can absolve us from the task, imposed anew each day, of leaving behind familiar spots and pressing on by ways "not passed heretofore" to the Promised Land of God. The cry of Ulysses to his shipmates must be ever ours:—

"Tis not too late to seek a newer world,  
To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."  
—John Haynes Holmes.

Always scrub a floor the way of the grain of the wood.

Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace, was annexed by Germany in 1870, taken by France in 1891, and recaptured by Germany in 1870.

Battle cruisers are Dreadnoughts in which a part of the armament has been dispensed with for the sake of high speed.

## Concrete Work is Easy

For the best part of a score of years the best of the fertilizer made on our farm was allowed to seep away through the cracks in the plank floor of the stable and was lost so far as crop production was concerned, writes a correspondent. The loss of fertilizer itself was no mean item. The floors had to be replaced every few years. We had thought of cement, but it was not convenient to bring masons from town, and it never occurred to us that without experience we could lay cement floors ourselves. The time came when our plank floors had to be replaced again. Lumber was considerably higher than it had been on previous occasions. With many doubts and fears we decided to try our hand at concrete work.

The cement floor that we laid has now been down seven years. It has given perfect satisfaction and is as good to-day as the day it was laid. Anyone who can lay plank can also do concrete work. First we grad-

## FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

### NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Dumbarton's roll of honor now includes over 1,000 names. The Wishaw bakers have raised the price of bread half a cent on the two-pound loaf.

There are now upwards of 50 Belgian refugees given accommodation in the Dunblane district.

A destructive fire occurred in the cabinet and chair factory of Thomas Dunlop, Bunsynd, Bath.

A Dundee flag day in aid of the Soldier's and Sailors' Families Association has realized the sum of \$2,805.

Considerable damage has been done in the upper Spey Valley by flooding, where the river is controlled by high artificial banks.

Major J. J. Bell fell dead on an Ayre race course at a parade of the Yorkshire Yeomanry, of which he was second in command.

While three men were working on the Forth Bridge, one named Cairns slipped and was fatally injured. The other two were seriously injured and taken aboard the Red Cross vessel.

Edinburgh Town Council is sending a letter of thanks to Lord Rosebery for his gift of two figures of the old town guard for the Corporation Museum.

News has reached the headquarters of the Scottish Women's Hospital, Edinburgh, from Serbia, of the death of Nurse Louisa Jaldan of Glasgow, from fever.

The Duke of Buccleuch has placed a part of Drumlanrig Castle, his seat near Thornhill, in Dumfriesshire, at the disposal of the War Office as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

Wilsons and Clyde Coal Company have commenced operations for the opening of a new colliery at Law. The seams will produce an excellent quality of house coal.

The military authorities have been in communication with the provost of Nairn to ascertain the amount of accommodation available in the town for the billeting of troops.

One of the most serious fires in Dundee for years recently broke out in one of the Harbor Trustees' warehouses, on the eastern wharf and damage amounting to \$150,000 was caused.

An appeal to the women of the highlands and the west of Scotland to use their influence in obtaining permits for the army is made by Mr. Douglas Campbell of Argyll writing from the front.

The enrolments at Glasgow University have been seriously depleted by students who have given their services to the army and navy. The decrease in the number of students attending is placed at 618.

The bridge across the railway at the Underedge, Dunbar, has now been completed. Workmen have been putting up fences on the north side of the railway.

The special committee of Glasgow Corporation on the wages of employees have agreed to recommend that a war bonus be paid to 12,909 employees, the cost of which will be at the rate of \$334,550 per annum.

### Her Opposite.

Nell—Do you believe people should marry their opposites?  
Belle—Yes; my fiancé lives just across the street.

"Have not" is poor indeed, and meanly clad.  
But poorer still is plaintive "If I had!"

Battle cruisers are Dreadnoughts in which a part of the armament has been dispensed with for the sake of high speed.

## CANUCK GUNS' GREAT WORK

### VIVID DESCRIPTION OF FIGHT AT YPRES GAP.

Col. Morrison Tells How They Came Up Through Crowds of Fugitives.

Lieut. Col. Morrison, D.S.O., commanding officer of the 1st Artillery Brigade, tells of the stand the Canadian gunners made.

A striking feature of the story is that half of the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, of Toronto, and one Battery under Lieut. Col. Morrison, were all that filled the gap, a mile and a half wide, immediately after the French troops had been forced to retire before the German gas attack.

On April 22, he says, the guns were going in the afternoon from Poperingue to Ypres trenches, two half batteries under Lieut. Col. Maclaren of Ottawa, were already in the trenches with the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Brigades near St. Julien. I was on the road with a battery and the ammunition column two miles west of Ypres, and the 1st and 4th Batteries, under Major Ralston and Major Sharmar were at Poperingue, preparing to come up. As I approached Ypres tremendous firing could be heard about two miles to our half-left, and it seemed to be coming nearer, preceded by a great cloud of dust and smoke.

### The Fugitives.

It was about 5.30 in the afternoon. I halted my column and rode ahead to reconnoitre. I had not gone half a mile when I saw broken troops—French—streaming across country ahead of the dust cloud, mounted and on foot. Then came the ammunition waggon without artillery, horses with men on them but no guns behind them, baggage waggon, infantry in broken groups and singly, all heading towards Poperingue.

### Flying People.

"I rode back and selected positions for my guns beside the road and waited, expecting every minute to see the Germans following the shells that were following the retreating French and beginning to smash near us. Then came the saddest sight of all, the miserable inhabitants of Ypres, chiefly women and children and very old men, streaming along the road, many of them wounded, many more too young or too old to hobble along.

"With these came wounded soldiers, partially asphyxiated, traction motors, staff officers in racing motors, trying to get to the front; behind all, the town of Ypres beginning to blaze in the thickening gloom under a very hell of a shell fire."

### Steady as Veterans.

He says he was afraid his column would be swept back by the back rush to the rear, but they stemmed the crowd. "My men were cool as veterans, cooler than many veterans I have seen," he says.

Communicating with headquarters he was told to stand fast, and moved off down the road till the stream of fugitives had passed. At 3.30 in the morning they got orders to advance and support General Mercer's brigade at the Ypres canal.

### Supporting Mercer.

"I had just got my one battery in on the canal bank when Mercer's half-brigade was ordered to advance. Later we found that his two regiments and my one battery were all that filled the gap that the French troops had left in the line, about one and one-half miles wide.

### Into the Fight.

"Our infantry went forward as game as wildcats, and my four guns did their best to give them adequate support at two thousand yards' range. The infantry reached the foot of the ridge at what is now known as Hill 29, and held on. "Mercer's two regiments were supposed to be in support of the British brigade, but they also charged, and part of the 4th Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Becher of London, were the only troops to actually reach the ridge. During the night they had to be withdrawn.

"Mercer's regiments and the British brigade were then withdrawn to Weite, and their places taken by a division of French troops, and my guns were sent under the French General Commander from Ypres to the point on the canal directly north where the Germans had gotten across.

### Ten Days Under Fire.

"Since that, for ten days, we have been firing about one hundred and fifty rounds per gun per day, supporting French attacks on the ridge, subjected day and night to a grueling from 17-inch, 12-inch and 6-inch shells.

"Of the men actually engaged with the guns, I have lost over fifty killed and wounded, and about the same number of horses killed, though the latter are a sore in the rear."