

HOME RULE

COMPOSITION OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

The following are the names of the persons composing the committee which has been appointed to ascertain and consider, amongst other things, the existing financial relations between Ireland and the other component parts of the United Kingdom, and to distinguish, as far as possible, between Irish local expenditure and Imperial expenditure in Ireland:—

Sir Henry Primrose, Chairman.

Right Rev. Denis Kelly, Bishop of Ross, member of the Agricultural Board for Ireland, member of the Royal Commission (1906-9) on the Poor Laws and Relief of the Distress.

The Right Hon. Lord Pirrie.

Mr. W. G. S. Adams, Reader in Political Theory and Institutions at the University of Oxford and recently head of the Statistics and Intelligence Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, senior partner of Ogilvy, Gillanders, and Co., London and Liverpool; director of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Ltd., the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., and other public companies.

Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson, Director of the Bank of England, President of the Institute of Bankers, 1909-10.

Mr. William Plender, of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co.; President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

How the Money is Spent

How Irish money is wastefully spent on bad government in Ireland has been often illustrated by official figures. We give some more of them as follow from a speech delivered recently at a meeting in Dublin by Mr. Patrick Little. Such facts cannot be too often repeated:—

The number of Civil Departments (Dublin Castle Boards) have been calculated as sixty-seven. These are spread all over the city. The cost of the Irish police amounts to 5s 8d per head. The cost of the Scotch and English, 2s 2d and 2s 4d per head. The most scandalous extravagance is under the head of judicature. There we have some princely salaries. But this madness has a remarkable amount of political method in it, a method which has cut off the larger part of the legal profession from the national life of the country. The Lord Chancellor receives £6000 a year, one thousand more than the Prime Minister. The Lord Chief Justice and the Attorney-General, each £5000 a year, the same as the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Four Judges have each £4000 or over. Eight Judges have £3500 each. Three Judges do the work of one Judge in England. Sixteen County Court Judges have £1400 each. Half of them could do the work as efficiently. Five Recorders have from £1500 to £2000 each. The President of the Swiss Republic has £700 a year, and no Judge in Belgium has more than £400 a year. The Lord Chief Justice's Secretary gets £500 a year in contrast to the President of the Parliament in Sweden, who gets £550 a year. The Lord Lieutenant gets £20,000. He used to get £30,000. The President of the U.S.A. gets £15,000 a year. He used to get £10,000. In the Estimates for the year 1905, says Lord Dunraven, "the sum placed upon 26 Irish votes amounts to about four and one-half millions, of which about three millions are for salaries and pensions. Head for head the Irish Government costs more than any civilised Government in the world."

A Great Missionary Society

The largest body of men in the foreign field is that of the Foreign Missions of Paris, whose annual report is brimful of interesting details. For instance, they have over a million and a-half of Catholics under their jurisdiction. Counting the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese priests they have 839 native missionaries assisting them in the work of evangelisation. There are 4534 schools and 139,428 pupils are educated by European and native Sisters. The most notable figure, however, is that of the converts made during the past year. Not counting, of course, the children who were baptised when dying, the missionaries had 32,550 baptisms of pagan adults. There were 57,740 children of Catholic parents baptised, and 138,551 children of pagan parents who received the regenerating waters when dying. In one province of China alone there were over 20,000 baptisms. Figures may prove anything, and statistics show nothing, but in the light of this strict accounting, things are going along pretty well with the Fathers of the Paris Foreign Mission Society.

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Domestic

BY MAUREEN

Use of Vinegar.

Add a little vinegar to the water in which you poach eggs to prevent the whites from spreading. Breaking each egg into a cup about a quarter of an hour before it is to be used will also help.

A Cosmetic Soap.

Take a pound of white Castile or brown Windsor soap and stir it on the fire with a little water. Add lavender water or any other kind of essence when it is melted to a smooth paste, but do not melt it too much. Stir in half a cup or more of almond meal or of common oatmeal. Keep it in jars for use.

Care of Palms.

A wrinkle about palms, which a London florist endorses, is that the leaves should be washed, not with pure water, but with milk and water, which has a wonderful way of preserving them and preventing the appearance of the brown spots which are so disfiguring. Another suggestion about the plants is that a little cold coffee poured over the earth at the roots occasionally will be found beneficial. Coffee is a good fertiliser.

A Durable Door Mat.

If you have an old rope about the house that is of no use for clothes lines or anything where strength is needed, you can put it to good use by making it into a door mat for the outside door. It makes no difference if the ropes are not of the same thickness. Take a darning needle and strong cord, coil the rope around once and sew it on the under side, then make another coil and do likewise until you have a large mat.

Washing Medicine Bottles.

In most families are gradually collected a number of phials that have been used for medicine. It is well to have a place to keep them, and once in a while to wash them all. Put into a wash-kettle your phials without corks and pour over them enough cold water to more than cover them. Into this put a generous amount of ammonia and some soft soap, or hard, dissolved in a little water. Place the kettle over the fire, and let it gradually come to a boil. After it has boiled awhile, take it off and set it aside, letting the phials remain in till cold. Then take them out, rinse, drain them, and lay them on their sides.

Care of Glass and China.

The most important thing to do when new glass or china is bought is to 'season' it to sudden changes of temperature, so that it will remain sound after exposure to sudden heat and cold. This is best done by placing the article in cold water, which must gradually be brought to a boiling point and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking the best part of the day to do it. If the wares are properly seasoned in this way, they may be washed in boiling water without fear of fracture, except in frosty weather, when, even with the best wares—which are always better seasoned than the commoner materials—care must be taken not to place them suddenly in too hot water. All china that has any gilding upon it must on no account be rubbed with a cloth of any kind, but merely rinsed, first in hot and afterwards in cold water. If the gilding gets dull, it may be polished not more than once a year; this may be done with a soft wash-leather and dry whiting. When the plates and saucers are placed in the closet, a piece of paper should be placed between each to prevent scratches. In washing out glass bottles it is much better to use a little muriatic acid in them than ashes, sand, or shot, for the ashes and sand scratch the glass; and if by accident any shot is left in, the lead is poisonous.

How to Wash Dishes.

An easy way of washing up dishes is to have plenty of water and two big bowls. Having scraped the plates and dishes fairly clean, they should be placed in a bowl of very hot water and soda, briskly wiped out with a mop (a small one kept for the purpose), then plunged into the bowl of clean cold water, wiped dry and placed in the rack or on the dresser. There should be two or three wiping cloths, as a damp one leaves smears. Knives should be put into a jug of hot water which covers the blades and not the handles, after a rinsing they should be wiped and cleaned. Another couple of bowls, one of hot and one of cold water, will be wanted for the glasses, and the silver can afterwards be washed in the same hot water, dried and just rubbed with a leather. As a final touch, when the kitchen has been made quite tidy, wash out the cloths in hot water and hang them to dry. After clearing away the mid-day meal and clearing up, the housewife should take a jug of hot rain-water to the bathroom, and with this and some very good soap thoroughly wash her hands. After drying them on a soft towel, rub them with a little glycerine and rosewater, and then no traces of household work can be seen.

Maureen

DEAR ME

Forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE! Whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest store and ask. They all keep it.