

About the Household

Seasonable Dishes.

Banana Ice Cream.—To the crushed pulp of six bananas add one cupful sugar, one-half tea-spoonful salt. Pour in a quart of milk and pint of cream. Mix well and freeze.

Fruit Iced Tea.—Steep some fresh tea and put on ice. When cold pour in the juice of pineapple, strawber-ries, apples, banana and any other fruit you like all mixed together.

Huckleberry Pancakes.—Sift to-gether in a deep bowl one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, add three well-beaten eggs and four table-spoonfuls of milk. Beat to a smooth batter, then add one pint of cream, one pint of milk, the grated rind of one lemon and two cupfuls of huckle-berries. Fry and serve very hot with powdered sugar.

Baked Stuffed Cucumbers.—Wipe and peel cucumbers, cut in two-inch pieces crosswise and remove seeds. Mix four tablespoonfuls bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls finely chopped cooked ham and two tablespoonfuls grated cheese (Parmesan is best). Moisten with tomato sauce and season with salt and pepper. Put cucumber cups in shallow pan, fill with mixture, sur-round with hot water or chicken stock and bake half an hour. Then cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown.

Peach Fritters.—Remove skins from three or four peaches and cut in small pieces. Mix and sift one cup flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, three tablespoonfuls pow-dered sugar and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Add one-third cup milk gradu-ally, while stirring constantly, and one egg well beaten. Then add peaches. Drop by spoonful into hot fat and fry until delicately brown. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar and send to table on folded napkin, with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce.—Put three-fourths cup sugar into saucepan, add one-fourth cup water and let boil five minutes. Remove from fire, add two teaspoonfuls butter, bit by bit, and one tablespoonful lemon juice.

Peach Cake.—Mix together two cups sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one heaping tablespoon butter, one-half cup sugar and milk enough to make soft dough. Roll out half an inch thick and lay on flat, buttered baking pan. Have peaches ready, peeled and cut into lengths. Press these into dough in rows. Sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake. Cut in squares and serve hot with sweetened cream.

Potato Soup.—Pare four medium-sized potatoes, quarter and boil with small onion and two or three stalks of celery. When done, remove onion and celery, mash potatoes, add enough boiling milk to make of creamlike consistency (about three cups), one tablespoonful butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt and one egg until light, put in tureen, strain soup through colander into tureen and serve.

Mock Venison.—Make a sauce of one tablespoonful brown flour, one tablespoonful butter and one cupful stock of water. When thoroughly cooked and smooth, add one table-spoonful mushroom or Worcester-shire sauce and bring to boil. Heat thin slices of mutton in this until hot, but do not let the mutton cook.

Breaded Parsnips.—Wash and trim parsnips, scrape (if large, split them) and boil ten minutes in salted water. Take from fire, drain, lay in cold water half-hour. Wipe dry, roll in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, set aside for about an hour, then fry in deep, boiling fat as you would dough-nuts. Take up in wire spoon and serve in hot dish. Oyster plant is good cooked in the same way.

Household Hints.

Bran is far better than soap for cleaning paint.

Charcoal powder is excellent for cleaning fine knives.

Pie crust should be rolled in one direction—away from you.

Bread should be kept always wrapped up in a clean cloth.

A cloth moistened with alcohol is effective in cleaning piano keys.

Housewives will find the butcher's apron a great convenience, as it covers even the sleeves.

When a bedroom floor is to be washed, see that it is thoroughly dried and aired before night.

Never leave a package of coffee anywhere near butter, eggs or milk—they will absorb the flavor.

To polish a black marble clock rub over with olive oil and finish with a clean chamois leather.

Soups suffer less than anything else by being heated a second time, but they should be re-flavored.

Raisins kept in a covered or other dish with a small cup of water in the centre will keep moist and fresh.

Salt curdles new milk, so gravies, etc., should not be salted until the dish is prepared ready to serve.

If you have an earthenware bread pan with a cover, the loaves of bread can be put in it without wrapping up.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water and will render them pliable as new.

Finger marks are best removed from furniture by washing with water colored with vinegar, then wipe with a dry cloth.

If you spill ink on a carpet, soak it up immediately with blotting paper,

then wash out with warm water and clean flannel and dry with a soft duster.

A solution of salts of lemon and warm water will remove iron-mould from linen. The article should be well rinsed afterward in clean water and allowed to dry.

A good way to get rid of a mouldy smell in the cellar is to dust well over the walls and floor unslacked lime, leaving it on for a day or two then brushing it off.

Wild flowers can be transplanted successfully if care is taken to put them in places with about the same exposure and character as they were in before. It is well to move a great deal of the natural soil with the roots.

After using cold water starch many housekeepers throw it away. This is wasteful. Allow it to settle and pour off the clear water. Put the starch in the oven and leave until the starch is dry and a hard cake. This should be put away for future use.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

AUGUST 15.

Jeroboam Leads Israel Into Sin—1

Kings 12. 25-33. Golden

Text.—Exod. 20. 4. 5a.

I. Jeroboam's Jealousy of Rehoboam

(Verses 25-27.)

Verses 25. Built Shechem.—In the early days Shechem was a strongly fortified city. It was overthrown by Abimelech (Judg. 9. 45). Jeroboam did not build it. He restored it. He strengthened it by walls and made it his royal residence.

Built Penuel.—On the east side of the Jordan. Jeroboam had subjects on both sides of the river. It was highly important that both places be strongly fortified. Penuel was un-doubtedly near the fords of the Jordan, so that an outpost stationed there could defend the land from invasion. Penuel was anciently called Peniel (Gen. 32. 22, 30).

26. Said in his heart.—The Feast of the Tabernacles was approaching and many of his people would go to Jerusalem. The City of God, or Holy City, still had strong attractions for the faithful. It was usual for the people not only to attend the feast, but to remain in Jerusalem many days.

Kingdom return to the house of David.—Jeroboam's fear was well grounded. If Jerusalem was to continue as the centre of religious unity, Jeroboam could not expect to hold his people. His own life would be insec-ure (see 2 Sam. 4. 7, where Ishbos-hoth was killed by his own subjects).

II. Jeroboam's Sin (Verses 28-31). 28. Two calves of gold.—In Egypt, the Israelites became familiar with the worship of the sacred ox. It was natural that not only in the wilder-ness (Exod. 32. 4, 8) but here also the calf was used in imitation of Egyptian idolatry. But Jeroboam, just as much as Aaron, knew the wrongfulness of idol worship.

It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem.—Not because the journey would have been fatiguing. The Israelites were used to such foot travels. Jeroboam meant, as the mar-gin says, that his people had "gone up long enough." They had chosen a new king and kingdom; it was incum-bent upon them to choose a new re-ligion. Why go up to Jerusalem to worship when they could do so at home?

29. Bethel . . . Dan.—Bethel was at the extreme south of the new kingdom and Dan, formerly Laish, was at the extreme north of Pale-s-tine. These places had been asso-ciated with religious rites in former times (Judg. 18. 30; 20. 18, 26; 1 Sam. 10. 3).

30. This thing became a sin.—In violation of the second commandment.

31. Houses of high places.—Like the Acropolis in Athens, so in Pale-s-tine the molten or carved gods were set on high.

Priests from among all the people.—In the kingdom of Jeroboam it was founding the priests were not all taken from one tribe (for example, the tribe of Levi). He instituted a new order of priests.

III. Jeroboam's Feast

(Verses 32, 33)

32. Ordained a feast.—As a coun-ter attraction to the Feast of Taber-nacles and for the purpose, of course, of keeping his people at home.

In the eighth month.—A month later than the Feast of Tabernacles. This feast was a harvest feast. As the harvest was a month later in nor-thern Palestine, Jeroboam could set his feast (also a harvest celebration) that much later.

33. Went up into the altar.—As Solomon dedicated his temple, so Jeroboam personally consecrated his altar in Bethel for worship. He evi-dently let some of the new priests (verse 31) dedicate the altar in Dan.

Devised of his own heart.—Jero-boam's religion and worship were man-made. They had not the sanc-tion of God. They were his personal, unauthorized, and wrongful innova-tion. They therefore became stig-matized as "Jeroboam's sin."

MINE WARFARE A NEW PROBLEM

WHEN THE TRENCHES COME CLOSE TOGETHER.

"Listeners" Guard Against Explosion of the Enemy by Countermining.

Trench warfare has gradually and by force of circumstances led to mine warfare. The first line of trenches in the fighting zone constitutes an advanced defence of points of support (villages, woods, chateaux, farms, deep roads, etc.), and serves to establish communication between them. So long as the two adversaries are not in complete touch with one another and remain separated by distance of 500 to 600 yards, this advanced line is not continuous, being simply occupied by sentries and pick-ets. When by rushes in the open and then by sapping, the advanced lines are brought sufficiently close to make all progress impossible without heavy losses from bombs and grenades, mine-warfare commences.

In this new phase the distance between the French and German trenches varies from about 25 to 50 yards. By a rapid and unexpected rush it would seem easy to throw one-self into the enemy positions.

Driving Saps.

But while the works of the attack-ing party advance, the enemy in his turn has linked up the elements of his advanced line, flanked them with numerous machine guns, equipped them with bomb-throwers, and Minenwer-fer, and thrown up in front of the parapets network of iron wire, access-ory defences of all kinds.

Thus the simple fact of driving saps and parallels close up to the enemy has the initial effect of fixing many of his men to the spot, and of keeping them constantly under threat of an attack. If such attack takes place, it can only be crowned with complete success after making breaches, by the destruction of the accessory defences, and the silencing of the flanking fire. These results may be achieved by heavy artillery fire, and even by the prolonged use of machine guns; it has been found that with 10,000 cartridges a gap of some twenty yards can be made. But these methods are noisy, and must, to remain effective, immediately pre-cede the attack. Hence their use warns the enemy that it is going to take place. He is then on his guard, all take up their firing positions, the breaches made are immediately swept by a flanking fire, and the success of the attack is all a matter of chance.

Listeners at Work.

The problem was how to find the means of making a breach in the enemy lines and abruptly destroying his flanking dispositions at the very moment the troops leave for the at-tack. The solution has been solved by mine warfare. Mine chambers, placed under the accessory defences or under the machine guns of the en-emy make the breaches. The difficulty is to place the chambers at the vital points.

The enemy knows their importance

There are a million Chinese in the British Empire.

When making small cakes sprinkle a little flour over the tins, instead of rubbing grease on. This answers the purpose just as well, and is less expensive.

Close green vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc., should be soaked for a short time in vinegar and water to drain out any slugs or insects.

Water on a Red-Hot Stove.

Why it is impossible to throw a few drops of water on a red-hot stove? Perhaps you never knew that this cannot be done.

The water can never touch the stove at all. What you see is a few drops rolling rapidly over the surface. These become smaller and smaller until they entirely disappear. If the drops are on a perfectly level place it can be proved that they are not in contact with the stove itself by the fact that one can see under them to the other side of the room.

What is the explanation? The bottom of the drop changes at once to steam or vapor on coming close to the hot surface. This vapor is supplied by the drop as it gradu-ally goes away—in other words, the drop rests on a cushion of vapor until it has entirely disappeared.

You may ask why the drop is not immediately evaporated or changed to steam. The answer is this: The water vapor that intervenes between its under surface and the red-hot stove is not a good conductor of heat; consequently the full intensity of the heat cannot get to the water itself, the only amount available for this purpose being that transmitted through the vapor.

Johnnie's Demand.

A young hopeful of four was at table with mother on Sunday morn-ing, the father being from home for the week-end. "Now, Johnnie," said his mother, "you'll sit in father's chair this morning and say grace."

"Weel, mother, if I'm to be father I maun hae twa eggs," returned John-nie, imperiously.

Unkind Silence.

Money talks, but it never tells us whether or not we are investing it wisely.

"Salary" comes from the Latin word "sal"—i.e., salt—Roman soldiers having received a daily portion of salt as part of their pay. Hence the expression, "not worth his salt."

British Cruiser Does Lightning Change Act

The British armored cruiser of the Suffolk and Essex class which fol-lowed the America's Cup yachts appeared off Ambrose Channel Light Vessel recently and it was noticed that she is equipped to do a lightning change on the high seas.

Her port side is the same as it was originally, painted a dull, dark gray. But on her starboard side her bow has been painted out with a sil-very white color that is not discern-ible at a distance.

This odd paint is carried in a line along her topside and down around her stern, making her appearance



SMART VACATION DRESS.

May times is one confronted with the difficulty of deciding on the most satisfactory dress for the vacation—Is it to be an Empire, a Princess or what? Shall it have a low neck, short sleeves, yoke skirt or—"Oh, on just what shall I decide!" A dress that will be found highly sat-isfactory in determining these little vexatious points by combining many of the season's most popular features, is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 8937. The pattern includes a Quaker collar and cuffs, a waist with a gathered yoke and a one-piece skirt gathered to a two-piece hip yoke. The pattern cuts in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure, requiring in size 36, 6 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be pur-chased at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

and protects them by a system of counter-mines, charged as soon as the works of the attackers indicate a resort to mining. To locate these listeners are placed at the end of each branch of the counter-mine. When the first noises are reported, suitable measures are taken. Mine warfare will then begin in earnest. Contact by listening is established. Some-times the entanglement of galleries and branches is such that an enemy gallery is arrived at or even a cham-ber discovered; thereupon the fuses are immediately cut.

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HUMAN KINSHIP ESSENTIAL

Because Religion Did Not Prevent War Shall We Quit Trying to be Religious?

"God hath made of one blood all na-tions of men."—Acts xvii, 26.

This age seems further away than any other from a realization of the truth of this text, for nationalism has served to plunge the world into strife and sectarianism has made a hell in hearts where heaven should be en-shrined. Sectarianism in religion and nationalism in politics have bred hatreds out of the conditions that con-front mankind.

In the realm of religion the days when hatred flamed into the fires of martyrdom have given place to days of tolerance, but in the realm of politics life a dislike of the unlike "kindles cruelties and fans the fire of war."

Family quarrels are notoriously bit-ter, and bitter indeed is the present quarrel among many members of God's family of nations. The influ-ence of religion ought to be able to quell the spirit of strife, but religion as now organized, or rather as now disorganized, is impotent. Nor can any revival of religion that seeks only to restore what has been succeeded in creating permanent conditions of human betterment, for what has been can never be again save as it lives in the higher vision and works in the greater aims of the day that now is.

Broader views of religion must be cultivated before it will be able to

bind men in a pact of peace. It is not my view of God or your view of Him that is essential. It is not the ap-proach to Him by way of the teach-ings of Parsees or Taoists or Bud-dhists or Christians, either Catholic or Protestant, or of Jews or of any creed you will that matters. It is hu-manity that matters. It is the fact of human kinship that is essential. Nor does kinship mean a likeness that is merely a sameness. Sameness makes a mob but does not make a family. In the family all are differ-ent, though all are alike. And kin-ship means a tolerance of each by all. More, it means co-operation between the unlike until the varying qualities of each are put to the service of all.

This is the hour of destiny for re-ligion. Its business of teaching a tolerance that passes into brother-hood through the path of co-operation was never so important as now. What shall we do? Quit? Sam Fessenden rightly said "God Almighty hates a quitter." Shall we say that all re-ligion is useless? Shall we say that all religion is useless save the particu-lar brand of which we happen to ap-prove? Rather let us one and all re-cognize the value of individuality in religion as in all the realms of life. Then it will be easier to co-operate with men of many minds and many creeds, as all men seek unity and peace through fraternity.—Rev. Addison Moore, D.D.

TELL THEIR GREAT DEEDS.

(By James L. Hughes.)

Stories of dauntless heroes
Dying for liberty,
Winning for truth and honor
Triumphant victory;
Tell these great stories ever;
We should forget them never.

Heroes of Balaklava,
Heroes of Waterloo,
Heroes who saved St. Julien,
Fearless were they, and true,
Tell their great deeds forever;
We should forget them never.

What shall the coming ages
In story tell of you?
Honor, and faith and freedom,
Impel you right to do,
You must record your story,
Either of shame or glory.

Never was freedom threatened
As now by despot power,
Now is your testing hour,
You must record your story,
Shall it be shame or glory?

Duty to home and Empire,
Duty to liberty,
Calls you to valiant action;
What will your answer be?
You must record your story,
Shall it be shame or glory?

Civilization weeping
For Belgium's heart that bleeds,
Calls in the name of mercy;
"Wake and do noble deeds!"
Wide are the gates of glory,
Enter! Record your story,
Toronto, July, 1915.

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AEROPLANES TO BE MADE STEADY

FLYING MACHINE BALANCED IN THREE DIRECTIONS.

Orville Wright Predicts Problem of Equilibrium Will Shortly be Solved.

Orville Wright, in a communication to the Smithsonian Institution, pre-dicts that the day is near when the flyer will be almost entirely relieved of the work of maintaining the equi-librium of his machine, and his atten-tion will be required only to keep it on its proper course and to bring it safely into contact with the ground when landing.

"Mr. Wright says that a flying ma-chine is balanced in three directions—about an imaginary axis fore and aft in its line of motion, referred to as lateral equilibrium; about another axis extending in a lateral direction from tip to tip of the wings, known as fore-and-aft or longitudinal equi-librium, and about a vertical axis which is generally referred to as steering, although its more important func-tion is that of lateral equilibrium," says a statement issued by the Smith-sonian.

Getting Equilibrium.

"Although a beginner finds most difficulty in mastering the lateral control, it is his lack of knowledge of certain features of the fore-and-aft equilibrium which leads to most of the serious accidents. In an ideal fly-ing machine the centre of gravity would lie in the line of the centre of resistance to forward movement, and also in the line of thrust, but in practice this is not always feasible, since the machine must be built to land safely as well as to fly. In flying a low centre of gravity—that is, one below the centre of support—causes an oscillating movement about the lateral axis like that of a pendulum, which tends to form a disturbing turning movement. On the other hand, a high centre of gravity tends to cause the machine to roll over in landing, and consequently a compro-mise is adopted.

"The two principal methods used in preserving fore-and-aft equi-librium have been the shifting of weight so as to keep the centre of gravity in line with the changing centre of lift, and the utilization of aux-iliary surfaces, known as elevators, to keep the centre of pressure in line with a fixed centre of gravity.

Auxiliary Surfaces.

"The first method has been found impracticable because of the impos-sibility of shifting large weights quickly enough, but the second is used in most of the modern machines. "Flying machines of the latter type should have their auxiliary sur-faces located in the front or rear, and as far as possible from the main bearing planes, because the greater the distance the greater is the lever-age, and consequently the smaller the amount of surface required. No part of either the main surface or aux-iliary surface should be exposed on their upper sides in a way to create a downward pressure for maintain-ing equilibrium, since such a pres-sure requires twice the propeller thrust to overcome it that an equal upward weight would require.

"The downward pressure of air is used to some extent, however, on ac-count of its adaptability, in producing more or less inherent stable aero-planes."

A device described by Mr. Wright comprises a small horizontal wind-vane so mounted on the machine as to ride edgewise to the wind when the machine is flying at the desired angle of incidence.

Another method for maintaining fore-and-aft equilibrium utilizes the force of gravity acting on a pendulum or tube of mercury, and still another employs the gyroscopic force of a rapidly revolving wheel.

Using Japanese Bandages Now.

The triangular bandage first intro-duced by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese war is now being widely used in the European war. It has been found that bandages of this type are suitable for binding up wounds in any part of the body and that one can be carried by each sol-dier without inconvenience. The Ger-mans improved it by printing on the bandage itself in sterilized ink, vari-ous figures showing how it is to be applied. The British War Office then adopted the idea, and every British soldier now carries one of the printed bandages in a special pocket of his tunic. This bandage is often applied without assistance by the wounded soldier.

Hurt His Feelings.

Lytvay, the butcher, had been very busy for a few moments with a well-known dictionary. Suddenly he closed it with a snap and glowered at his wife in the cash desk.

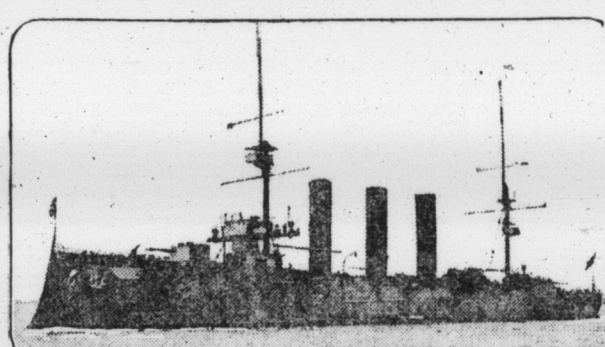
"That Mrs. Smarte is getting too clever," he growled.

"What's the matter?" asked the good lady, surprised at this criticism of a good customer.

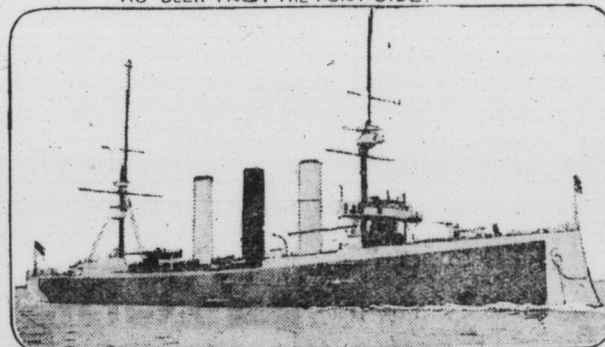
"When she came in just now she told me I ought to rename my scales the Ambuscade brand."

"Well, why?"

"I've just looked up the word," went on the infuriated man, "and the dictionary says that ambuscade means 'to lie in wait.'"



BRITISH ARMORED CRUISER OF ESSEX OR SUFFOLK CLASS AS SEEN FROM THE PORT SIDE.

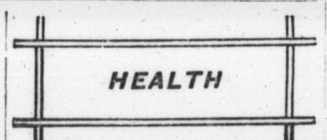


BRITISH CRUISER DOES LIGHTNING CHANGE ACT

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HEALTH

Hints for the Home Sickroom.

There should be no pictures or de-corations upon the walls of the im-provised hospital in your home, and the floor should be bare, without even a rug. Only the necessary furniture should be permitted in the room. A white enameled bed should stand well in the middle of the room, so that the nurse may pass easily from the head to foot and from one side to the other. The mattress and spring should be high, so that the nurse will not strain her back in her constant bend-ing over the patient. A table and chairs of inexpensive wood, so that in case of contagious disease they can be burned, and a cot for the nurse, screened off in one corner of the room, should complete the furnishing. Banish upholstered chairs or cot cov-erings that cannot be washed. Cur-tains, if used at all, should be of simple material readily laundered.

With a room of this sort kept al-ways in readiness a prolonged spell of sickness, where one after another of the family catches the disease, may be prevented, and is