

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

TESTED RECIPES.

Chicken Coquettes.—Roll four cups of minced chicken, one cup bread crumbs, three well beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of sherry wine, two grates of nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, dash each of cayenne and paprika, one tablespoonful each of cream and melted butter, into pear-shaped balls; dip these into beaten egg and bread crumbs and fry to a golden brown. These are delicious.

Pineapple Dessert.—One pint of shredded pineapple. Boil with one-half ounce of gelatin which has been dissolved in just enough cold water to dissolve it. When cooled, but not fully formed, stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and fold in lightly one-half pint of whipped cream; pour into a mold and set on ice to harden. If canned pineapple is used no sugar will be required. Serve with plain cream.

Cuban Dish.—Peel and slice four fine Bermuda onions into cold water. Leave them there half an hour, take them out and dry by laying them upon one cloth, covering with another. Have ready in a saucpan a dozen fine tomatoes peeled and sliced thin. Heat slowly while you fry the onions in butter to a light brown. When the tomatoes are hot and soft season with salt, sugar, and an even teaspoonful of paprika. Add four okra pods sliced thin. Bring to a boil, add the fried onions, and cook fast for fifteen minutes. Line a platter with slices of toast, well buttered, and pour the "olla" over them. Set in the oven for three minutes to soak the toast and serve.

Genoa Dish.—Stew one dozen tomatoes until soft, add a little sugar, salt, and cayenne. Put through a colander, return to fire. In a frying pan heat three large table-spoonfuls of butter, break into it rapidly six eggs, stirring all the time. As soon as eggs are broken and mixed add the tomatoes, then add quickly three table-spoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese. Eat with brown bread.

PINEAPPLE.

Drain the slices of pineapple from the syrup in the can. Dip the slices, one at a time, in fritter batter and fry in deep fat to a delicate amber tint. Drain on soft paper. Serve at once with a hot sauce made of the syrup from the can or with powdered sugar.

Sauce for fritters.—Put the syrup from the can of pineapples and three-fourths of a cup of sugar over the fire to boil; mix a level teaspoonful of arrowroot to a smooth, thin consistency, with three or four table-spoonfuls of cold water; stir the arrowroot in boiling syrup and let simmer five or six minutes. When ready to serve add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, a table-spoonful of lemon juice, and Kirsch, claret, or rum to taste. Serve as an entree with roast meat.

Pineapple Fritters.—Batter for Pineapple Fritters—Beat one egg, add one-half cup of milk, and gradually stir into one cup of sifted flour, sifted again with one level teaspoonful and a half each of baking powder and sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt.

Golden Custard.—To each pint of milk allow two eggs, one-fourth cupful of sugar, or more if desired very sweet. Whip the sugar with the eggs until sugar is dissolved. Pour this into the milk and pour over a half cupful of stale cake crumbs that have been dried and rolled fine. Pour into fancy molds or cups and set in a pan of warm water which comes to one-third of the top of the cups. Bake in a moderate oven until the custards are firm. Remove from the cups by slipping a thin bladed knife about the edges of custards. Pour some sweetened pineapple juice over each one and top with a spoonful of whipped cream.

Pineapple Trifle.—Boil two-thirds cupful of sugar and one pint can of grated pineapple until a good syrup. Dissolve one-half package of gelatin in one-half pint of boiling water. Add pineapple syrup, juice of an orange, and let set. When well set add one-half cupful whipped cream and beat until well mixed. This amount will serve eight persons, and in carrying out a color scheme of red or green a decoration of maraschino cherries could be used.

TIME FOR COOKING.

Beets, from one hour to four hours. Wash and cut off tops. Cabbage, wash and soak a few minutes in salt water to remove any insects; boil for twenty minutes.

Carrots, scrape, boil from thirty to forty-five minutes. Turnips, pare, boil in water to which a table-spoonful of sugar has been added; if large, slice.

Winter squash, remove the seeds and skin and cut into pieces; boil from fifteen to twenty minutes in very little water.

Onions, peel under water; boil three-quarters of an hour to an hour.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Lemon juice rubbed on the hands will easily and effectually remove stains.

To cure carache, wrap a little black pepper in cotton, moisten it with sweet oil and insert it in the ear.

Stains may be removed from tin-ware by scouring with common soda then washing thoroughly and drying.

Lemons hardened from long standing may be made usable by covering a few moments with boiling water.

It is said that a piece of sal ammoniac will remove a wart if dampened and rubbed on the wart several nights in succession.

When preparing a leg of lamb for roasting, pin on thin slices of bacon with whole cloves and the flavor of the meat will be fine.

Always warm the baby's bed with a hot water bottle before putting him to rest for the night. If he is restless this will make him sleep.

Having several pairs of shoes and never wearing the same pair more than one or two days at a time will rest the leather and make it last better.

Boiled potatoes should be served as soon as they are cooked. To make them drier drain off the water quickly, shake them in a strong draught of air, and do not put back the lid of pot.

Any dish that has held dough, milk, cream or eggs should be rinsed in cold water before being placed in hot water, as hot water tends to cook such things and make them more difficult to remove.

To keep the feet dry and warm and increase the durability of boots and shoes, it is best to have the soles perfectly dry, and then apply linseed oil on the outside of them till they will absorb no more.

The best way to keep a bed from becoming damp if left for a week or two, is to leave a blanket on the top of the bed after it is made. Take the blanket off before using, and then you will find it quite safe. It is seldom necessary to eat half a chicken in the middle of the night, but there are times when a plain biscuit and a glass of water will give the relief to an exhausted body which will bring soothing rest to the disturbed mind.

Wash and starch your curtains in the usual way. Pin down on the lawn with toothpicks, stretching into position as you proceed. You will find they will look as good as new and the process much easier and quicker than with frames.

White ostrich feathers can be cleaned by using gasoline and flour. Stir in enough flour to make a thin white paste. Thoroughly shake the feather in this. Dry by waving in the sunshine and air. The flour will shake out, leaving your feather white, soft, and beautiful.

If there is a strong wind and the doctor has left orders that a window in the sick room must be kept open all night, nail a piece of muslin over the aperture. This will prevent draughts, and at the same time not obstruct the ventilation. The material should be coarse.

Instead of a hot-water bag, use a bag of hot salt. Put the salt in a pie plate and heat it in the oven, then put it into a small bag or, in case of emergency tie it loosely in a thin cloth and lay it over the afflicted part. Many prefer a hot salt bag to a hot water bag. The salt may be reheated.

Save old kid gloves for ironing day. Sew a pad made from the left glove on to the palm of the right one, and you will find your hand is saved from becoming blistered while the fingers and the back of the hand will be protected from the scorching heat, which is so damaging to the skin.

OVERLOOKED.

A schoolmaster had been severely correcting a boy, and finished by saying: "Now, sit down and write a letter to your parents, telling them how much you are taught here, and how little you profit therefrom." I should be ashamed to tell them." The boy cried at first, and then wrote: "Dear Father,—I am very stupid, though there is more to be learnt here than anywhere.

Twice two's four, four boys go to one bed, six beds make one attic, and four attics made one well-ventilated and well-appointed sleeping dormitory. One round of bread and butter makes one breakfast, and every tea makes its own supper."

"This time," said the master, when he had examined the letter, "we will overlook your conduct, and you needn't send that note."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JUNE 4.

Lesson X.—Israel's penitence and God's pardon, Hosea 14.
Golden Text, Neh. 9. 17.

Verse 1. Return unto Jehovah thy God—Hosea has followed Amos in declaring that inevitable disaster awaits his people because of their iniquity. But now, with faith and patriotism, he turns to them with an appeal to repent and a promise of God's forgiving mercy. His doctrine of repentance, therefore, is as gracious as it is true. He realizes how low his nation has fallen in the guilt and shame of its degeneracy. But he knows there is hope in a God who is waiting to hear the cry and satisfy the hunger of the returning prodigal.

2. Take with you words—True repentance is articulate. It will not keep silent and so give no token of its sincerity, but will speak forth in praise and pure worship. Hosea saw that the entire manner in which Israel turned to God was altogether artificial and lacking in earnestness. Her burnt-offerings were cheaply rendered. They could in no wise satisfy an offended God. He wanted none of them. What he desired was a clean worship that expressed itself in heart-wrung words—bullocks of the lips. Penitent confessions, vows, abhorrence of sin—these Jehovah will gladly accept as good.

3. Assyria shall not save us—There were two political parties in Israel in these latter days of the kingdom. One courted the help of Assyria, the other favored resistance of Assyria through alliance with Egypt. The prophets regarded both these schemes as disloyalty to the God of Israel, and accordingly frowned upon foreign entanglements of every sort, whether they meant protection from the powerful Assyrian, or the reinforcement of Egypt's swift horses (cavalry). The foreign idols, also, wrought by their own hands, were equally to be eschewed as an offense to God and as a worthless superfluity. They had Jehovah, and he was more than all their allies and made unnecessary their hideous idolatries.

The fatherless—This is a touch of that personal history which colors so much of Hosea's prophecy. Like his own children—one of whom he called Unloved (one who knew not the pity which a father has for his children)—so were the sons and daughters of this wicked generation. They had grown up in ignorance of the true God, and were not his. But he intends, nevertheless, to seek them out, to win them back, and prove to them—fatherless as they are—that in him is mercy.

4. I will love them freely—The love of Jehovah is nothing that can be purchased. It is as spontaneous as it is undeserved. It asks no sacrifices except those of a contrite heart, and where that is found there is a potency in the love of God which makes all things new. It is ready to forgive gratuitously, and powerful to heal absolutely, all our backsliding. So it removes the stain, as well as the guilt, of our sin. Compare Rom. 3. 24; 8. 32; Rev. 21. 6; 22. 17.

5. The dew—Scarcity of rain often made the land depend upon the dew. So the Psalmist speaks of the dews of Hermon. In the long droughts of summer there would be no living in Palestine without this gracious provision. Hermon itself is snow-capped in summer, and the moist warm wind from the Mediterranean, coming in contact with the chilled air about the snowy top, results in a drenching dew. What a picture of the gentle pity of God. Lebanon—Here, as often in the Old Testament, not the entire range now known as Lebanon is meant, but Hermon, the loftiest and southernmost summit. From almost every quarter of Galilee it is visible. "You cannot lift your eyes from any spot of northern Israel without resting them upon the vast mountain. From the unhealthy jungles of the upper Jordan, the pilgrim lifts his heart to the cool hill air above, to the ever-green cedars and firs, to the streams and waterfalls that drop like silver chains off the great breastplate of snow." Compare Isaiah 60. 13.

6. His beauty—... as the olive-tree—A promise of national prosperity and plenty.

7. They shall revive—Under the nurturing influences of the divine mercy, as expressed by the dew, and the protection of his shadow, Israel is to blossom forth in unwanted beauty, fragrance, and fertility.

8. Ephraim—Representing the people of Israel. The verse has many difficulties, owing to the confusion resulting from the use of so many undefined pronouns. This confusion is characteristic of Hosea's style. Here, it cannot certainly be determined which is speaking, Jehovah or Ephraim, or both. A good explanation makes the verse a dialogue between the two. Ephraim announces his intention to have done with idols. Jehovah re-

CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

Its Uses Have Been Largely Extended by a Series of Experiments

It is only a few years since concrete was generally accepted as a reliable building material, yet the difference which this convenient and economical form of construction has made in the outlook of the farmer in these few years, has done much to revolutionize things on the farm. The growing scarcity of lumber and its consequent rise in price, has gradually caused that commodity to assume the general aspect of a luxury. So much lumber is used on the farm for buildings and fences that its extremely high price has made it almost prohibitive to the average farmer unless he has an extra large sum of money to spend on outlay. Wire fencing partially solved the problem, but real relief did not come until concrete was proven by actual tests to be not only practicable, but to possess many advantages over wood as a building material.

The uses to which concrete can be put are practically without limit, more particularly on the farm. Al-

ready by a medical health officer, with the result that it is traced back to its cause and this cause removed.

The farmer must be his own medical health officer. He must look to the causes to be found on his own farm. A great deal is now being done along these lines, and in many places, particularly in the West, it has been found that a number of the causes of sickness can be avoided by the use of concrete.

A common sense view of the situation shows that this simply-handled material is peculiarly well adapted to measures of sanitation and in preventing germs from spreading.

Possibly the place visited more often than any other by the farmer is his well. If it is so situated that unhealthful ground streams can leak into the drinking water, there is every possibility of this unhealthfulness being communicated to the farmer and his family by the most direct route. Concrete has done much to remedy this. If a well is set into the ground—it is impossible for such leakage to occur. In the same way a concrete dairy provides but slim accommodation for disease

KING'S DURBAR TENT.

Enormous Baronial Fireplace to be Built in Canvas Structure.

Although King George is to live in a tent during his stay in Delhi for the Durbar, it may not be supposed that the tent will bear any likeness to the white canvas mushroom which are associated with the training of troops.

The London Mirror has obtained some details of how the Royal tents in India will be fitted up. In India Durbar tents are structures of wonderful splendor, and the King's tent—or, rather, range of tents—will, as is only fitting, be on a scale calculated to impress even those accustomed to the magnificence of the tabernacles of the Indian rajahs and chiefs.

A kind of temporary place or pavilion will be built, consisting of a large number of the most sumptuous Durbar tents specially made for the occasion.

The principal of these will be about forty feet in length, is being lined with native woven draperies, and will have an enormous "baronial" type of fireplace built into one side of it.

The general scheme of decoration is to follow Indian traditions, and will be carried out in a full, rich-toned orange and black as the dominant colors. Externally, the whole group of tents will be made as strikingly gorgeous as possible in order to impress the minds of a people who, in a ages, have been associated with the most lavish display in pageantry.

In all, there will be a large number of different camps outside the walls of Delhi—the King's camp, surrounded by the camps of the higher officials of the Indian Government, those of the greater Indian chiefs, overflow camps for the suites of native princes, and, finally, camps for visitors.

FINGERS AND FORKS.

A Traveller Says Forks Were First Used in Italy.

The customs of to-day are the laughing stock of to-morrow; and, quite as often, the innovation, scorned by steady-going and respectable folks, becomes, in the course of time, an every-day necessity. It is scarcely three centuries, for example, since forks came into use.

"I observed," says a traveller of 1611, "a custom in Italian towns that is not used in any other country. The Italians do always at their meals use a little fork when they cut their meat. For while with the knife, which they hold in one hand, they cut the meat out of the dish, they fasten the fork, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish. So that one should unadvisedly touch the dish of meat with his fingers, from which all the table do cut, will give occasion of offense unto the company. The reason of this their curiosity is because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with fingers, seeing that all men's fingers are not alike clean. Hereupon, I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion of cutting meat since I came home."

To Queen Elizabeth were presented gold and jeweled forks at various times. But the dainty queen preferred the old habit of fingering her meat, and forks were for a long time regarded as a worthless, foppish invention. One divine, in the reign of James I., preached a sermon against forks, declaring it to be an "insult on Providence not to touch one's meat with one's fingers." And another, in 1617, advised all travellers "returning home to lay aside the spoon and fork of Italy, the affected gestures of France, and all strange apparel."

THE FINGER NAIL.

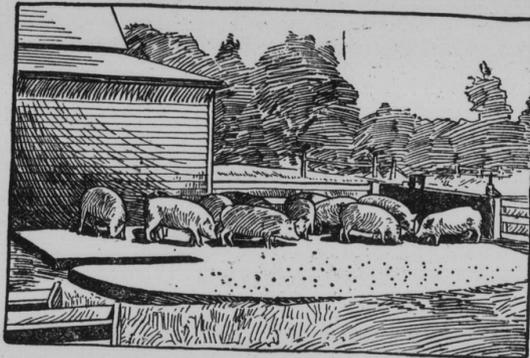
Do Marks Indicate Approaching Dissolution.

The significance of certain markings on the finger nails frequently has been the subject of discussion in medical publications. The latest contribution is a paper by Norman Flower, which appears in the British Medical Journal. It deals with the condition of the nails during and after severe illness.

"Lower brings forward several cases," says the Medical Record, commenting on his paper, "which have come under his observation in support of the contention that finger nails undergo a change during and after serious illness. The most interesting part of his paper is, however, the testimony of Sir Samuel Wilke to the same effect. Wilke was the first to notice the white markings on the nails as being indicative of death or approaching death. Wilke mentioned several cases in proof of this argument.

"Whether these finger nail markings are of any value in prognosis is doubtful. In the first place; it may be presumed that they do not always occur, and then those who have them do not always die. They are apparently simple curiosities."

When poisoned with poison ivy bathe the affected parts with 90 per cent alcohol. Government experiments have proved this to be an absolute antidote for poison ivy.



HOGS EATING FROM A CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR.

ready the list includes forms of construction ranging from the large hip-roofed barn down to a nest-egg that deceives the wisest old lawyer in the brood. These uses have been extended largely, by a series of extensive experiments.

Already much has been accomplished on the farm by the use of concrete. Perhaps the greatest argument in its favor, and one which has developed only since concrete has actually been put into general use, is its health-promoting properties.

If sickness occurs in a city to any great extent, a searching investigation usually follows, conducted

TE FEEDING FLOOR.

germs. These two simple precautions are a long stride in the direction of good health, as water and milk, the latter even more than the former, are the commonest of the germ-distributing agencies and both are used frequently by the farmer and his family.

Not only has the modern farmer studied out a method of guarding against sickness from sources which might, in the case of water and milk, be termed, internal. He has gone a step further and has decided that the barnyard must also be subjected to some changes if doctors' pills and doctors' bills are to be dodged.

plies that he has taken note of the penitent's prayer and will answer. That being the case Ephraim feels himself robust as a green fir-tree. But Jehovah warns him not to forget again that all the fruit of prosperity comes solely from him.

9. Who is wise, that he may understand?—To understand, in the thought of the prophet, was to lay to heart, with a good conscience, such truth as God had made known. None but the wise and prudent can so appreciate the message of this prophecy as to profit thereby. To do that requires not merely an intellectual apprehension of the ways of Jehovah, but a practical effectiveness manifest in walking in them.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURES.

Papers in Record Office Tell What He Did With the Booty.

Doomed to an infamy undeserved, his name reddened with crimes he never committed and made wildly romantic by tales of treasure which he did not bury, Captain William Kidd is fairly entitled to the sympathy of posterity and the apologies of all the ballad-makers and alleged historians who have obscured the facts in a cloud of fable. Fate has played the strangest tricks with the memory of this seventeenth century seafarer, who never cut a throat nor made a victim walk the plank; who was no more than an amateur pirate in an era when this interesting profession was in its heyday; and who was hanged at Execution Dock for the excessively unromantic crime of cracking the skull of his gunner with a wooden bucket; be-

cause, forsooth, his majesty's officers were unable to prove their charges of piracy.

As for the riches of Captain Kidd, the original documents in his case, preserved among the State papers of the Public Record Office in London, relate with much detail what booty he had and what he did with it. Alas! they reveal the futility of the searches after the stout sea-chest buried above high water mark. The only authentic Kidd treasure was dug up and inventoried more than two hundred years ago, nor has the slightest clue to any other been found since then.

WEAK HEARTS NOT FATAL.

Irregularity in Beats Need Not Alarm, Says Physician.

Dr. James Mackenzie, a distinguished physician and an authority on diseases of the heart, recently has upset all of the old-fashioned notions concerning what is known as heart failure. The results of his investigations were made known in the first of the lectures lately delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, England.

Dr. Mackenzie said that heart trouble due to damaged valves may persist for 50 years and not interfere with good health and long life. Again, he made an assertion that should ease the minds of millions of apprehensive persons who fear that they are in danger of death because their hearts sometimes beat irregularly—namely, that of a skip and a jump once in a while is good evidence of a healthy heart.



"OH, MA! THE BROWNS HAVE SIX KITTENS, AN' I BELIEVE I COULD GET THEM TO TRADE ONE FOR A TWIN."—Life.