Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

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

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry Compote. — Slice one pint of clean, fresh berries, sprinkle over them one cupful of powdered sugar. Dissolve one tablespoon of gelatin in a little warm water. Crush fine one cupful of cake crumbs. Mix the gelatin, berries, and crumbs; turn into a mold. Whip one cupful of cream until stiff. When the fruit gelatin is firm dip by the spoonful into a glass dish, alternating with spoonfuls of the cream until the dish is full. Top with the cream and a few whole perfect berries.

Carolines with Strawberries. — Stir one cup of flour into one cup of water and half a cup of butter, boiling together. When the mixture leaves the sides of the pan turn into a mixing bowl and beat in three eggs, one at a time. Bake the mixture on a buttered sheet by the dessertspoonful, about fiftten minutes. When done split open and fill with sweetened whipped cream mixed with crushed strawberries. Or another cream filling may be used made thus: Five even teaspoonfuls of flour, one cup of milk, one-half cup of sugar, and one egg. Cook until creamy, then add one cup of crushed strawberries.

Strawberry Sandwiches.—Bake the following sponge cake in one large or two small sheets. Cut the cake into pieces of a size suitable for individual service and split each piece. Have ready some hulled and washed berries, mixed with sugar. If berries are large, cut in half. Put the prepared berries between and above the pieces of cake. Serve with cream.

Sponge Cake—Beat three eggs without separating the whites and yolks, gradually beating one cup and a half of sugar; then grated rind of a lemon and half a cup of either milk or water, and lastly, two cups of sifted flour, sifted again with half a teaspoonful of salt and two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

TASTY RECIPES.

Baked Spring Chicken.—Cut each of four chickens into seven or nine pieces, wash thoroughly and quickly and put in a colander to drain; put a half tablespoonful each of lard and butter into a dripping pan, lay in the pieces, and add half a pint of hot water; place in oven and bake half an hour; turn, taking care that they get only to a light brown, and just before taking up add salt and pepper to taste; when done take out in a dish and keep hot. To make the gravy, add a half pint or more of water, set the dripping pan on the stove and add one tablespoonful flour mixed with half cup of cream or milk, stirring slowly, adding a little of the mixture at a time. Let cook thoroughly, stirring constantly to prevent burning; season more if necessary.

Macaroni and Cheese.—One package of macaroni broken in small pieces and thrown into boiling salted water; boil until tender, stirring so it will not stick to the bottom of the kettle. Then turn into colander or sieve and turn cold water on it until perfectly cold, then let it drain well. It will then be nice and white and every piece will be separate, not stuck together. Have a skillet with plenty of hot fat (half lard, half butter) and fry a nice brown. Mix one cup of grated yellow cheese, one egg well beaten, one-fourth cup of catsup, one cup of tomatoes, small onion, salt and pepper. This will be thick, but must be thinned with milk until it is as thick as molasses. If preferred, more catsup and tomatoes may be added. When the macaroni is nicely browned pour this mixture over it and fry it until crisp and brown. This is much more satisfactory than the old way of baking, as it is browned all over, while in baking only the top is crisp and the bottom seems raw, and saves the trouble of heating the oven. Try it.

SPECIAL RECIPES.

Date Whip.—Whites of six eggs beaten stiff; when half whipped add one-half teaspoon cream of tartar and whip stiff. Add one cup of sifted granulated sugar, one cup of stoned and chopped dates, and one cup of chopped English walnuts. Bake in a loaf cake pan in a moderately hot oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with whipped cream. Can be served hot or cold.

Special Marmalade.—Have you made your marmalade yet? If not, here is a special recipe for a delightfully clear and delicious marmalade. Slice one orange, one lemon, and one grapefruit finely, rejecting nothing except seeds and cores. Measure the quantity of fruit and add to it three times that quantity of water. Let it stand in an earthenware dish over night, and next morning boil it for ten minutes only. Stand for another night and next morning add pint for pint of sugar and boil steadily for about two hours until the marmalade jellies. This makes enough marmalade to fill twelve glasses.

Ambushed Asparagus.—Cut off the tender tops of fifty heads of asparagus; boil and drain them. Have ready as many stale biscuits or rolls as there are persons to be served, from which you have cut a neat top slice and scooped out the inside. Set them in the oven to crisp, laying the tops beside them, that all may dry together. Meanwhile put into a saucepan a sugarless custard made as follows: A pint of milk and four well beaten eggs; boil the milk first, then beat in the eggs; set over the fire and stir till it thickens, when add a tablespoonful of buttter and season with salt and pepper. Into this put the asparagus, minced fine. Do not let it boil, but remove from stove as soon as the asparagus is added. Fill the rolls, put on the tops, fitting them carefully, and set in oven three minutes. Serve hot.

ALL ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Olive oil and salt will remove spots from furniture.

Wheat bran placed in coarse flannel bags is excellent for cleaning dust from delicate wall paper.

A tin kettle or coffee pot is easily cleaned by being rubbed with a woollen rag soaked in paraffin.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meat or fowls are boiling will make them tender.

Braid of check material is best mended by using several shades of silk or in one needle.

Mahogany, or any other colored wood, may be darkened by polishing with cold drawn linseed oil.

Left-over cereals need not be wasted. They are excellent fried like mush and eaten with syrup or honey.

If you rub your hands with a piece of celery after peeling onions it will quite remove the unpleasant smell.

White oilcloth is the best covering for pantry shelves. Keep red pepper around the edges to ward off insects.

When making sweet croquettes add a little sugar to the crumbs in which the croquettes are to be rolled.

Celery can be much improved by soaking it for an hour in ice cold water in which a lemon has been squeezed.

Scratches on polished wood, if not too deep, can be removed by rubbing gently with fine sandpaper and then with a mixture of olive oil and vinegar.

If you desire to serve a baked fish whole, and have it stand upright on the platter, put a carrot inside the fish before cooking and it will remain in position.

When making lemonade one of the lemons may be peeled and run through a meat-chopper with a small piece of the peel. This will give the lemonade a delightfully piquant flavor.

Fresh grease spots on the floor are removed by putting on dry soda, let stand a few minutes, pour over boiling water, let stand fifteen minutes longer, and wash up.

If ink or shoe polish gets spilled on the carpet, with blotting paper take up all you can and then cover with sweet milk. Wipe up milk and pour over more, repeating until the carpet is clean.

If grease gets spilled on the carpet, lay over blotting paper and on this set a hot iron. Repeat until all the oil is drawn out. Now cover with tailor's chalk or whiting and let stand several days and brush off.

To Clean White Paint—Mix whiting and warm water to form a paste. Dip a clean flannel rag into the mixture and rub the paint lightly. Thoroughly rinse with cold water and the white paint will come out like new.

Obtain a small piece of red cedar from a lumberman or cabinet maker and use as a stand for your iron. Starch will never stick—you won't know what it is to scrape your iron—neither will the use of wax be necessary.

Put clothes to soak in lukewarm water; rub soiled places with naptha soap; let stand until after breakfast. Then wring out and put into a boiler of hot water, in which a bar of soap has been cut, a spoonful of borax, and two of kerosene have been added; never more, as it will form dots on clothes. Boil thirty minutes, take out, rub and rinse. Unless dirty they will need no rubbing.

In life the man who shakes the tree doesn't always get the plums.

Don't jeer at the attempts of others. You might discover that two can jeer at the same game.

A little thing like getting into deep water doesn't embarrass the man who paddles his own canoe.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 21.

Song of the Vineyard (Temperance Lesson), Isa. 5. 1-12. Golden Text, Isa. 5. 22.

Verse I. My wellbeloved . . . my beloved — The difference in the words is merely one of rhythm. Isaiah is about to declare to the people of his time that their country is in danger from the just judgments of Jehovah. But he conceals his purpose by telling this story that all can understand. Who the beloved friend was, therefore, would hardly be asked.

A very fruitful hill—Literally, "a horn, the son of fatness," a word for "hill" peculiar to Isaiah. From Jerusalem it was possible to see many a bright promontory given up to vineyard cultivation.

2. Digged . . . gathered . . . . planted—The work of cultivation was as perfect as the situation. The choicest grapes to be found were introduced. In addition, a watch tower for the caretakers added dignity and protection to the vineyard. The wine vat would be hewed out of the solid rock, forming a receptacle for the juice from the press.

He looked . . . grapes — The confident expectation of a vinedresser, who had expended such pains on his property, would be that a fair return should come for his outlay. Instead he gets grapes that are only so in appearance.

3. And now—Marking an advance in the unfolding of the story. The prophet fittingly seeks a verdict from the men he addresses, as to what a husbandman ought to do in such a case. And with this appeal Jehovah himself enters the field, and the assemblage can be no longer in doubt as to the drift of the parable.

4. What could have been done more?—This reminds one of the sad wail of Jehovah in Isa. 1. 2, "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." The case of the Owner of this vineyard of human beings, the people of Judah, is a strong and unanswerable one. He justly looked for the fruits of righteous character, but instead was rewarded with only the semblance of grapes, the poison of hyprocrisy.

5. I will tell you what I will do—There is nothing unreasonable in his decision. The prophet's hearers have already practically consented to the justice of such a judgment.

The hedge—Jehovah had provided Israel with every possible restraint and privilege. This is represented by the fact that this vineyard had not only a hedge of thorns but also a wall of stone. But now all protections are to be trodden down, and the nation is to be left to the mercy of the invaders.

6. I will also command the clouds —With this the veil, if any still remained, was entirely removed. For none but Jehovah can withhold the rain.

7. For—Introducing the prophet's two-fold application of the parable: (1) The vineyard represents the people of Israel, and especially Judah, the plant of his delight; (2) The grapes he expected were justice and righteousness, and the wild grapes he found were oppression of the poor, and the cry of the oppressed. The words in the Hebrew at this point are wonderful in their studied correspondence of sounds, the effect being to deepen the impression, that the natural result of so much care of his people, on the part of Jehovah, has been cruelly perverted.

8. Woe—An indictment of the landed proprietors, who, by joining house to house, and seizing upon every nook and corner of real estate, crowd out the poor and deprive them of residential privileges. We have seen, in the case of Naboth, how tenaciously every landowner clung to his holdings, since the rights of citizenship were measured mostly by a man's possession of so much soil, and, once deprived of it, he was in danger of becoming a mere slave. Such evictions of the smaller owners of property were common in this age, and called forth the bitter denunciations of other prophets

9. In mine ears—Jehovah takes the prophet into his confidence, and the prophet, in turn, makes the startling announcement that all these evils are known to Jehovah, and that he will not suffer them to go unrequitted. When they are secure in their houses great and fair, feasting no doubt on the spoils of their avarice, then shall come upon them the curse described in the following verse

10. One bath—About eight gallons (of wine). This barrenness of the land, "Jehovah's remedy for land-grabbing," is still more pointedly portrayed in the profitlessness of planting grain; for one ephah shall be the sole return from the planting of ten ephahs (a homer being ten or twelve bushels, or ten times as much as an ephah).

11. Rise up early in the morning —To drink in the morning was reckoned by the Romans and Jews a shameful practice. Sensuality, in the mind of the prophet, goes along with avarice. The latter, after all, is simply self-gratification in another form, and the two often go hand in hand.

12. The harp, etc.—Mirth and music filled their feasts, but it was like a din in their ears that drowned out the voice of Jehovah, and rendered them insensible to the operation of his hands by which he was plainly about to execute a terrible judgment upon them.

NEW WAY TO TRAP ANIMALS.

Tigers Are Now Caught With Sticky Fly Paper.

A new way to catch tigers has been revealed by Payson Stewart, who has just returned to England from India where he learned about it.

A certain Indian gentleman of wealth and title has a hobby of taming and domesticating wild animals. His last experience, according to Mr. Stewart, was with tigers which he had captured and brought to his place at great expense. For a long time they were kept in a compound until they seemed to have become as harmless and tame as house cats. Then they were let loose to be pets of the neighborhood. Immediately their jungle tastes and habits returned.

The first night they cleaned out a native village and ate up something like a score of inhabitants. In spite of all the ensuing excitement, the would-be tiger tamer insisted that the animals must be captured alive and returned to the compound; they were too valuable to be killed and so the hunting party was disbanded.

No volunteers came forward, however, to catch the tigers as you do sheep, or even by putting salt on their tails. Then western ingenuity came to the front. Mr. Stewart suggested fly paper. Hundreds of sheets of it were spread around the lawns. While the anxious people in the houses were peering out that night the tigers prowled up, stepped on the sticky fly paper, seemed very much disconcerted when it did not drop off and that the more they rubbed around to wipe it away they more they got on.

In a minute or so what might have been an approaching tragedy was turned into a burlesque. The tigers changed from terrors to clowns in their struggles with the fly paper. They rolled on the ground to rub it off and finally became wiggling, howling bundles of paper instead of ferocious wild animals. They were so stuck up that they couldn't even see and hardly move, and were easily captured.

BEQUESTS TO MANY WOMEN.

Will of a Noted Engineer Being Contested in England.

A strange chapter in the love affairs of the late Colonel George Earl Church, the noted engineer, was revealed in the King's Bench Division, London, England, recently, through the suit instituted by Mrs. Annie Margaret Salmon for a share in the Church estate. The septuagenary plaintiff lost her case, the jury returning a verdict for the defendants, who were the Colonel's widow and his executors.

Colonel Church died in London on January 5, 1910. According to the prosecutor's case the Colonel met Mrs. Chase and her invalid husband on the Continent, and promised to marry her when the husband died. When Salmon passed away, however, Church married another woman. Subsequently the plaintiff agreed to accept an annuity in compensation for her disappointment.

Mrs. Salmon testified that she received the annuity for eleven years, but when Church died his executors refused to recognize the alleged agreement.

The prosecution further asserted that the Colonel's will provided for payments of $150,000 to each of three women, the wives of foreigners whom Church had met on the Continent, but Mrs. Salmon's name was omitted from the list. of beneficiaries.

Colonel Church was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1835. He attained prominence as a colonel of the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry in the Civil War, and later for his travels, scientific study and literary work. He was the only member of the Royal Geographical Society not an English citizen.

CONCRETE FENCE-POSTS.

Several English railways, the London & Northwestern, the Great Northern and the Great Eastern, have recently constructed fence-posts of re-enforced concrete, and the results are reported to be very satisfactory. It is estimated that the "life" of such posts may extend to 100 years, while that of creosoted deal posts does not exceed 20 years. The concrete posts cost about 40 cents per yard, and it is said that in many places cement, sand and iron can be obtained and made into posts at a less price than deal timber. The same material has been tried for railway-sleepers with good results. Steel sleepers were first tried, but were found to be too noisy.

BURGLARY AT A MOSQUE.

Tunneled From Pool of Siloam to Solomon's Temple.

The inhabitants of Jerusalem have been aroused to the point of rioting by the operations of a party of English archaeologists, who are accused of having excavated beneath the inviolable Mosque of Omar and removed the relics reputed to include the Ark of the Covenant, the Censer, and other sacred vessels which belonged to the tribes of Israel.

Azmy Bey, the Turkish Governor, was mobbed on the streets for supposed complicity in the profanation and hooted as "a pig."

The mosque has been closed and is closely guarded, pending the arrival from Constantinople of officials of the Government, who will make an investigation. The expediton worked for two years on a large scale, beginning at the Village of Siloam, which lies at the south-east end of Jerusalem on the southern slope of the Mount of Olives, overlooking the Valley of Kedron and the Pool of Siloam.

The explorers are credited with having excavated a passage from the Pool of Siloam toward the place where once stood Solomon's Temple, built in 1012 B.C., pillaged and restored and finally destroyed by Titus, A.D., 70.

Failing to reach the relics sought in this manner the explorers, according to the alleged confessions of the guards of the mosque, bribed the guards, entered the mosque and after digging on six nights spirited away the treasures, "the whereabouts of which," says an Arabic paper, "none knew except God and these English."

Mystery surrounds the expedition, whose operations have been of such magnitude as to make evident that a large sum of money was invested.

DICKENS'S LITERARY GAINS.

Said to have Made About $50,000 Out of Each of Later Books.

The papers have been printing a great deal of pure nonsense on the subject of Dickens's literary gains, says London Truth. We are told among other things that the emoluments from his books were "totally inadequate, owing to the non-existence of copyright." No writer of his time was so highly paid as Dickens.

It was calculated by one who knew all about his affairs that he made about £10,000 out of each of the books which he wrote after 1846. The price paid down for "Edwin Drood" was £7,500. Author and publisher were to share equally in the profit of sales of over 25,000 copies and 50,000 were sold of each of the opening numbers. The payments for the early sheets for America and for the Tauchnitz edition must have brought the author about £2,000 besides.

Dickens is stated to have died leaving "earnings that often accrue to a respectable solicitor." This is rubbish also. Dickens left £93,000 in round figures, and this did not include a considerable sum of money that he had settled some years before his death. His readings (1858-69) had brought in about £26,000.

It is forgotten that Dickens began life without one penny and that every farthing he spent or gave away or left was earned by himself, only excepting £2,000 which was bequeathed to him by a friend about two years before his own death. Dickens lived liberally (some people said extravagantly) for about thirty-four years, he brought up and started in life a large and very expensive family and he gave away a great deal of money to needy relatives.

MEN WHO DO 100 MILES A DAY

An East Indian Caste Trained for Centuries as Runners.

Ordinary Marathon runners seem rather insignificant compared with the regular performances of a certain East Indian caste. These Kahars, also known as Jhinwarb, live in the Punjab, where for centuries they have acted as runners, fisherman and water fowl catchers.

The men are trained runners and are said to be able to go a hundred miles a day without resting. According to Baily's Magazine there is a well authenticated instance that Tika Ram, the son of Lalu Ram, carried despatches 300 miles in three days—from Mean-Mir to Meerut.

The point discussed, however, is whether the normal exercises of the Kahar post runners and the similar exertions of jinrikisha men shortened their lives, and it appears that the Kahars, trained from childhood to be distance runners, live to be old men; they are not only able to withstand the strain of running great distances under a heavy load, but thrive under it.

The jinrikisha man too, notwithstanding his irregular diet, excessive use of liquor and exposure to the elements, lives to a reasonable age. In Tokio, when a census was taken of the jinrikisha men three years ago there were found to be more than 1,300 who were over 55 years of age.

NEWS FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told In a Few Pointed Items.

Hardisty is planning to put in cement sidewalks.

Wild geese are reported very plentiful this year.

The Red Deer fire department has been given a fire alarm system

One hundred and twenty new towns will be born in Western Canada this year.

The sheep population of Alberta at present is 155,000, an increase from 125,000 in 1900.

Fifteen new post-offices were opened in Alberta in one day recently and three were closed.

At a horse sale recently held in Brandon, Man., two grade teams went for $710 and $675 respectively.

The sum of $3,000 will be expended upon the nursery to be established in the West End Park, Edmonton.

Cranbrook's tax rate this year will be twenty mills in the dollar. The estimates include an expenditure of $1,000 for publicity work.

The coal strike may seriously affect the farmers of Saskatchewan, as it will take about 300,000 tons of steam coal to keep the plowing engines of Saskatchewan busy during the summer.

During the year the herd of buffalo at Edmonton has increased by 110 calves, making a total of 800. With 48 at Lamont, and 24 at Banff, there are now 881 bison in captivity in Alberta.

The plans for the new office building of 14 storeys passed the Winnipeg civic fire, water and light committee the other day.

Under a new agreement with a Cleveland company the price of gas to consumers in Edmonton will start off at 1.48½ per 1,000 cubic feet and descend the scale according to the increase of business until it reaches 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

A single shipment of 1,336 barrels of Nanaimo herring has gone forward to the old country market by the Blue Funnel liner Bellerophon, this being the largest single shipment of herring sent out from the coal city this season.

In a nine-mile stretch of territory combining the settlements of Fruitvale, Columbia Gardens, and Waneta, B. C., 10,000 fruit trees have been ordered for planting this spring.

C. F. Brandt, for three years mace carrier at the Alberta Legislature, has been appointed chief forest ranger. He had many years of experience at that work in Germany.

Work on the telegraph line from Kitsumkalum river to Stewart will be rushed to completion as soon as the season opens, and communication with the outside world will be possible early in June.

Daniel Robinson, a rancher of near Nelson, B.C., crawled 1½ miles to his shack, with a broken leg, and spent 42 hours alone without food or water, before help came.

The new saw mill at Big Eddy, on the Columbia River, about a mile west of Revelstoke, B. C., will have a capacity of 100,000 feet per day.

During one week, out of 106 arrivals at the hall in Edmonton, 42 were Germans, few of whom could speak a word of English. The other nationalities were completely outnumbered. Americans 22, colored Americans 3, Holanders, Swedes 9, Ruthenians 3, Scotch 2, Canadians 1, Russians 3, English 8, Bohemians 3, Danes 1, Hungarians 2, Poles 1, Irish 1.

CORONATION CARD.

Official Invitations Are Fine Pieces of Workmanship.

The card inviting privileged guests to Westminster Abbey for the crowning of the King and Queen on June 22 is a remarkable piece of workmanship and design. The card which measures thirteen and a half inches by eleven and a quarter inches, is much larger than that used at the Coronation of King Edward. It is the work of Mr. Bernard Partridge. The general design, which is admirable in conception, emphasizes the maritime greatness of the British Empire, the sea, with the sun rising over it forming the fitting background for the entire design. In the centre is a beautiful winged symbolical figure of Britannia in classical drapery, carrying in her right hand the Royal sceptre with the Cross, and in the left the Orb, the emblem of sovereignty. Perched on the top of her aureoled helmet, which is also winged, sits a miniature British lion. Six smaller symbolical medallions, three on each side of the feet of the central figure, surmounted by the Royal Crown, indicate the various Dominions of the Empire.

"Why does the clock start again when it gets to twelve?" "Because thirteen is so unlucky."