HOUSEHOLD

PINEAPPLES-STRAWBERRIES.

Pineapple Shortcake.—One cup [illegible] one tablespoonful butter, one [illegible]g cup flour, one-third cup [illegible] one and one-half teaspoons [illegible]ing powder. two eggs, one pineapple. Beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately. Rub the butter and sugar together, add the yolks, milk and the flour, into which the baking powder has been sifted and the whites of the eggs last. Bake in three shallow tins and when cold place the pineapple between the cakes and ornament the top with whipped cream and strawberries. In preparing the pineapple, if you do not use the canned, cut into small cubes. The cubes should be cooked in silver, using about as much sugar as of the pineapple. When the cubes are tender, drain and save the juice to use in punch or for other purposes. If you use three eggs it will not require quite so much of milk or of baking powder, so a quarter cup of milk and one teaspoon of baking powder would answer. If you do not care to ornament with a berry and whipped cream crown, that, too, is a matter of taste and convenience, as the shortcake will be as well if all pineapple is used, or all strawberry, if more convenient. The strawberries should be whole, where used as a garnish. The berries for the inside can be used mashed or whole, as you choose.

Miss Whitaker's Shortcake.—The best shortcake is unsweetened and the nicest shortening is cream, then butter, and lard is the last and poorest. Any good biscuit dough may be used if it is shortened more than for serving as bread. If the cakes are to be separated do not cut them with a cold knife, as this will make the dough soggy, but cut round the edges and then tear apart. Another way is to roll the dough out very thin and spread each layer with butter, lay two or three together and bake; pull apart after baking and fill with berries or fruit.

Individual Shortcakes.—If meals are irregular, or for a variety, make individual shortcakes, then the latecomer will not be served with a soaked, mussy portion. Since whipped cream has been so overdone as a garnish, and one has it in all sorts of pastry tube decoration at the restaurants, plain, thin cream is served on shortcake at many good tables.

Another Strawberry Shortcake.—Sift together one pint of flour, teaspoonful of salt, four of baking powder (level), chop in two tablespoons of butter. Wet with milk for a soft dough (about one-half cup or more as needed). Bake 12 minutes. Split and butter and put the following between and on top; one cup strawberries crushed, one cup sugar, one beaten egg white. Beat all together until firm. Trim the top of cake with whole berries or some cut in halves.

Strawberry Pudding.—Soak two cups of stale bread crumbs in two cups of milk, add a saltspoon of salt and three eggs beaten light. Sift 1½ cups of flour with one level teaspoon of baking powder and add to the mixture, also three cups of strawberries that have been washed and hulled. Pour into a buttered mold and steam two hours, or into several molds and steam one hour. Serve with a rich liquid sauce.

Strawberry Dumplings.—Sift two cups of flour with three level teaspoons of baking powder, half a level teaspoon of salt and rub in one-quarter cup of butter. Mix with about one-half cup of milk and roll out one-quarter of an inch thick. Cut in rounds with the top of a baking powder can and put three large berries on each round. Fold the sides over, turn over and steam 20 minutes. Serve with a strawberry sauce.

Steamed Pudding with Strawberry Sauce.—Sift two cups of flour with three level teaspoons of baking powder. Beat three rounding tablespoons of butter to a cream with one-quarter cup of sugar. Do not measure the butter heaping, but as rounding as the spoon hollows. Add the well beaten yolks of two eggs and a little yellow lemon rind grated, a saltspoon of salt, the flour and one cup of milk. Last add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Butter a round mold and sprinkle the inside with finely sifted bread crumbs. Pour in the batter and cover closely; steam two hours. Serve with a strawberry sauce.

Strawberry Sauce.—Cream one-quarter cup of butter, add slowly one-half cup of powdered sugar, then add one cup of strawberries, one or two at a time, beating them to a pulp with the mixture. Chill and serve.

Whole Strawberries Preserved.—Crush two quarts of strawberries and simmer gently for 20 minutes. Strain, and for each pint of the juice add one pound of sugar, which you have heated in the oven, as soon as the juice is strained. Boil until thick, skimming when necessary. Meantime fill hot jars with hulled strawberries, taking pains to use only perfect fruit, and pour over them this boiling hot syrup. Put on the sterilized covers and seal.

BOILED DINNER.

Four pounds of corned beef, one-half of a small cabbage, two small turnips, four potatoes, a bunch of new carrots and a bunch of new beets.

If the beef is very salty, put it on to cook in cold water; otherwise, cover it with boiling water; boil five minutes and then put it where it will simmer for three or four hours (time depending on the thickness of the piece of meat).

Cut the cabbage in small pieces after removing the leaves and core; pare and cut the turnip in slices; scrape the carrots and wash the beets. Cook the beets in boiling water one hour; drain and drop in cold water and rub the skin off.

One hour before the meat is done, take enough water from the meat kettle to cover the cabbage and turnips in another kettle and boil them a half hour, then put the potatoes in the kettle with them and cook a half hour longer. Take up the meat on a platter and arrange the cabbage and turnips around it. Serve the potatoes and beets in separate dishes.

The old-fashioned way was to cook all the vegetables, except the beets, in with the meat; but the way given suits many tastes better, as the meat is not flavored with the vegetables, while the vegetables, being cooked in the water that the meat has cooked in, is flavored with the meat. The length of time given for cooking the vegetables is for young fresh ones. If they are old, they take much longer to cook.

USEFUL HINTS.

To prevent starch from crusting over after making it, if left to stand, add about a tablespoonful of kerosene when you remove it from the stove. It will be free from lumps, and smooth.

The best thing to dust furniture with is a large soft paint brush which has been dipped in olive oil and squeezed almost dry. This will take up every bit of dust without sending it flying about.

If one cupful of vinegar is put with the water in which colored table cloths are washed it will prevent the color from running. Iron when still damp and they will look equal to new.

When making baked or boiled custard the milk to be used should be scalded and set aside to cool. Then make the custard in the ordinary way and it will be perfectly smooth.

Shoes—To remove mud from footwear take an ordinary clothes pin, cut one of the prongs off completely and you will have a device that cannot be surpassed for that purpose. Try it.

To cure squeaking boots stand the boots in sufficient linseed oil to just cover the soles. Leave them soaking for twenty-four hours. If not successful on the first treatment give another, which will remove all sound.

To remove ink stains from brown boots make a paste of chloride of lime and water. Cover the stains with this and leave it for a couple of hours. Then wash off with cold water and polish with brown boot cream.

To clean white marble mix together two ounces of common washing soda, one ounce of finely powdered chalk. Make into a paste with cold water and rub well into the marble. The stains will then disappear.

If you would preserve the appearance of the wooden utensils in the kitchen always remember to wash them directly after they are used, because if grease and dirt are allowed to soak in it may be impossible to remove them.

To make string beans or cabbage tender in cooking them and also to shorten the time required for cooking the latter vegetable add a pinch of baking soda to the water in which they are boiled. This, used judiciously, makes the vegetables as fresh and tender as when they came from the garden.

ENGLAND'S SERVANT TAX.

Trouble Between Mistress and Maid Predicted.

When Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill takes effect on July 15 thirteen new stamps, of value ranging from 3 to 28 cents, will come into use.

This is the stamp which, according to the loudly expressed opinion of thousands of maids and mistresses, is to introduce discord into nearly every home in Britain. Every week or month, according as her wages are paid weekly or monthly, the domestic servant must present a card to her mistress and the mistress must see that a 12-cent stamp is affixed in the proper place and canceled by writing the date across in ink. The mistress is then entitled to deduct the servant's contribution of 6 cents from her wages.

PUTTING THREE HEADS TOGETHER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

An impressionistic sketch by Matani of the London Sphere, following the big conference between Premier Asquith, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Kitchener, British agent in Egypt, regarding British defences in the big inland sea.

TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS.

Published by the Canadian Association for Prevention of Consumption.

Consumption, with other forms of tuberculosis, causes one death in every eight in this country. Of all deaths in the Dominion between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five nearly one-half are due to consumption.

The prime cause of consumption is a microscopic form of vegetation known as the tubercle bacillus or germ, which obtains entrance into the system by the inhalation of infective dust, or by the use of infected food.

The germ of bacillus is derived solely from persons or animals suffering from some form of tuberculosis. It is contained in the dust particles of the dried expectoration; in the minute droplets sprayed into the air by a consumptive when coughing or sneezing; and in the milk and flesh of tuberculous animals, which are often unwittingly used for food.

The invasion of the germ is facilitated by a great variety of conditions, such as (1) living in overcrowded, ill ventilated, dark, dirty rooms; (2) insufficient or infected food; (3) alcoholism and other forms of dissipation; (4) a long neglected cold and various other debilitating sickness.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY PATIENTS.

In the common interest the best place for a consumptive is a sanatorium. If this be impracticable he should be under constant medical supervision.

It is essential for the protection of their own families, and to prevent the spread of the disease among others, that the following precautions be observed:—

a. A consumptive must not expectorate about the house, nor in the work shop or office, nor on the floor of any cab, or other conveyance; nor on the sidewalk; nor in any place of general resort.

b. He should use a soft Japanese paper handkerchief or a piece of cheesecloth that should be burned.

c. In the sickroom the patient should use a waterproof paper spitting-cup, which should be thrown into the fire, and replaced by a fresh one at least every twenty-four hours. If a metal or china spitting-cup be used the contents should be thrown into the fire, and the cup itself should be boiled for half an hour.

d. The patient should live as much as possible in the open air; should wear outer clothing which may be easily washed; should not kiss or be kissed on the lips; and when coughing or sneezing should always hold a handkerchief over his mouth and avoid coughing in the direction of another person; and finally, the patient should wash his hands before eating.

e. Consumptives should not swallow their phlem since by so doing the disease may be conveyed to parts of the body not already infected.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

1. All rooms occupied by a patient should have as much sunlight and fresh air as possible.

2. Well persons should not sleep in the same bed with a consumptive and when possible not in the same room.

3. The floors of rooms occupied by consumptives should not be carpeted, but should be painted or covered with oilcloth.

4. Floors, woodwork and furniture should be wiped daily with a duster, moistened with a disinfectant. Floors should never be dry swept.

5. All bed-clothing and body linen should be changed and cleaned frequently.

6. The table ware used by a consumptive should be kept by itself and may be sterilized by boiling.

7. A room which has been occupied by a consumptive should not be used again until it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

8. In the event of death from consumption, advice should be sought from the Board of Health regarding the best way to disinfect the house.

DISINFECTION.

1. For washing the face and body use carbolic soap; the hands and hair should be frequently cleansed with a strong alkali soap. Patients should not wear beards or moustaches.

2. All washable clothing, handkerchiefs, coverlets, sheets, and pillow cases should be disinfected by boiling for half an hour in strong soap suds, after which they should be thoroughly washed in the usual way.

3. Bedding, carpets, curtains, wearing apparel and all similar articles which cannot be washed, belonging to or used by a patient, should be disinfected in an efficient steam disinfector, where such is available.

4. In order to remove or destroy the dried infective discharges, the disinfectant must be applied directly to the infected surfaces of the room, and may be applied by washing, brushing or spraying.

5. Among other chemical preparations used for this purpose, a solution of one part carbolic acid in twenty of water is a safe and effective disinfectant.

6. In remote rural districts when carbolic acid cannot easily be procured, scalding hot water mixed with lye from hardwood ashes plentifully applied with a stiff scrubbing brush will answer every purpose.

Note, while a strong solution of lye is desirable care must be taken not to make the mixture strong enough to injure the hands of the person using it.

TO CROSS GREENLAND.

The Danes are resolved not to be beaten in the race across Greenland's ice wastes. The Swiss Dr. de Quervain will endeavor this summer to cross Greenland from west to east under the sixty-seventh parallel, and now a Danish expedition is announced which will make an attempt to cross the great island at its widest, 10 degrees further north, from Cape Bismarck on the east coast of Upernavik on the west coast, a distance of roughly 700 miles.

Talk is so cheap that barbers are now giving it free with each shave.

A baby yells because something worries it, but a college youth yells because he hasn't any better sense.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 7.

Lesson I.—Malignant unbelief, Mark 3. 20-35. Golden text, John 3. 19.

Verse 20. The last short sentence of verse 19 belongs with our lesson passage as an introductory sentence.

Into a house—Probably the home of Simon Peter in Capernaum. The incident with which our lesson begins follows immediately upon the return of Jesus with his newly appointed apostles from the mountain retreat.

The multitude cometh together again—It was during the period of our Lord's greatest popularity in Galilee. In their eagerness to hear his words and to see the works which he performed the multitudes followed him even into the privacy of the home in which he was entertained, crowding about him and his disciples so that they could not so much as eat bread.

21. His friends—Probably his mother and brothers, mentioned again in verse 31. These apparently had come from Nazareth in search of him and anxious for his safety.

Lay hold on him — So absorbed was he in his work that it was necessary to touch him and take him by the hand to gain his attention.

Beside himself—Actually unconscious of his own need of rest and food.

22. The scribes—Really the sopherim, or "men of book learning." They were the editors and interpreters as well as the scribes and copyists of ancient and current writings. In the time of Jesus they were among the recognized teachers of the law, and therefore also among the recognized religious leaders of the people.

Came down from Jerusalem — For the purpose of watching the public activity of Jesus and seeking occasion for public accusation against his life and teachings.

Beelzebub — Greek, Beelzebul. Beelzebub is the name given to the god of Ekron (2 Kings 1. 6), and means probably the god of flies. The derivation and meaning of Beelzebul are both uncertain. From its use in this passage the name is supposed to signify the lord of the underworld, who is at the same time the prince of demons. (For a note on demon possession, compare Introduction to Lesson Text Studies for March 10.)

23. Called them—Instead of driving the multitude from him and insisting on an opportunity for rest and refreshment, Jesus invites them to stay and bids them draw near unto him.

Parables—The word is here used in the general sense of an illustrative or analogical statement. Among the various meanings of the word are the following: As synonymous with proverbs (1 Sam. 10. 12; Prov. 1. 1); in the sense of dark enigmatical utterances Psa. 78. 2; Prov. 1. 6); for mystical, prophetical intimations (Num. 23. 7, 18); in the sense of a figurative narrative (Ezek. 17. 1-10); for illustrative statements or comparisons (Matt. 15. 15; Luke 6. 39); for institutions, persons, or events of a typical suggestive character (Heb. 9. 9; 11. 19).

Satan—Literally, adversary.

24. If a kingdom be divided against itself—The argument beginning with the preceding verse is developed in three particular and parallel cases—a divided kingdom, a divided house, and a divided adversary (Satan). In each case the result of division is the same. It leads not to conquest, but to disruption. "If Satan were in collusion with Jesus and lent him his power, he would be his own destroyer."

27. The strong man—Another concise parable, emphasizing another aspect of the incongruity in the accusation of his enemies. Jesus is not only not in league with Satan, but is actually his destroying foe (compare Isa. 49. 24, 25).

28. 29. All their sins . . . . and their blasphemies—All their wrongdoings and their impious and irreverent language in speaking against God or sacred things. The point seems to be that all manner of transgressions, including even the kind of class which might seem worse than others, are, under certain conditions, such as that of sincere penitence and a discontinuance of the offense, pardonable. Yet to this general rule there is a single outstanding exception, that of blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. Such blasphemy consists essentially in the conscious and persistent evil speaking against the most sacred and hallowed influences making for righteousness and holiness of life. When a man reaches that point of moral delinquency and intellectual insincerity at which it becomes possible for him knowingly to call good evil and to call the recognized workings and influences of higher spiritual forces vicious, the trend of his moral and spiritual development is beyond recall downward. The impossibility of forgiveness grows out of the condition of heart and mind which underlies the offense, rather than out of an unwillingness on the part of God himself to forgive. Such an attitude constitutes the essence of eternal sin, because the fixed trend of such a life is in opposition to all the forces which make for truth and righteousness.

31, 32. His brethren—For their names compare Mark 6. 3 and Matt. 13. 55.

Standing without—The crowd prevented their entering the house.

Sent unto him—Passing the message by word of mouth from one to another until it reached those nearest to him, and they say unto him, Behold, thy mother and thy brethren without seek for thee.

34. Looking round on them . . . . he saith—A dramatic way of announcing the new spiritual relationship existing between himself and his followers.

35. The will of God—This is central in the message of Jesus.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

English and Germans Exchange of Visits.

Peace advocates are working hard for the extension of their principles by an exchange of visits between English and German ministers, teachers, and students. Anglo-German friendship, they believe, is the key to the betterment of international relations, and an exchange of hospitality will lead to the obliteration of prejudice born of ignorance.

The rapturous reception of 800 British children by the Parisians has moved the Berliners to set about arranging a similar jaunt to their city. Already parties of students and boy scouts have visited various parts of Germany, with encouraging results.

Next week a large and representative party of German university students will start on a tour of England, while a similar party from England will visit Hamburg, Kiel, Weimar, and Munich.

At the same time 15,000 German and English ministers have banded themselves together for the furtherance of friendship between the two countries, and their efforts are already producing remarkable results. Pacific statesmen on both sides of the water regard this and kindred movements as most important to the development of world concord.

SWEEPING NEW LAW.

No More Gambling Allowed Anywhere in Spain.

Following upon the objections raised in the Chamber of Deputies against gambling in Barcelona, the Spanish Government has adopted the most radical measures. Gambling has been prohibited throughout Spain, even in the most aristocratic clubs. Telegraphic orders to this effect have been sent to all towns in Spain. All the clubs and gambling saloons have been closed. The San Sebastian Casino has closed its doors, and the employes have been dismissed. The Government will study a system of regulation.

Spain is one of the countries where gaming is most prevalent, and thus the measure has produced an enormous effect. The great mass of opinion applauds the Government's energy. The authorities have orders to imprison persons who contravene the legal prohibition. The impresario of many casinos where roulette was played was a celebrated Belgian, whom the Belgian tribunals had already convicted several times. He has gained a large fortune from gambling at Ostend, Monte Carlo, San Sebastian, and Barcelona.

SIAM'S KING PAYS TAXES.

Monarch Wants To Be Like Other Citizens.

King Maha Vajiravudh, of Siam, has just performed a very graceful act in empowering the ministers of the interior and local government to collect taxes on his lands and houses throughout the country similar to those paid by private individuals. In course of a letter addressed to the two ministers in question his majesty says:

"The people in general who own landed and house property, when the time arrives for being called upon by the authorities to do so, have to pay taxes on the same in proportion to the extent of each person's possessions. Apart from the official side, I consider myself as being any ordinary person. The property which I possess, comparatively speaking, may be said to be considerable; and if the government would like to have a share of the income therefrom I shall be both willing and glad to part with the same as a contribution towards the maintenance of the state and nation like any other ordinary individual.

"Accordingly, henceforth I request you to levy taxes on all landed and house property which are considered my personal possession in the same manner as they are levied upon those of the public in general."

A third party is usually undesirable in courtship and politics.