# Household

### Dainty Dishes.

**Lady Finger Biscuit Paste.**—Stir together one-half cup of sugar and the yolks of four eggs until smooth and like a ribbon; add a teaspoonful of orange flower water or the grated zest of half a lemon. If vanilla is added it is usually put in the last thing instead of here. Mix into this, part at a time, a large half-cup of dried and sifted flour, and then cut in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. The old test in reference to the stiffness of the beaten eggs required that they be firm enough to hold a silver piece about the size of a half dollar.

**Shaping and Baking.**—All sorts of fancy and plain moulds are used for lady fingers, or the paste is pressed out on to white paper from a pastry bag, using small plain tube. There are several sorts of biscuit molds, in block, which make cakes about the size of a lady finger, and if the time or facilities are lacking the cake may be baked in a thin sheet and cut up.

If molds are used, butter them, and then dredge with sugar. Take the paste up in a teaspoon, start at one end of the mold and draw the paste along to the other. Most of the fancy or plain oblong molds will hold just about a heaping teaspoonful of paste, which rises or swells from a third to a half in baking. One way to bead the top is to sprinkle granulated sugar over it, then shake some drops of water over the sugar. Bake in a moderate or slack oven for eight or ten minutes, if cakes are of the teaspoon size. If the oven is too hot they will not bead.

The true lady fingers, baked on a paper, have the form best adapted to the ornamenting of various dishes, and so baked they can be put together with a syrup or jelly. To shape, prepare a pastry bag by sliding into it a number two tube, and then fill in the paste, closing the bag firmly and letting it lie a few minutes. Have the sheets of paper ready, take hold of the lower part of the bag, near the tube, with the left hand, holding the upper part with the right. Press with the right hand and drop the batter on the paper in a line three inches long and about half an inch wide. Leave at least three-quarters of an inch between each. These may have granulated sugar sprinkled over them, or another way to bead the surface is to sprinkle powdered sugar over them three times, at minute intervals. Shake off superfluous sugar before baking slowly.

Work together until light and smooth three-fourths of a cup of powdered sugar and four egg yolks. Add to this, a little at a time, one cup of boiling milk, stirring all the time. Put on the fire and stir to boiling point, remove from fire, flavor and strain. Stir frequently while cooking. This, with the same amount of cream, makes a fine ice cream. It may be used hot as a sauce, or cold, in the same way, for trifle. With the addition of gelatin and whipped cream it makes the finest of Bavarian creams, etc.

**Fine Butter Cream.**—The finest of all butter creams, the smoothest, handsomest and more wholesome than the ordinary French butter creams, may be made by adding one-half cup of this custard, when lukewarm, to four ounces of creamed sweet butter, and then beating the two until light and smooth.

**Snow Eggs.**—One way to utilize the whites of eggs left over from making this custard is the following: Beat these whites to a stiff froth and carefully add to them a good tablespoonful of powdered sugar for each egg. In a flat pan put enough sweetened milk, flavored with vanilla, to poach this quantity of meringue. With a teaspoon shape globes of this in egg form, drop them in the boiling milk, turn them once or twice, trying not to break off any pieces, and after they have cooked a few minutes take them out and drain them on a sieve. Serve with some of the custard or make a less expensive custard of the milk used for the poaching. Probably no dessert could be made that would seem so light yet would at the same time have such great food value. If this alone was to be made, the whites would first be cooked, then the egg added to the milk to make a custard sauce for it.

**Inexpensive Custard or Cream.**—Allow one egg to one cup of boiling milk in which has been cooked one tablespoonful of cornstarch, wet up with cold milk if a thin custard of sauce consistency is to be made. If a cream thick enough, when cold, to put between layers of cake is required use one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn starch. Strain this and stir while it is cooling, if it is of the thinner sort. Flavored with vanilla, one might never miss the extra eggs of the smoother, more expensive English cream.

**Trifle.**—Cover the bottom of an oblong glass dish with a thin layer of cake, of the biscuit type, or use thin slices of sponge cake, which is of the biscuit sort, pour over this a little of the custard sauce, then put over it a layer of jam or preserves, then another layer of cake and more custard. You can stop here, or you can pour over the whole a fruit syrup of the same flavor as the fruit used, say strawberry, and you may dot the whole with little peaks of whipped cream or of egg meringue. Sherry or other wine is sometimes used instead of syrup.

### Useful Hints.

To give zinc an exceptionally fine lustre rub it with kerosene.

A piece of sandpaper is of the greatest help in removing stains and food from cooking utensils.

Wooden spoons and pastry boards will repay a good scrubbing with sand in preference to soap.

Be sure to iron garments with the straight of the goods, and thus prevent stretching of the bias seams.

Do not be annoyed by a squeaky hinge; use a little butter, lard or kerosene, and have the unpleasant noise disappear.

Lettuce will keep crisp some days if washed and put into a cheese cloth bag and hung where it gets a current of cold air.

To remove spots from the handles of ivory knives dip a chamois skin in water and then in powdered pumice and rub the spots vigorously.

An expert cook says that the secret of roasting meats is to keep a small enameled dish, partly filled with vinegar, in the oven when roasting meat of any kind.

Sometimes the white of an egg may be saved from waste by whipping it very stiff and adding it to creamed butter and confectioners' sugar for a pudding sauce.

To clean plaster ornaments, such as busts or vases, dip in clean starch mixed with water. When dry, brush off the starch and the soiled parts will disappear.

Any upholstered furniture, whether covered with cloth, damask or chintz, will look much the better for being cleaned occasionally with bran and flannel.

Have a hook or staple in the end of the ironing board, so that it may be hung up when not in use. There is less danger of the covering becoming soiled if this is done.

Heat your plate before putting hot pies on them when first taken from the oven. The hot pies on cool plates cause a sweat that makes saggy undercrust.

When ironing circular centrepieces, tablecloths, see that the iron moves with the straight grain of the cloth. In this way only is it possible to preserves the circular edge in its true line.

Housekeepers are more or less bothered with the appearance of ants or other insects on their closet shelves, but if these are wiped with cayenne pepper the insects will keep away, says an authority.

When peeling Florida oranges set them in the oven to heat thoroughly for a few minutes. Then, when you peel them, you will find that the tough white skin can be easily removed with the yellow rind.

A moistened newspaper resting on dryer layers makes an excellent dust dump for either the contents of a carpet sweeper or a dustpan. Dust and scurrying lint does not escape when a stray draft strikes it, owing to the moistening paper holding it.

To preserve eggs.—Pour 6 quarts of boiling water on to 3 lbs. of fine lime, 1 oz. of cream of tartar and ½ lb. of salt. When quite cold pour this over fresh eggs, carefully arranged in jars, and see that all are covered. Tie over with paper and stand on a shelf in the larder or in a cool storehouse.

## RAILROADS IN SOUDAN.

### Over 1,500 Miles Completed—Khartum Is a City.

There are now 1,500 miles of railroad in the Soudan. Through the completion of the line from Wadi Halfa, in the north through the desert of Khartum, a distance of 580 miles, and the establishment of comfortable express steamers on the Nile between Shellal, on the southern boundary of Egypt, and Wadi Halfa, it is now possible to make the journey from London to Khartum in nine and a half to ten days. Khartum, with a population of 20,000, is the centre of both the official and commercial life of the Sudan, containing the palace of the Governor-General, the residences of many high officials and the central administration buildings. The city is laid out on modern lines, with broad avenues and streets, and has electric lights and a good water system. The Soudan is the chief source of the world's supply of two important products, gum arabic and ivory. Formerly the ivory gathered in the far south was shipped through British East Africa, but the development of the Soudan has turned the trade to the north.

"Pa," said Tommy, asking his fifty-first question that evening, "is a vessel a boat?" "Well, yes," said pa, trying to read his paper, "you can call a vessel a boat, certainly." "Well, what kind of a boat is a blood vessel?" "A lifeboat, of course. Now run off to bed."

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 7.

### Lesson X. The Coming of the Kingdom. Luke 17. 20-37. Golden Text, Luke 17. 21.

Verse 20. Being asked by the Pharisees, when the kingdom of God cometh—Jesus had taught on previous occasions that the Kingdom was at hand, and the Pharisees ask when it may be expected. It is possible that they wished to test him. If he mentioned an early date, and they saw as yet no signs of its approaching, they would know that no confidence was to be placed in his words.

Not with observation—It is invisible. No signs or sounds will announce its arrival. A spiritual kingdom is always slow in producing outward effects.

21. Neither shall they say, Lo, here! or, There!—In verse 23 Jesus says that men will say these words, but their statement will be false. The Kingdom is not a visible object that can be located.

Lo—That is, Behold! Used to bring out the contrast between the statement which follows and that which precedes it.

The kingdom of God is within you—Or, in the midst of you, that is, "among you," since the Kingdom was not "within" or "in the hearts of" the Pharisees to whom he was speaking. Instead of coming with outward signs upon a definite date, the Kingdom was already there in the person of Chrsit and of his disciples. Another equally permissible interpretation of this clause takes it more literally, emphasizing this inwardness and spiritual nature of the Kingdom. So interpreted Jesus may be regarded as stating a general principle or truth without reference to its particular application to the Pharisees whom he is addressing.

22. And he said unto the disciples, The days will come, when ye shall desire to see one of the days of the Son of man—Perhaps the Pharisees have retired, or it may be that his words about the Kingdom bring to the mind of Jesus the years of toil and persecution awaiting the disciples. He foresees that there will be days of bitter discouragement and tells them that they will long for a foretaste of the coming glory of the Kingdom. "And ye shall not see it." This glory must be patiently waited for. It will come, but not at the time of their discouragement and their great longing for it.

One of the days of the Son of man may also be translated "The first of the days of the Son of man." It would then mean the day of his return. This may be what Jesus meant, since the verses which follow refer to the second advent.

23. The disciples must not be induced to leave their work, nor follow after things which they might suppose would lead them to the place of the Son of man's appearing. No faith is to be put in the statements of those who predict exact dates or places for the Lord's re-appearing.

24. The second advent will be as sudden and as generally visible as the lightning in the heavens. No one can foresee it and all will know it at once.

25. But first must he suffer many things and be rejected of this generation—In his teaching Jesus ever guarded against the emphasis of one feature to the exclusion of others. Thus, days of discouragement were to be brightened by the thought of future glory, and the future glory chastened by the thought of the suffering which must precede it.

26-28. As . . . in the days of Noah and Lot—Many people will be wholly occupied with external affairs and their own selfish enjoyments, busied with the things they must some time leave behind them, and unmindful of the things of eternal value.

30. In the day that the Son of man is revealed—Note the certainty of the expression "is revealed." The second advent will be simply a manifestation of the Christ, who is already invisibly present.

31. In that day . . . let him not go down . . . return back—In Matt. 24. 17, 18 and Mark 13. 15, 16 these words are spoken in connection with the flight before the destruction of Jerusalem. It may be that Christ there used them in referring to this flight; and here again, though in a wholly different connection. In both cases the worthlessness of material possessions, under the circumstances, is emphasized. In the first instance, the importance of saving life, here, the importance of being ready for the coming of the Son of man, is so great that nothing should divert our attention from these things.

32. Remember Lot's wife — In looking back, Lot's wife proved herself unworthy of the salvation offered her. Likewise at the advent of the Son of man, a Christian concerned about the safety of his goods would be unfit for the Kingdom.

33. Whosoever shall seek to gain his life—That is, "To preserve for himself." The words of this verse were doubtless repeated on more than one occasion, and Jesus placed great emphasis upon it. It is preserved in all four Gospels. The men and women who have most truly lived, whose lives have been a lesson and an inspiration to their own time and to after generations, have been those who, for the sake of the Kingdom, counted not their own lives dear.

34, 35. The closest comrades will be separated if one is fit for the Kingdom and the other is not. There will be no time nor opportunity to assist the one who is unprepared. May this fact serve to remind us that we should give that assistance while there is yet time.

37. And they answering say unto him, Where, Lord?—This question was doubtless prompted by curiosity, and Jesus does not give a direct reply. He has just been teaching that the advent will not be limited to any particular place.

Where the body is, thither will the eagles also be gathered—This was probably a current proverb. It has been interpreted to mean here, "Where the dead body of human nature clinging to earthly things is, there the judgments of God will come." Jesus sets aside all questions of time and place and emphasizes two things: first, the certainty of his coming; second, the very great importance of being ready for his coming.

## HUMAN EYES LIKE PIG'S.

### Lids Responsible for Variations of Ocular Expression.

Your eyes are like a pig's. If anybody told you so you would doubtless feel insulted. And yet such a statement would be quite correct. Your eyes are very much like a pig's—more so, indeed, than they are like any other animal's.

This is one of the most curious truths of physiology. A pig's eyes so closely resembles that of a human being as to serve a very important practical purpose. Young men who are learning to be eye doctors are taught the rudiments of their business with the help of pigs' eyes. They dissect them and practise all sorts of operations on them, from removing a cataract to the snipping of the muscles which control the movements of the eyes in their orbits. If an oculist happens to be puzzled about an operation he expects to perform, he sometimes gets one or more fresh pigs' eyes from the butcher and makes experiments with them.

A pig's eye in a live pig's head does not look much like a human eye. It is small and not very intelligent in expression. When the pig is dead, however, and the eye is taken out it is hardly distinguishable from the eye of a person.

Human eyes do not vary much in size, and in themselves they have no expression whatever. When it is said that a person has large eyes it means simply that the opening between the lids is larger than ordinary. It is the lids that are wholly responsible for ocular expression, which is capable of such wonderful variation.

## SURGEONS OF THE DESERT.

### Wonderful Skill of Medical Men Among Algerian Bedouins.

Without anaesthesia or modern instruments, native surgeons among the Bedouins of the Algerian hinterland have become so skilful that they do not hesitate to undertake operations as delicate as trepanning. This report is brought by H. Hylton-Simpson, who, accompanied by his wife, has just returned to London from a scientific expedition among these almost unknown nomadic tribes of the desert. The explorer and his wife lived among the natives and established the closest relations with the ruling sheiks of remote villages.

They found that surgery had grown to be a really skilled profession. Hylton-Simpson was lucky enough to come into contact with a friendly Arabian physician who arranged a meeting for him with eight of the tribal surgeons. From them he collected a mass of interesting information and a valuable collection of native surgical instruments. Their saws, lancet sand probes are of the crudest design, but prove highly effective in the hands of their native operators. The only training these native surgeons have is instruction from their fathers. Very few of them are able to read or write.

Trepanning operations are probably more common in this country than anywhere else in the world because of the frequency with which the natives resort to stone throwing in a fight. The use of an anaesthetic is unknown, and pain is regarded with such contempt that the people seem impervious to it. Hylton-Simpson saw one case in which a boy was operated on for fifteen days for the removal of a small piece of skull. The operation was successful and the patient recovered. Besides surgery the natives claim to have discovered two hundred cures for various diseases.

Many a girl catches the man she wants by pretending to desire some man she doesn't want.

Miss Cora Dow of Cincinnati, owns twelve drug stores in that city.

# Our London Letter

### On Watch for Suffragettes.

Hampton Court Palace has just been reopened under conditions which assure its historic collection from damage at the hands of suffragettes.

An entrance fee of one shilling (24 cents) is charged, children under 12 in the company of adults being admitted for sixpence (12 cents). Visitors are not allowed to wander through the palace alone, as previously, but are conducted around in parties at convenient intervals.

Apparently there will be no free days, but large parties are admitted at half rates, subject to prior application to the secretary.

### To Do Away With Strikes.

A great trades union combine has been organized in England, in which miners, railway men and transport workers, totaling 1,350,000 men, hereafter will support each other in their disputes with employers. The members of the Miners' Federation voted in favor of this working agreement between the three organizations and the executives have appointed a committee to arrange the details.

It was found in some of the more recent strikes that without a working agreement by which all would join together, in case of a dispute, not a great deal could be accomplished by any one organization. When the transport workers were on strike, for example, the railway men kept at work and the attempt to tie up the transport of goods, except in restricted areas did not succeed. Also when the miners go on strike they cannot make it immediately effective unless the railway men refuse to handle coal, as in many cases the colleries have large stocks on hand and at other mines non-union labor can be obtained. With the three working together, the leaders believe they can enforce better conditions from the employers.

Robert Smillie, M.P., president of the Miners' Federation, which with its 800,000 members is the largest organization in the combination, believes that cooperation between the three classes of workers will do away with strikes and lockouts, as representations made to employers by leaders representing 1,500,000 men will be sure to receive every consideration, while others consider that the combination will wield a great influence in politics. Social legislation supported by all these voters will certainly, it is argued, receive the attention of parliament.

### Vindication of a Reporter.

Ten years ago Henry W. Nevinson, then a rather obscure London journalist, investigated conditions of slavery alleged to exist in Portuguese West Africa, especially with respect to the laborers of the "cocoa" islands of San Thome and Principe. He wrote what he saw and his report was received with laughter, then with sneers, then with angry denial. But the "White Book" recently published by the British foreign office proves that he understated rather than overstated the truth.

It was difficult to get serious governmental attention to the matter, but the affair became an English political scandal because the leading cocoa-makers using this slave labor products are also pillars of nonconformity and bounteous contributors to liberal party funds. Finally the Portuguese government was brought to promise to send home these entrapped negroes, who now number 38,000.

The recent "White Book" shows that slave raiding on the mainland for the islands is still going on, that the promises of repatriation are being slackly kept and that with practical unanimity the laborers wish to "go home."

### Caste in India Breaking Up.

Sir George Macalpine, urging the claims of India at the Baptist Missionary society's meeting recently, said that if there was one fact clear to-day it was that caste in India was breaking up. One learned Indian had told him that he gave caste ten years more life, after which it would no longer exist. And caste gone, there would be a great influx from India into the Christian church.

### Rewards for Scientific Discovery.

Sir Ronald Ross, discoverer of the malaria parasite of the mosquito, has applied to the British parliament for a pension of $5,000 a year in the effort to establish the principle that there should be public rewards for scientific discoveries which are of such a nature that they can bring no commercial return.

How much his discovery means in money as well as in human lives is shown by the case of the Suez Canal company's works at Ismalia, which were about to be removed because so many of the workers were dying with malaria. Sir Ronald went to Egypt three times without fee. As a result of his investigations and advice the mosquitoes were removed instead of the works, and the British nation, which owns a majority of the canal shares, was saved far more than $5,000 a year in public revenue.

### Prepare Connaught's House.

Clarence House is apparently being prepared for the home-coming of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Since the Duke was appointed Governor-General of Canada the big mansion in St. James's has been shut up and all the blinds drawn, and the only sign of life about the royal residence has been the sentry who has daily mounted guard at one of the side doors.

Within the last few days, however, there has been an invasion of builders and painters and lately the upper windows were thrown open and the blinds drawn up. Workmen are busy making extensive alterations to the raised conservatory at the side of the house looking out over the Mall and St. James's Park. Scaffolding has been erected and some of the windows have been removed.

### Women Guides in London.

For some years an Englishwoman living in Paris has made a capital living as a guide, and an advertisement appeared in a London daily paper recently in which an English woman "speaking five languages" offered to accompany visitors of her own sex around London.

There should be, one would imagine, a big demand for women guides in London, but an official at Thomas Cook and Son's head office did not take this view.

"We have a number of women guides on our list," he said to a correspondent, "but we are very rarely asked for their services."

On the other hand the Women's International League organizes trips abroad conducted exclusively by women, and women guides are always available for visitors to London. It is found that their services are greatly appreciated and mothers often ask for women who can meet their children on their journeys to and from school.

It is obvious, too, that in shopping expeditions a male guide is useless, and there must be many foreign, American and Colonial women now in London who would be glad of the services of a capable woman with an intimate knowledge of the West End shops.

### I Stand by Him.

"How is it," inquired a young bride of an older married friend, "that you always manage to have such delicious beef?"

"It's very simple," said the older women, "I first select a good, honest butcher, and then I stand by him."

"You mean that you give him all of your trade?"

"No; I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting the meat."

### Concerning Three Nations.

Question: If a company sat down at a table with a turkey on it, and some one upset the table, what national calamity, concerning three nations, would it represent?

Answer: The breaking up of China, the overthrow of Greece and the downfall of Turkey.

# THE FIRST 1,000 FOOT BOAT

### RACE BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN COMPANIES.

### Imperator Made $1,000,000 in Fourteen Trips—Carries 5,200 Souls on Board.

British and German shipping companies are racing to be the first to possess a vessel that will boast of the proud length of 1,000 feet.

During the last decade the size of Atlantic liners has increased rapidly in length, and the 900 feet mark has been passed. Indeed, the German boat, Imperator, which has made seven round trips between Europe and New York during the past season, was the first vessel to exceed a length of 900 feet. She is at present the largest vessel in actual service, being 920½ feet long, 98 feet wide, and boasting of a tonnage of 52,000. Her sister ship, the Vaterland, which will take her place on the Atlantic next June, will be no less than 935 feet long, and the first vessel also to reach a width of 100 feet.

The new Cunard vessel, Aquitania, is expected to make her maiden trip this month. She is the first British boat to reach the 900-feet mark, her actual measurements being 903 feet long, 97 feet wide, 92½ feet high, with a gross tonnage of 47,000.

The Germans are thus far ahead of the British companies, so far as possessing the longest and largest of liners, though in the Lusitania and Mauretania Great Britain still holds the record for speed. But the White Star Line have a monster liner now on the stocks whose dimensions, it is said, will exceed those of the German Vessels now building, while the Cunard Company have drawn up plans for a vessel, which, it is declared, "will lick everything that has ever been seen on the Atlantic, both in point of speed and in size"; and much speculation exists as to whether this company is not making strenuous efforts to be the first to possess the thousand-foot boat.

### Why They Are Built.

That liners of this length will be an accomplished fact in the near future is evident, for the simple reason that these big boats, when properly managed, are paying propositions. The Imperator carried no fewer than 56,000 passengers on her seven trips across the Atlantic and back. Some 22,600 of these were saloon passengers, the remainder being carried in the steerage. This army of 56,000 travellers paid no less than $3,500,000 in passage money, and the company declare that over $1,000,000 of this is profit.

This vessel, it may be added, cost $8,500,000 to build, and when she took her maiden trip represented the last word in shipbuilding. She has accommodation for 700 first, 600 second, and 900 third, and 1,800 steerage passengers, while her crew total 1,180, making a complement of 5,200 souls.

Before she came into service the then largest ship only carried a total complement of 3,360 passengers and crew. Her 62,000-h.p. turbine engines are capable of a speed of twenty-three knots, or twenty-six miles an hour, and to maintain this speed it is necessary to burn 1,000 tons of coal a day, her bunker capacity being no less than 9,000 tons.

### First Swimming Pool.

This was the first liner to possess a properly-equipped swimming-pool, the baths on all previous vessels being mere tanks. In the Imperator the swimming-bath is built after the designs of the ancient Romans, and is 65 feet long, 41 feet wide, the greatest depth of water being 7 feet. She was the first vessel to possess a ballroom, a practical stage for theatrical performances, and a running track.

These and even other luxuries for the traveller of means will be found on the new British boat, Aquitania, which will have accommodation for 3,280 passengers and carry a crew of 1,000. Another wonderful point about these latest liners is the height of their decks. The bow of the Imperator, for instance, reaches 56 feet above the sea, while the captain's bridge is 75 feet above the same level.

### Real Sympathy.

Juror: "We aquitted him out of sympathy."

Friend: "For his aged mother?"

Juror: "Oh, no—for having such a lawyer."

### The New Way.

"Be warned in time. Don't you know that girl smokes, drinks and gambles at bridge?"

"I know. I am going to marry her to reform her."

Miss Edna McMullen is the executive head of all the departments of a large daily and weekly newspaper in Gallipolis, Ohio.

French women have banded together to fight the saloons in that country and over 220,000 women have already signed the petition.