Hints for the Home

Keeping Food Fresh.

Despite the many advantages of the warm weather, it has one serious drawback which causes the housewife much perturbation and harassment. The warmer the weather the greater chance there is that when the housewife goes to the larder she will find a large part of the food turned sour.

If a little forethought is exercised, however, much of the food can be prevented from turning rancid and sour.

As a general rule, a dish of charcoal should be placed on a shelf in the pantry to help keep the food sweet and fresh. The charcoal should be changed once a week It is also wise to have some strips of butter muslin, weighted at each corner, to come right over each shelf to keep the food clear of dust.

Sour milk is perhaps the greatest of all aggravations in the summer time. If a couple of tablespoonfuls of lime-water are put into each pint of milk, the latter will keep sweet much longer than it would otherwise.

A pinch of bicarbonate of soda will often keep milk from turning sour. On no account should different lots of milk be mixed.

A good way to keep butter cool, firm and sweet-tasting is to place the butter on a plate, then cover it with a clean flowerpot. Wring a piece of flannel through cold water and wrap it round the flower-pot in such a way that the hole in the pot remains uncovered. If the flannel becomes dry, wring it through cold water again.

Never try to freshen meat that is tainted; it is most injurious and dangerous to do so. To keep meat fresh it should be hung in a cool, dark place directly it comes from the butcher.

If it has to be kept very long though, it should be put into an earthenware bowl, covered with hot water, and the surface of the water covered with pure oil. Treated in this way raw meat can be kept fresh for several days, even in the hottest weather.

Bacon can be kept from turning rancid by being kept in a wooden tub and covered with oak sawdust such as can be obtained from a sawmill, and stored in a cool, dry place.

Boiled ham is a most useful and popular summer dish, but it is inclined to get hard and dry when stored. To prevent this, spread over the cut portion with a thin layer of butter, then with a layer of flour paste, and the ham will keep beautifully moist.

Fish also turns quickly in warm weather if it is simply stored in the usual way. Most kinds can be kept fresh, though, if the fish is put into a basin and well sprinkled with salt.

About a quarter of an hour before the fish is required for cooking wash off the salt in lukewarm water.

Vegetables usually keep fresh if they are stored in a dark corner of a stone-floored cellar and covered over with a damp cloth. To ensure them keeping absolutely crisp and fresh, place some water in a shallow vessel and stand the root end of the vegetables an inch deep in water.

To keep cheese fresh avoid getting a very large piece at a time, and wrap it in a clean, damp cloth before putting it away.

Cakes and bread should be stored in airtight tins, and if a piece of cut bread can be put into each tin it will do a great deal to prevent the cakes and bread becoming stale.

By following these instructions many hot-weather troubles will be avoided. And surely it is worth while to do away with anything that spoils our enjoyment of summer.

Sandwich Variety.

Thin slices of graham bread spread with apple jelly and chopped nuts.

Graham bread with crabapple jelly on one piece and preserved ginger on the other.

Equal parts of raisins, figs and dates chopped finely.

Salmon with lemon juice and tomato catsup.

Baked beans mashed to a paste; add mustard and finely chopped celery leaves; serve between brown bread.

Cottage cheese served with Worcestershire sauce and finely-chopped olives.

Veal and ham pounded to a paste and mixed with creamed butter.

Six tablespoons chopped hard boiled eggs, one tablespoon capers, one teaspoon pickles mixed with mayonnaise.

Miscellaneous Dishes.

Mushroom Sauce.—To make mushroom sauce add half can of quartered mushrooms to one cup of brown sauce, and simmer gently for four or five minutes.

Two Savory Sauces.—A good tomato sauce can be made from the fresh fruit, the canned or the bright red catsup. Simmer a can of tomatoes with two cloves and a small slice of onion for three-quarters of an hour. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a small saucepan and add two tablespoonfuls of flour. When brown and smooth stir into the tomato, season with salt and pepper and strain. Or take one-half pint of catsup, heat, add one-half cup of soup stock and thicken with a teaspoonful of flour stirred into cold water.

Savory Pot Roast.—For roast beef that is "different" put kettle on stove with two tablespoons of either suet meat frylngs or lard; let fat get good and hot, wash meat and put in kettle, but do not put any water in kettle; set pan or basin in top of kettle that fits perfectly so no steam can get out of kettle, fill pan with water and watch it does not cook away. Meat will cook in its own juice. When part cooked salt, if wanted to brown down remove the pan when meat is done and the juice will cook back into the meat and brown nicely.

For a fish and bacon dish take 1½ lb. of Finnan haddie, three cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one egg, and a few thin slices of bacon. Scald the Finnan haddie, dry thoroughly, and brush with melted dripping, then broil. Cut in pieces suitable for serving. Have ready three cupfuls of well-seasoned mashed potatoes, beaten until creamy; whip in the egg and pile all on to the fish. Brush lightly with milk, and garnish with thin slices of bacon. Set in a hot oven until the bacon is cooked and the potatoes browned. Serve at once.

Household Hints.

If the bright parts of the kitchen range turn black from heat, dip a cloth in vinegar and rub on the blackened parts.

Remember that when pouring hot fruit in a glass jar, if the jar is placed upon a wet cloth while the fruit is being poured in, it will prevent its cracking.

Perch, brook trout, catfish and all small fish are best fried. These small fish should swim twice, once in water and once in hot fat. The fat should be boiling hot before putting the fish in.

When colored clothing is stained with mud, let it dry and brush out all you can. Then apply a mixture of salt and flour, let it remain on, in a dry place, for a day or two, then brush off.

Brown flour to thicken brown gravies can be made by putting a pint of flour in a Dutch oven with some coals under, and keep stirring constantly until it is dark brown, but not burnt.

If paint brushes have dried stiff with the paint in them, let them simmer a few minutes in vinegar which has been brought to the boiling point. Remove and wash thoroughly in strong soap suds.

Glassware and water bottles coated with a white crust from hard water may be cleaned by strong vinegar. Put it in the water bottle and shake it around a bit, then let it stand till the lime is cut, when it may be washed in the usual way.

Puffed crackers to serve with soup are made by splitting the crackers and covering them with ice water in a shallow dish. Soak seven or eight minutes, lift out with cake turner, place on a covered baking tin, dot with butter and place in a hot oven until they puff and are a delicate brown.

A LESSON IN POLITENESS.

How a Sailor Got Even With His Captain.

The captain of a certain large sailing vessel is probably the most polite officer in the whole mercantile service. He has, however, a great idea of his importance, and loses no opportunity of impressing it upon his crew. In particular, he insists being addressed as "Sir" by every one on board. One day a new hand joined the ship, and a short time after leaving harbor, being a seasoned old salt, he was entrusted with the wheel. The captain came up and put the usual question:—

"How's her head?"

"Nor'-by-east," answered the old tar, very guffly.

"My man," suavely answered the captain, "on this craft, when one of the crew speaks to me, he gives me a title of respect. Don't you think you might do so too. Now how's her head?"

"Nor'-by east, I tell yer," shouted the tar, displaying not a little irritation.

"I'm afraid you don't quite understand me," responded the captain good humoredly. "Let me relieve you at the wheel, and then do you take my place, and ask me the question. I will then show you how it should be answered."

They accordingly changed places.

"Ow's her 'ead?" shouted the tar.

"Nor'-by-east, sir," replied the captain, with gentle emphasis on the "sir."

"Then keep her so, my man, while I goes forward and has a smoke," was the startling rejoinder from the old reprobate, who calmly commenced to suit the action to the word.

The horn of plenty isn't restricted to the horny-handed son of toil.

An English Laborer's Record Service.

William Hedges, a shepherd, who has been employed on a Berkshire farm of three thousand acres for seventy-one years and never anywhere else. He is still working, and never happier than when among his flock of sheep. His son has worked with him for thirty-three years, and his grandson for over ten years without a change and on the same farm. The old man began work at the age of seven, and is now seventy-eight years old. Our picture shows William Hedges with the pet of his flock this year.

SOME QUEER NAMES.

As They Have Appeared in the Hawaii Directory.

The natives of Hawaii are singularly picturesue in their choices of names. Mr. Scissors, The Thief, The Ghost, The Fool, The Man Who Washes His Dimples, Mrs, Oyster, The Weary Lizard, The Husband of Kaneia (a male god), The Great Kettle, The First Nose, The Atlantic Ocean, The Stomach, Poor Pussy Mrs. Turkey, The Tenth Heaven, are all names that have appeared in the city directory.

They are often careless of the gender or appropriateness of the names they take. A householder on Beretania Street, Honolulu, is called The Pretty Woman (Wahine Maikai); a male infant was lately christened Mrs. Tompkins; one little girl is named Samson; another, The Man; Susan (Kukena) is a boy; so are Polly Sarah, Jane Peter, and Henry Ann. A pretty little maid has been named by her fond parents, The Pig-sty (Hale Pua). For some unknown reason—or for no reason at all—one boy is named The Rat Eater (Kamea Oi i Ole).

The Rev. Doctor Coan, of Hawaii, possessed the love of his flock. One morning a child was presented for baptism whose name was given by the parents, Milkia; when the ceremony was finished, the parents assured the doctor that they had named the baby for him. "But my name is not Michael," said the doctor, supposing Mikia to be aimed thereat. "We always hear your wife call you mikia!" answered the mother. She had mistaken Mrs. Coan's familiar "my dear" for her husband's given name.

An old servant in Doctor Wight's family, at Kohala, caused her grandchild to be baptized in church The Doctor (Kauka); that was its only name. By way of compliment to the early physicians, many children were named after their drugs, as Joseph Squills, Miss Rhubarb, The Emetic, The Doctor Who Peeps In At A Door.

Names uncomplimentary, or even disgusting, are willingly borne by their owners; others convey a pleasing and graceful sentiment. Among the latter are the Arch of Heaven (Ka Pia Lani), The River of Twilight (Ka Wia Linla), The Delicate Wreath (Ka Lei ma Lii). The name of Liliu O Kalani, the queen now in retirement, means A Lily in the Sky.

LIGHT NOZZLES.

Good Illumination Depends on Direction of Rays.

Shades are to a lamp what a nozzle is to a hose, and a large blaze of brilliant light is not always good illumination. A room may easily have too much light, as well as too little, and still be poorly lighted.

The secret of good illumination is to use as little light as possible, but to direct it where it is most needed. Objects are made visible to us by the light reflected from their surfaces, not by the amount coming directly from the lamp. It is important that the light from the lamp be prevented from falling directly upon the eyes and, at the same time, it should be directed to the object to be illuminated. These results can be brought about by the use of suitable shades or reflectors.

If one is reading and an unshaded electric light is suspended somewhere between the eye and the printed page, the light coming from the lamp will be so much more intense than that which is reflected from the page that the latter will appear indistinct, to say nothing of the eye strain caused by the direct rays of the lamp. If, however, the light course is shaded so that its direct rays do not fall upon the eyes of the reader, but are directed upon the reading matter, the reading will be made much easier and excessive eye strain will be eliminated.

The above example has a general application in the illumination of rooms or offices. No lamp should be hung in the ordinary line of vision unless it is covered by a globe or reflector; that is, it must not be necessary for a person to look past an unshaded bare lamp to see objects of interest about the room. The intense rays of a bare lamp not only interfere with the vision of the observer, but produce a strain on the eyes that is exceedingly tiring to occupants of the room.

In addition to protecting the eyes, and thereby aiding vision, reflectors increase the amount of useful light obtained from a lamp. The ordinary incandescent lamp when used without a reflector gives out a great deal of light in upward and horizontal directions; all this light, except that which is reflected downward by the walls and ceiling, is useless, for it is generally in the lower portion of the room that the light is to be used. Good reflectors not only reflect the light downward, but reflect it in such a manner that it is directed upon the objects it is desired to illuminate.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Sabbath-breaking is the root of all ungodliness.—Rev. John Macleod.

Live as long as you may the first twenty years are the longest half of your life.—Southey.

My idea of Heaven is that there is no melodrama in it at all; that it is wholly real.—Emerson.

The theory that a girl will marry does not absolve her parents from teaching her some good trade by which she can earn a living.—Miss Dorothy Dix.

The boundless extent of creation is so large that it can look at a world, or a galaxy of worlds, in the same way as we compare a flower or insect with the world around us. —Kant.

Virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant when they are incensed and crushed; for prosperity does best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Bacon.

WIRELESS WORRIES.

Wireless Telegraphy has done much for us, and will probably—or, rather, surely—do a great deal more for the benefit of humanity at large.

But, if they could speak, many birds would probably tell you that they don't approve of this new invention in the least. For in the parts of the world where there are a large number of wireless stations observations have been made which seem to indicate that birds are disturbed in a very curious way by the wireless waves.

The unoffending seagull is one of the chief sufferers, as also is the harmless dove. This strange state of things is attributed in some way to an effect of the ether waves, though how it is brought about is not yet understood.

Maud—You seem to like Jack's attentions. Why don't you marry him? Marie—Because I like his attentions.

Six months after marriage a woman begins to feel a kindly interest in the man she could have married but didn't.

"What a lovely complexion Mrs. Filmgilt has!" "That is'nt a complexion" replied Miss Cayenne. "That's a disguise!"

Our English Letter

Trades Unions Amalgamating.

The amalgamation of the trades unions goes steadily forward. Following closely upon the working agreement between the miners, transport workers and railwaymen, with a total membership of 1,350,000, which has now been finally settled, the General Laborers' Union, which has an immense organization spreading all over the country, has been admitted to the amalgamation. Thus practically all the unions whose members mine coal or handle the freight of the country are in the organization.

This is the reply of the workers to the combination of the employers of the country, but it is only part of what the trades unionists aim at. They are working for a general amalgamation of the lesser skilled or general labor. At present the workmen are faced with an alarming growth in the employment of cheap Chinese and other Eastern labor, chiefly at the great ports, where Chinamen and Indians are arriving in increasing numbers, and they project some drastic action, either political or direct, to put a stop to this competition.

Going to Meet a Princess.

Going to meet a royal princess? The great thing to remember then is that you must on no account make a low bow. This used to be the custom in England and it is still so abroad, where a man is expected to bow from the waist.

King Edward had a keen sense of the ridiculous. He said that men looked absurd when executing this feat and ordered men at court simply to bow the head, not the body.

And when the bow is made be careful to keep your arms hanging straight at your sides.

British Museum His Home.

Dr. Barclay V. Head, the numismatist, who died recently, was a perfect type of the savant. As keeper of the coins he practically lived in the British Museum The motto of the old family to which he belonged was "Study quiet," and it was the note of his life. With that he was the most genial of mortals in his private relations.

His work at the museum brought him into touch with all the coin collectors of the world, and in this character Lord Kitchener, then with but a captaincy to his name, sought his advice as an antiquarian and enjoyed his friendship. He was of singular sweetness of disposition and a good clubbable man in his day. But that was only for a time, for serious constitutional maladies undermined his strength, while at the same time they brought out the extraordinary fortitude of his character.

No one suffered more than he in his latter years; no one could have borne his sufferings with more heroic courage. But two days before his death he was able to speak with a jest of his approaching end. His labors in his own domain were stupendous. The "Historia Numorum" was colossal in every sense, even in its size, and he virtually wrote this twice over in the revised edition published a few years ago.

National Park for Scotland.

The proposal to acquire the estate of Balloch, on the banks of Loch Lomond, as a national park, came before a meeting of the special sub-committee of Glasgow Corporation which was appointed to consider the matter. The sub-committee agreed to recommend that the corporation purchase the estate for $150,000.

The picturesque castle and its policies extending to about 230 acres, with a frontage of over a mile on the river and Loch Lomond, has very interesting associations and will form a magnificent national park, while the other parts of the estate, amounting to 562 acres, including four fine farms, some good fens, cottages, &c., is admirably adapted for a garden city sanitarium.

Abbreviated Styles Not New.

Women who disapprove of the present taste in fashion may take heart. Last century a writer on fashions said: "Our belles formerly overloaded themselves with dress. Of late years they have affected to go almost naked, and are when unadorned the most."

"It is comforting," says the Paris fashion correspondent of the Times, "to find proof that women are no more foolish now than they have always been, and in spite of fashion's present vulgarities we may be quite sure she will return to paths of grace and virtue, even though it may be but for a brief while.

"The fashion of a bare neck is pretty enough for 'sweet and twenty,' but what is 'fair and forty' to do, especially if she be not fat? She has either to wear a guimpe and not care about Fashion's disdain or be prepared to hear that kind friends have commented on the lines that the years have traced about that telltale member, the throat. I have always admired Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's fashion of swathing her neck in soft folds of lace or mousseline, and I cannot think why 'fair and fifty' if not 'forty,' does not follow her example. We have all adopted her long, tight sleeve reaching over the hand, so why not the throat wrappings?"

Alexandra's Kin to Meet.

King George V. has determined to gather around Queen Alexandra on the occasion of her seventieth birthday this winter as many of her descendants as possible. These include one son and three daughters, one daughter-in-law, one son-in-law, six grandsons, and three granddaughters. It is possible that Queen Alexandra may also be a great-grandmother before her birthday.

Queen Alexandra's relationships cover all Europe and include on her own side the royal families of Greece, Russia, Norway and the ducal family of Cumberland. Through her marriage she is related also to the royal houses of Germany, Saxe-Coburg, Spain and Sweden, apart from numerous smaller States and duchies. If the Sandringham party includes the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, the King and Queen of Denmark and of Greece it will be the most notable royal gathering since that which King Edward brought together at Windsor.

British Army Contracts.

The British government replied to Baron Newton's inquiry in the house of lords on July 1 as to whether the firm of Lipton's Limited, had been removed from the list of contractors for the war office after the recent canteen scandals in connection with which nine army officers and eight employees of Lipton's have been convicted.

An order was issued on Saturday, according to the Exchange Telegraph company, to the commanding officers at the Aldershot military camp to terminate the existing contracts with Lipton's Limited, with as little delay as possible.

London, July 4, 1914.

MILITANTS' WAR RECORD.

Nearly $2,000,000 in Material Damage Charged to Them.

According to the London Morning Post, the militants this year have set fire, or attempted to set fire, to 146 public buildings, churches, houses and other structures, and have exploded or attempted to explode 43 bombs.

The material damage is estimated at $1,920,000, excluding the damage to works of art, which cannot be measured.

A large bomb with a lighted candle attached to it was found in a pew in St. John's church, Westminster, after the services Sunday. A woman who was seated in a pew was arrested. She proved to be Annie Bell, a militant suffragette for whom the police have been looking in order to send her back to jail under the provisions of the "Cat and Mouse" Act. She got out of jail through a hunger strike.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 26.

Lesson IV. The Pounds and the Talents. Luke 19. 11-27. Golden Text, Matt. 25. 21.

Verse 11. And as they heard these things—The dialogue between Jesus and Zacchaeus precedes this parable. Jesus was on his way to Jerusalem and the parable of the pounds was spoken either on the road between Jericho and Jerusalem or more likely in the house of Zacchaeus, and they who heard were the disciples and others who were with Zacchaeus.

He was nigh to Jerusalem—About eighteen miles away, or six hours' march.

They supposed that the kingdom of God was immediately to appear —Jesus had been hailed as the Messiah. He had taught that the Kingdom was close at hand, and the belief was probably general among those who accompanied him that Jesus would enter Jerusalem in triumph, and the Kingdom be immediately set up.

12. He said therefore—This parable is told for the purpose of correcting their expectation.

A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom—The actions of this nobleman would not seem unusual to Christ's hearers, for Herod and his son Archelaus had actually gone from Jericho on this errand. Archelaus had met with the unfortunate experience described in verse 14.

And to return—The distance would make an immediate return impossible.

13. The nobleman plans to test the ability of his servants during his absence in order to find out who will be worthy of promotion when he receives his kingdom.

Ten pounds—A pound was equal to about sixteen dollars.

Trade—That is, "do business," as a banker or a trader.

14. His citizens—The people over whom he was to rule. In this parable the "citizens" no doubt referred to the Jews, while the "servants" were the disciples.

15. Having received the kingdom —He now possessed full authority.

He commanded these servants, unto whom he had given the money —This may imply that he owned other slaves to whom he had not intrusted anything.

What they had gained by trading —Better, "what business they had done." It does not imply that each one had profited by his trading.

16, 17. The manifest ability of the first servant gains for him a high position in the kingdom that he has just received. The king has achieved his purpose, which was to get loyal and capable governors. The kind of test made was not unsuitable, since the governors would have much to do with provincial revenues.

18, 19. The smaller profit, indicating less energy and ability, is rewarded with like additional responsibility.

20, 21. The third servant makes no excuse. He even thinks himself virtuous that he has kept his lord's money so safely. His shirking responsibility, however, and his unwillingness to put forth an effort, show him to be unfit for greater responsibility.

Austere—That is, "harsh."

22. Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee—The servant's own words have condemned him. No other testimony is needed as to his lack of qualifications for promotion. The servant's opinion of the master may have been wholly wrong, but if he believed him to be exacting, he would also know that at least interest would be required on his loan. So the actions of the servant were not consistent with his professed belief.

24. Unused powers and faculties are taken from us.

25. And they said unto him—The listeners interrupt the parable by saying, Lord, he hath ten pounds. The remainder of the verse gives the reply of Jesus, after which he concludes the parable in verse 27, in which a more severe punishment is meted out to the rebellious subjects than to the unprofitable servant.

ENGLISHMEN HANDSOME.

But When Englishwoman is Ugly She is Very Ugly.

"One would have to be blind not to see that the English are a good-looking race; the English in general, and 'he' perhaps more than 'she,'" says a German writing his impressions of London.

"It is true that one sees very pretty girls in London, sometimes even extraordinarily beautiful ones, and at elegant afternoon teas many of these distinguee girls, of whom even the natives tell me that they represent in the aggregate undefinable beings, not to be placed in any category. But when the English woman is ugly there can be no doubt about it."