Woman's World

By Mair M. Morgan

Strawberries Are "In"

Do you remember the old-fashioned strawberry jam that was given to us as children? Something so dark-colored, so rich and sweet that there was hardly any real strawberry flavor left—and a little of that old-fashioned jam went a long way—or else one got a stomach ache. That strawberry jam was made by such long-boiling methods that it lost much of its flavor as it depended upon the sugar to make it thick. But now strawberry jam may be a thing of beauty both in looks and in taste — that gorgeous fresh strawberry flavor is retained because of bottled fruit pectin which calls for such short boiling that even the lovely color and shape of the berries can be retained.

And as for strawberry jelly—our grandmothers would have said strawberry jelly was an impossibility or at least a miracle, as strawberry juice couldn't be made to "jell". Wouldn't she be astonished to see and taste the strawberry jelly the modern housewife can make! It is one the high lights of the jam cupboard, and how good it is all year with hot biscuits or with soft cream cheese on toast. Did you ever taste strawberry jam or jelly with Devonshire or clotted cream? That is a last course that will give any hostess a reputation for smart desserts.

Strawberry Jelly

4 cups (2 lbs.) juice, 7½ cups (3¼ lbs.) sugar, 1 bottle fruit pectin.

Use only fully ripened berries. Crush thoroughly and drip through jelly bag. Do not drip overnight as uncooked juice ferments quickly. Measure juice and sugar into large saucepan, stir, and bring to a boil. At once add pectin, stirring constantly, and then bring again to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, let stand 1 minute, skim, pour quickly. Cover hot jelly with film of hot paraffin; when jelly is cold, cover with ⅛ inch of hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. Requires about 3 quarts berries. Makes about 11 eight-ounce glasses. A few weeks later along come the raspberries and this recipe may again be used for raspberry jelly.

Asparagus Dishes
Asparague Ring (with Chicken Salad)

A molded ring of asparagus in gelatine or aspic jelly, the centre filled with chicken or chicken and ham salad, is an attractive and delightful dish for refreshments for afternoon or evening, or for a guest luncheon or supper. It is also a great advantage to the busy housewife, as it may be prepared the day before. If prepared in form of individual rings, it is quite professional looking as well as very dainty.

Asparagus "Hot-Pot"

This is layers of cold boiled potatoes, cooked asparagus and tiny dice of cold, cooked lamb between the layers with thick well seasoned cream sauce. Bake in a hot oven until heated well through and browned on the top.

Asparagus Shortcake

Make your regular baking powder biscuits in large sizes; when baked, split, butter, cover lower half with hot creamed asparagus, put top on buttered side up, cover with more of the creamed vegetable mixture, sprinkle with grated cheese and paprika and place under the broiler for a moment until cheese is melted.

Asparagus Cold Platter

Asparagus, with mayonnaise placed in the centre of the platter, slices of hard-cooked egg and tiny mounds of cucumber cubes or of mustard pickles, is as delicious to look at as to eat.

THIS WEEK'S WINNERS

We use this recipe for making our orangeade at our ball games, socials and picnics.

Orange Drink

6 oranges, 3 lemons, 1 oz. tartaric acid, 9 cups white sugar, 12 cups boiling water.

Slice up the oranges and lemons with the skin on, put in acid and sugar, pour on boiling water. Leave stand in a crock for 24 hours. Strain, and seal in sterilized jars. Yours sincerely, Mrs. Earle Pretty, R.R. 4, Lanark, Ont.

Rhubarb Drink

1 lb. rhubarb, 3 quarts water, 1 lemon, 1¼ cups white sugar.

Cook rhubarb in three quarts water until soft. Strain and add—1 lemon, 1¼ cups white sugar. When cold makes a very refreshing drink.—Mrs. Hoover, Baker Ave., Stouffeville, Ont.

Attention!

We will pay $1.00 on publication for the best salad dish or refreshing drink recipe received.

HOW TO ENTER CONTEST

Plainly write or print out the ingredients and method and send it together with name and address to Household Science, Room 421, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

The Good Old Days

Looking over some old papers we noticed the report of a wedding 36 years ago, and at that time it was customary to publish a list of the presents given to the bride, observes the Peterborough Examiner. In the list were two pickle dishes and a kruet stand.

People do not give kruet stands today and it is not likely the pickle dish is as popular as it was some years ago. The pickle dish always stood up straight. There was a glass container on a silver base and a handle running up over the top, and at the side was a place for a pair of tongs or pincers with a claw-like arrangement at the end. The glass container was generally green or pink. The pickle dish never got worn out from being used too much. It generally stood on the sideboard and it was much handier to put the pickles in a dish and spear them with a fork

But the kruet dish stand did come in for more use. It was like an elevated cake plate flat on top with places for a salt and pepper dish and for the vinegar, and generally room for another to hold mustard or any such thing. When it got put in the centre of the table it looked as though the table were partly set already. But it generally needed a fair amount of shining to keep it from tarnishing and it made people at the far end of the table do a lot of reaching.

Both the kruet stand and the pickle dish had quite a run in the season of weddings. We dare say a good many homes could produce the kruet stand from the top shelf today. They never came in handy for anything else.

Not like a spoon holder. The spoon holder could be used for a long time and as there were always spoons to be held the holder was useful. Then after a spell when the children came the spoon holder was often a good thing to use when came to biting through the first teeth. The child could not swallow the thing nor could it possibly get the spoon holder down its throat to produce choking, and if it fell on the floor it would not break. Probably that's why the spoon holder outlived the kruet stand and the pickle dish

"If you go on being reactionery long enough you will always find that you have become revolutionary."—G. K. Chesterton.

Stars Meet Stars

Stars of the motion pictures recently presented awards to the stars of the aquatic world at swimming meet held in Los Angeles, Cal. Pictured left to right as awards were made are: Norene Forbes, Olivia de Haviland, Jean Bennett, Gordon Warner, who set breast stroke record; Sonja Henie and Ruby Keeler.

Flattering!

2684

Here's a perfect town or country dress, that will flatter you—no matter what your age.

The cape sleeves with plaits cut in one with the yoke. It buttons up to youthful rever neckline.

It is enchantingly lovely in violet and white or navy and white dotted swiss. Nothing looks cooler or fresher on a warm summer's day. It is practical too, for it will tub and tub and always come up smiling to the bitter end. It will be easy on your budget.

Style No. 2684 is designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. It takes only 3 3-8 yards of 35-inch material.

Linen and linen-like weaves, sheer voile prints, cotton lace, tub pastel silks, etc., are other popular suggestions.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON I. — JULY 5th

THE COMING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN POWER

Acts 1:6-14; 2:1-47

GOLDEN TEXT: Ye shall receive power, when the Holy Spirit is come upon you; and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. —Acts 1-8.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING

TIME — The ascension of Christ occurred on Thursday, May 18th, 30 A.D., as far as we are able to judge, and Pentecost occurred ten days later, May 28. The first and second chapters of Acts, therefore, are separated by a ten-day period.

PLACE — The city of Jerusalem.

"They therefore, when they were come together, asked him, saying, Lord, dost thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?" The disciples are here assembled together not far from Bethany, on the Mount of Olives from which point the Lord was shortly to ascend.

"And he said unto them, It is not for you to know times or seasons, which the Father hath set within his own authority." The Lord does not rebuke their supposed ignorance, nor does he tell them that they are mistaken.

"But ye shall receive power." (Cf. Luke 24 : 49.) The pre-eminent task of these apostles was to witness to the facts concerning the Lord Jesus Christ, that, through this witnessing, men might be convicted of sin and brought to a recognition of Christ as their Savious. "When the Holy Spirit is come upon you." The book of Acts has frequently been called "the Acts of the Holy Spirit." "And ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." Here is an actual outline of the book of Acts: Jerusalem is the center of the events recorded in 1:1 to 8:3; Judaea and Samaria witness the events recorded from 8:4 to 11 : 18; while the events occurring in the rest of the book of Acts may be described as taking place in "the uttermost part of the earth."

"And when he had said these things as they were looking, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight." This is the last time the disciples were to see the Lord Jesus on earth.

"They were all together in one place." Probably the room in which the disciples were previously assembled (see 1:13).

"And suddenly there came from heaven a sound as of the rushing of a mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting." This sound came from heaven, which may refer both to the sensible impression of a sound descending from above and to its real supernatural origin as caused by God himself.

"And there appeared unto them the tonngues parting, asunder, like as of fire." Fire like wind was symbolic of the divine presence (Ex. 3:2), and of the Spirit who purifies and sanctifies (Ezek. 1:13; Mal. 3:2). "And it sat upon each one of them." That is, one tonngue like as of fire sat upon each one of those assembled in this room.

"And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit." Being filled with the Holy Spirit is simply having one's entire nature yielded to the sway and power of the Spirit of God. "And began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. These disciples probably knew Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek.

Now there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, from every nation under heaven." From a census taken in the time of Nero, we know that more than 2,700,000 Jews were gathered at the passover feast, and still greater numbers came to Pentecost.

"And when this sound was heard, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speaking in his own language. 7. And they were all amazed and marvelled, saying, Behold, are not all these that speak Galileans? 8. And how hear ye, every man in our own language wherein we were born?" It is interesting to notice that the list of countries mentioned includes all the lands to which the Israelites had been banished and where they had been settled for centuries, as well as those countries to which they had come voluntarily.

"Parthians." Parthia, mentioned here only in the New Testament, is placed first, not only because of the vast extent of its empire from India to the Tigris, but because it then was the only power which had tried issues with Rome and had not been defeated. "And Medes." Included in the great Parthian Empire, with their territory east of the Tigris, and to the north of Elam. A map should be consulted for these various countries. "And Elamites." Elam lay north of the Persian Gudf, and south of Media. "And the dwellers in Mesopotamia." The great country between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, where the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia once held sway. "In Judaea." The appearance of different words indicating the territory in the southern part of Palestine in which Jerusalem was located is difficult to explain, but is found in the oldest manuscripts. "And Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia. In Phrygia and Pamphylia." All these were provinces in the territory that was known as Asia Minor. The word Asia does not mean the vast continent that we call by that name today but the Roman province of Asia, on the western shore of Asia Minor, with Ephesus for its capital. "In Egypt and the parts of Libys around Cyrene." These areas were located in northern Africa. "And sojourners from Rome, both Jews and proselytes." Pompey the Great had carried large numbers of Jews as slaves to Rome in 63 B.C., and descendants became freedmen (Acts 6:9) and had many synagogues in Rome.

"Cretans." Inhabitants of the large island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea. (See Acts 27:7; Titus 1:5, 12). "And Arabians." Arabia, of course, is that huge area south and southeast of Palestine between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. "We hear them speaking in our tongues the mighty works of God."

Of course amazement and wonder fell upon these people, as, for the first time in their lives, they heard Galileans in Jerusalem speaking in their various native tongues.

"This Jesus did God raise up, where of we all are witnesses." The fact that God raised Christ up is a proof that God was satisfied with Christ.

"Being therefore by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit, he hath poured forth this, that ye see and hear." The apostle Peter now comes back to the subject with which he opened his sermon, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

"For David ascended not into the heavens, but he saith himself, The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand." "Till I make thine enemies the footstool of thy feet." Having shown the resurrection of the Christ to be the subject of an ancient prophecy, he now proves the same of his exaltation.

Let all the house of Israel therefore know assuredly, that God hath made him both Lord and Christ, this Jesus whom ye crucified." The conclusion of Peter's sermon is the inevitable termination of the argument he has been building up, provided all of his previous statements are based on fact as they are.

"Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart." The Holy Spirit had used the message of Peter as a two-edged sword piercing even to the dividing of soul and spirit. "And said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, Brethern, what shall we do?" Herein is the difference between the Word of God and other so-called sacred books, and especially philosophical works. They appeal to the mind, whereas the Word of God goes further and demands action.

"And Peter said unto them. Repent ye." The apostles began, as the Baptist began (Matt. 3:2) as the Christ himself began (Matt. 4:17; Mark 1: 14), with the exhortation to repentance to a change of heart and life, not to a mere regret for the past. "And be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus Christ." First the inward change, and then submission to the external rite. Baptism is a sign and a symbol of the washing away of our sins.

"Unto the remission of your sins." This is the word used by the Lord Jesus in referring to the power of his blood to wash away our sins. "And ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit." Luke refers to the gift of the Holy Spirit four times in this book, here and in 8:20; 10:45; 11:17; it is spoken of by no other evangelist.

Literary Fly: This fellow was possessed of considerable talent. I shall have to read another page.

FU MANCHU By Sax Rohmer

Puzzled Searchers

"Take him out. He is not dead," I said, after a quick look at the mastiff.

"And hurry!" cried Smith.

But we were not molested as we left that haunted place. No sound disturbed the now perfect stillness.

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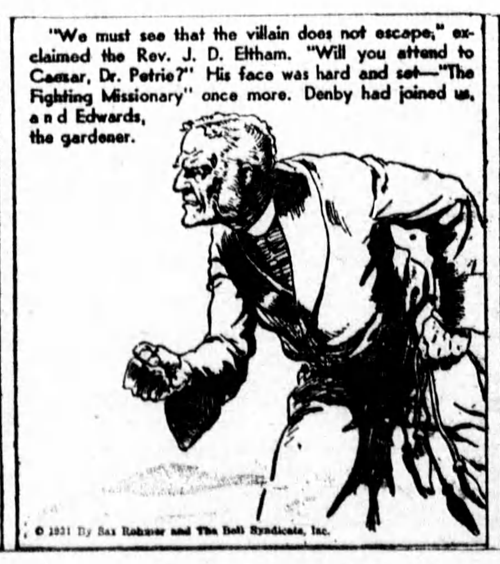

"We must see that the villain does not escape," exclaimed the Rev. J. D. Eltham. "Will you attend to Caesar, Dr. Petrie?" His face was hard and set—"The Fighting Missionary" once more. Denby had joined us, and Edwards, the gardener.

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After I had ministered to Caesar, assisted by Greba Eltham, he wagged his tail feebly and managed to get to his feet, though one leg was out of commission. He had been struck by some heavy, blunt instrument, but it is hard to kill a mastiff.

All this time the others had been searching the shrubbery, and now emerged, looking dazed and puzzled.

"There is absolutely nothing there," said Smith in an amazed tone. "Yet nobody can possibly have left the grounds!"