

## About the House

### Some Tried Recipes.

**Bread Sauce.**—Rub through colander one teaspoon bread crumbs. To one-half pint cold milk add small onion and four allspice. Boil eight minutes. Take out onion and spice, add bread crumbs and one tablespoon butter. Beat well and serve hot with chicken.

**Frizzled Beef.**—Melt one tablespoon butter, add one-half pound dried beef. Cook five minutes, add one-half cup stock, a few drops onion juice, one-half teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, two eggs well beaten. Cook two minutes and serve.

**Cheese Dreams.**—Cut twelve thin slices of bread and remove crusts. Cut in halves, cover with a thin slice of cheese. Sprinkle with salt, paprika and cayenne. Cover with another slice of bread and saute on both sides in butter. These are more easily prepared small than large.

**Cheese Custard.**—Melt two tablespoons butter; add one teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and paprika. Add two cups cheese, one-half cupful soft bread crumbs, and one cupful milk. Cook five minutes. Add two eggs well beaten; when thoroughly blended pour on to bread toasted on one side.

**Bacon and Chicken Livers.**—Cut six chicken livers in slices. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add an equal amount of sliced bacon. Cook together until livers are tender. Pour on two tablespoonsful flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cupful stock or tomato. Season with Worcestershire and serve hot on toast.

**Oatmeal Pudding.**—1 breakfast of medium oatmeal, ¼ lb. beef suet, 1 small Spanish onion (or a large mild ordinary one), a seasoning of salt and pepper. Mix the meal and minced suet in a bowl and add the onion finely chopped. Mix and stir well; add the seasoning, and put into a greased mould. Covered with buttered paper, and steam for 3 hours, or a little longer. The water in the outer vessel must be kept boiling all the time.

**Grated Noodles for Soup.**—Beat one egg with teaspoon of water. Add a little salt, then work in enough flour to make stiff dough. Set aside for a while, then begin to grate on coarse grater. When inner part of dough is reached let stand again to dry. When all the noodles are grated let them dry on sheet of paper, and when ready to cook drop well separated into boiling soup. Cook ten to fifteen minutes.

**Beef and Rice Croquettes.**—Mince the remainder of roast beef fine, putting it through a machine three times if you have one. Mix the meat with an equal measure of freshly cooked rice, and season well with salt, pepper and mushroom catchup. Add a few chopped mushrooms. Shape in oval croquettes, roll in bread crumbs, then in egg and crumbs, then in egg and crumbs, and fry brown.

**Improved Corned Beef.**—When boiling corned beef mix together one tablespoonful of malt vinegar, one teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar, one teaspoonful of relish, a little made mustard, a dessertspoonful of brown sugar, and a few allspice. When the sugar is melted stir all into the water in which the beef is to be boiled, adding at the same time an onion stuck with one clove. The meat should be served cold.

**Apple Tapioca.**—Cook a cupful of tapioca—sprinkle it in boiling water—until it is clear and thick. Sweeten to taste and flavor with lemon juice. Grease a pudding dish and spread the tapioca in layers alternately with sliced apples. Cover with a little milk in which some nutmeg has been shaken and bake in a slow oven. The white of an egg beaten up with sugar and used in place of the milk is slightly more expensive, but is, of course, more nourishing and makes an attractive finish to the dish. The cores and skins of the apples can be used to make a little jelly.

### Tips for Housewives.

The time taken to produce good flavor in food is well spent. A letter sealed with the white of an egg cannot be steamed open. When boiled frosting has been cooked too long, add a piece of butter to soften.

A little powdered pumice stone will clean enameled ware better than anything else.

Mattresses should be sunned as often as possible. This makes them sweet and free from germs.

To iron embroidery the iron should be applied on the wrong side, and a thick ironing blanket used.

System is a great time and money saver in the home; haphazard methods are wasteful in every direction. To retain the color and flavor of peas when boiling them, add a lettuce leaf and a tablespoonful of sugar.

Ink stains on handkerchiefs, etc., may often be soaked out in milk, but the sooner they are dealt with the better.

A little molasses or sugar added to the griddle cake batter is a decided help in browning the cakes well.

When there is a tendency for a pitcher to drip, try rubbing ever so

## Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

little butter under the edge of the lip.

There is nothing more satisfactory for use in brightening a mirror than a piece of soft flannel dipped in camphor.

In place of a funnel of paper insert one or two short lengths of macaroni in the top crust of a berry or other juicy pie.

Lemon juice and salt is an excellent medium for cleaning bone knife handles. Apply the lemon juice first and then the salt.

Tarnished articles of brass which washed in the water in which potatoes have been boiled will be as bright as new.

Mother of pearl buttons and ornaments will be considerably brightened if rubbed over with a cloth moistened with olive oil.

Sometimes four families in a neighborhood can purchase a barrel of apples and divide it among them with advantage to all four purses.

Coffee made in a pot that is not thoroughly clean will always have a rank, murky taste, no matter how fine the quality of the coffee.

When you boil potatoes, boil enough for two or three meals. Serve them the first time in their jackets, and afterwards fried or creamed.

When using spoons for measuring dry ingredients, take as much above the bowl of the spoon as you have in it. This constitutes a spoonful.

When weighing molasses for cooking purposes, well flour the scale and the molasses will run off quite easily without leaving any stickiness behind.

To clean pudding pans put the little ones in the big ones, turn upside down in the dishpan and set the stove to steam. They will clean in 10 minutes.

To sweeten a sour cask that has held pickles, vinegar or wine, wash it with lime water, or throw in hot charcoal and ashes. Add water and let the cask soak.

Never use a coarse or rough cleansing agent on paint of any sort. Whiting roughens the surface, but the rougher cleansing agents destroy the varnished or painted surface.

## The Fashions

### A Word on Hats for Spring

Fur is still the smart trimming for all garments, and it promises to remain in favor well into the spring. There is already a hint here and there, however, that designers and manufacturers are tentatively reaching out for an attractive successor. In one of the smart shops the other morning, a most attractive afternoon dress was displayed; it was made in Russian effect, was very simple, and sparingly ornamented, the only trimming in fact, being bands of ostrich in the same shade of blue as the dress, edging the



Drop Shoulder Frock—Band-Trimmed Skirt

high-standing collar, the cuffs and the lower edge of the blouse peplum. The effect was pleasing and perfectly appropriate for the warmer weather.

### Trimnings for Spring Hats

Whether ostrich as trimming for hats will be favored to any great degree, is still a question; that it will be used considerably, as in the past season or two, for fancies, odd little stick ups, balls, rosettes, and similar effects on the chic small hats which are being introduced as first models for



WATCHDOGS GUARD FRENCH TRENCHES.

The French military dogs, valuable heretofore in assisting in the search for wounded soldiers, are now being put to a still more useful work. After being properly trained they mount the French parapets and trenches and give timely warning of the approach of the enemy. The photograph shows one of these military dogs being trained for his work.

spring, has already been confirmed. Many hand-made hats are being shown this season. The new braids are mostly shiny; glass effects will predominate, although one sees some effective dull-finished hemps and tagals. A new glaze braid from Paris resembles nothing so much as the scales of a fish, and it is appropriately named "fish-scale" straw. Some flowers will be used on the new hats, and quantities of ribbon. The new colors in millinery are, generally speaking, black, which is quite as strong as ever, geranium-pink, ab-sinthe, polished-gold, mintgreen, and baby chick; the last a charmingly suggestive title.

Among the attractive millinery notions being displayed in the shops, and worn at the southern resorts, are sets consisting of hat, handbag and collarlette and fashioned of faille, or

Angelic Forms. The following were some of the questions submitted to Pte. Easy and his answers:

"Can you describe the angel forms as to color, size, number and the length of this line of angels?"

"They were a pretty white in color; bigger than the average man; four or five in number; they reached across the street."

"Did you look back when retiring and did you still see them? How long did they remain there? Did they follow you?"

"They did not follow us. We looked back twice. The first time they were still there. The second time they were gone as suddenly as they appeared."

"Were their faces toward you or toward the enemy?"

"They had their faces toward the enemy."

"Had they swords in their hands? Did they move their arms?"

"I did not see anything in their hands. They did not move their arms backward and forwards."

"Did you see their faces or hair?"

"I did not see their faces or hair."

"Did the Germans seem to see them?"

"We could not see anything beyond the angels."

"Was it broad daylight when you saw them? What sort of weather?"

"It was a beautiful sunny afternoon in August."

"Did the other men who were near you see them also?"

"No one could help but see them, who was there."

"What did any of them say at the time or afterward?"

"I said when we were retiring

flocks illustrating this letter; the cape-collared is one, the drop-shoulder and attractive sleeve is another. The band-trimmed skirt is new and effective, and the full-pointed tunic is smart and becoming.

Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall Dealer, or from The McCall Company, Department "W", 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

## VISIONS ON THE BATTLEFIELD

### ANGELS WERE SEEN AT MONS AND YPRES.

### Categorical Accounts of Angelic Hosts Appearing at Battles in Flanders.

The story of the appearance of angels at the battle of Mons which appears to have had its genesis in a purely imaginative description by a newspaper writer of the old English bowmen coming to the help of their countrymen has travelled the length of precise statement and direct evidence.

In the small religious paper "Confidence," published in Sunderland, England, testimony is given by "Private J. Easy" as follows: Our officers prepared us to fight a rearguard action. . . . When the main body had left us we settled ourselves down to our fate and every man fought bravely.

Marvellous Manifestation. "On, on, came those grey coats in thousands and when at last we could hold no longer against such odds, the most marvellous thing happened. Suddenly, from the nowhere, placing themselves between us and the enemy, appeared a line of white angelic forms. Immediately every gun was still. White, bare-headed and making strange movements—beyond this bar-cade of angels not one German could be seen. By their aid we were able to retire. The next day we found the remainder of our brigade."

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that they were angels and no one contradicted me. It was often discussed afterwards."

"Are any of your comrades alive now? Do you correspond with any?"

"I cannot say whether they are alive or not. I do not correspond with any now."

"Did any officers you knew see the angelic forms?"

"No officers that I knew saw them."

"Were any men deeply impressed? Can you tell me about any individual case (name) who was affected greatly?"

"One man who got blown to pieces was very much afraid."

Regiments Engaged. "What German and what British regiments were there?"

"Prussian Guards, Uhlaars, and minor infantry regiments. On our side several Scots, Notts, L. F.'s and K. L.'s."

"When and where were you wounded?"

"I was wounded on the Aisne, with a shrapnel, down the right side, arm and hand. A piece entered my finger which caused septic poisoning, and amputation was necessary, but this operation was not performed soon enough and it caused tetanus. I was in hospital a long time in Angers. Whilst suffering, I again saw a beautiful vision of these angels. I knew then that I was saved. It was evident that others in the hospital did not see them. When I got better Sister Gifford told me I had had a marvellous resurrection; and three had died in the same bed that I had been in, 'with the same complaint and not half so bad.'

"My home is in Lincolnshire. My age is twenty-five. I have got four years' service. My religion is C. of E. I am now in the 9th Lincs. My number is 9322. (He is at present at Brockley Camp, near Stafford.)"

Saw Angel Host. J. G. Davies of the K. R. R. is a Welshman. He has also been seeing visions and he did not object to answer interrogatories regarding his experiences. "Near Ypres," he says, "the shells showered on us. I as a stretcher-bearer went down the trench to see if anyone was wounded, but stopped now and again to hear the men praying, so finding nothing to do I prayed myself and the trench was one line of prayer. After the shelling no one was wounded, but we all saw a host of angels and talked about them. . . . Another time when in the trenches we heard a voice sounding through the air about nine o'clock at night. The moon was clear and I saw an angel flying with a trumpet in his mouth. Some were very much frightened, but I said: 'Cheer up! It is all for good to them that love the Lord.'"

Had Human Features. He gives the following answers to the questions put in regard to his experiences:

"When did the angels appear?"

"As I can remember it was October 2nd when I saw the host of angels at St. Jean (Ypres)."

"How did they arrive?"

"They came from a very high distance and they lowered themselves to us within a visible sight, then they went upwards until we lost sight of them."

"Could you see them plainly?"

"I could see them quite plainly and they had faces of men and women."

"Which way were their faces turned?"

"They faced us and the enemy."

"What time was it in the day?"

"It was about 12.30 in the morning."

"What was the weather? Were shells bursting at the time?"

"It was not cloudy and the shelling had just ended."

"How did the men take it?"

"The men feared very much. Five have been killed since."

"How long did the vision last?"

"The sight of the host lasted for a quarter of an hour and they went upwards quickly."

"When did this vision of the angel with the trumpet take place?"

"At Labrick at nine o'clock, the 7th December."

"How far off did the angel appear to be?"

"The angel was about twenty yards away and I heard the voice which sounded like the rolling of the sea."

and it weakened away! then I heard the words were 'destruction, destruction.' Then he vanished away from earth."

OLD ONTARIO IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME.

A lady in California, recently sent to Canada a very elaborately gotten up booklet, entitled, "California Is Good Enough For Me." A reply to the California poet follows:

I've read your little pamphlet, And I think it's simply great. It is sure a splendid picture Of your grand and glorious state. And I hope kind fate will sanction These wonders I may see. But at present good old Ontario Is good enough for me.

You talk about the rose banks That in profusion grow But have you ever frolicked In a glorious bank of snow? We have them here a-plenty, And we have diamonds on our trees. While our kiddies cheeks are crimson From the kisses of the breeze.

Of course we love the summer, And the golden-tinted fall— But we're longing for the snowflakes Ofttimes, long before they fall. Oh! the bracing, brilliant winter With its jolly sports and glee— It's part of old Ontario, And it's good enough for me.

You talk about your farm lands, And you think you head the class. But I wish you'd glimpse our wheat fields, And could taste our garden "sassa." You mention, too, your peaches, Your luscious plums and flowers, But you cannot show a sample That could put over ours.

Then you brag about the ocean— Its dimensions cease to please— But it's not one whit more lovely Than our smiling inland seas. We have beaches, hills and valleys That are just as fair to see— While the fruit of old Ontario Is good enough for me.

You laud your prosperous cities, And the handsome women there, As though our northern climate Didn't have them twice as fair. Your Eden, 'neath Old Glory, Is a splendid place to be, But I'll keep old Britain's banner A-waving over me.

Though your fruits were twice as luscious And your sunsets twice as fine, They couldn't touch the heartstrings Like this old home of mine. And when I've seen your wonders In your haven by the sea— I know dear old Ontario Will be good enough for me.

Better at Figures.

Mother (to newly married daughter)—"You don't mean to say, Marie, that you have kept your grocery book three months and haven't balanced it yet?"

Marie—"Oh, no, mamma! I let the grocer balance it. He's so much better at figures than I am, and I know he's honest, for he always tells me that he has forgotten to charge something which should have been in."

A shopper considers the price, but a buyer considers the value.

Wrinkles are a Confession

Advancing years are first realized by the change that becomes noticeable in the complexion. If you pay attention to the first, almost imperceptible lines, how easy it is to avoid the unsightly wrinkles that surely follow. Wrinkles are a confession to rather Time. The skin must be kept firm and smooth by proper attention and treatment.

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## HEALTH

The world has been suffering this winter from another of the periodical outbreaks of the grippé. It has raged not only in this country, but the newspapers tell us, in Europe also. Now there are two things that are certainly true of grippé: It is perhaps the most contagious disease there is, and almost any precautions are justifiable to avoid it. Although it is very easy to catch it, there is no possible justification for believing, as some persons do, that because it is prevalent they must have it. For the sake of others, if not for our own sake, we ought to exercise the most anxious care to avoid having and spreading the disease.

Grippé is not only bad to have; it is often worse after we have had it—if an Hibernicism is permissible. It is one of those exasperating diseases that drag an endless train of troubles after it. It seems to be cured, its victims get up, stop taking medicine, and return to their normal occupations. Then months afterwards they acknowledge that they have never really felt well since the original attack. That is true of cases that did not seem especially severe at the time, as well as of those alarming cases that are complicated with pneumonia or with serious ear or throat trouble. In fact, the more serious onsets are usually more carefully treated than the lighter ones, and it is often the people who will not take a week to get well who are later obliged to take a year.

We need not think that we must call on our friends when we have the grippé. We do not think it unfeeling to avoid them when they have scarlet fever or smallpox, and the same rule is good with grippé. Teachers should avoid their sick pupils, and sick parents should avoid their children; kissing ought to be practiced very sparingly in grippé times, for the disease is very frequently spread by means of kisses. The unguarded cough or sneeze is responsible for almost as many cases; that is why street cars, shops and all crowded public places are places of danger. Unfortunately, many of us have not yet learned that we break the golden rule every time we sneeze without taking every precaution to keep it a strictly private matter.

What is best for the grippé patient is also best for his friends and the public generally—that he should stay quietly in his own home, and in most cases, in his own bed, until the worst is over.—Youth's Companion.

Sitting in the sun for half an hour each day will strengthen weak nerves.

Cocoa is the best drink for those who are endeavoring to overcome the craving for alcoholic liquors.

Gargle for the throat can be made with vinegar and sage, and a piece of rag dipped in vinegar and placed on the forehead will relieve a bad headache.

According to Arctic explorers anything containing fat, such as chocolate, butter or bacon is a fine heat promoter. Alcohol is a snare and a delusion.

An old-fashioned cough remedy that has not lost its popularity is that which is made by boiling one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons. Mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

For cramps. Massage will usually instantly afford relief, also rubbing with a soft piece of flannel, dipped in alcohol. Another suggestion is to tie the affected part with a ribbon, so as to stop the circulation for a little while. Compresses, either of hot or cold water, will be found to be very effective. If the cramp is in the leg, place the foot on the cold floor or stretch out the toes of the suffering foot, just when the cramp is starting.

QUICK AID FOR MAIMEO MEN

British Hospitals Furnish Up-to-Date Artificial Limbs

Despite the loss of arms and legs maimed soldiers are turned out by British military hospitals with little delay and so well provided with up-to-date artificial limbs that they are able to return to civilian life often without any external sign of the mutilation they have undergone in the war.

The type of artificial arm provided enables the wearer to bend the wrist and elbow, pick up articles with the fingers, and in a surprisingly short time make his way into the ranks of civilian workers. Men who have lost both feet by frostbite in the trenches are able to walk again.

Rehampton House possesses its own workshops, where experts measure disabled men for the artificial limbs, where the necessary fittings are carefully adjusted and where the soldier is patiently instructed in the mechanism and he uses of the artificial members.

No man is permitted to leave Rehampton until suitable employment has been found for him. Numbers have already been placed as gardeners, engineers, club stewards and in various trades. The unskilled soldier is provided with elementary instruction, electrical work, woodworking, etc. while clerical occupations are represented by classes in stenography, bookkeeping and left hand writing.