



The Housewife's Corner

Selected Recipes.

For oatmeal pudding pour a quart of boiling milk over a pint of the best fine oatmeal, and let it remain all night. Next day beat two eggs and add a pinch of salt. Butter a basin that will just hold the ingredients. Cover tight with a floured cloth, and boil for an hour and a half. Eat it with cold butter and salt. When cold slice and toast it.

For baked apples take the number required, and choose them, if possible, of equal size. Wipe them well with a damp cloth, and remove the core with a fork or apple corer. Place them in a baking tin, sprinkle them first with a little water and then with granulated sugar, and bake in a moderate oven until soft. The time will depend upon the kind of apple used, and will vary from 20 minutes to 1 hour. When the apples are ready lift them on to a clean dish and sift a little sugar over.

Those who are fond of carrots will find this recipe excellent.—Use three good-sized carrots for four persons. Scrape and pare them and cut into small pieces. Put a teaspoonful of rendered beef suet in a pot, add a little onion juice, put in carrots, let them cook for a few minutes, but not brown, pour in boiling water to cover, season with a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and one teaspoonful of sugar. Let the carrots boil rather slowly for an hour. If the water boils low add a little boiling water to replenish.

Cabbage Soup.—Put two cups shredded cabbage on to cook in enough water to cover. Let simmer slowly about three-quarters of an hour until tender. When cabbage has cooked one-half hour season with salt and pepper and pour into hot tureen in which there is one teaspoon butter. If desired, strain. Serve with oyster crackers. Tastes much like oyster stew.

Cranberry-Raisin Pie.—Mix together one cup sugar, two level tablespoons cornstarch and one saltspoon salt. Add one cup boiling water, stir and cook for five minutes, then add one and one-half cups chopped cranberries and one-half cup seeded and chopped raisins, and let simmer for fifteen minutes, being careful not to burn. Turn into baked crust and cover with meringue. If desired, this may be baked in two crusts, in which case use one-half cup of cold water in mixing, instead of one cup of boiling water, and do not cook before putting between crusts.

Fricassee Chicken.—Joint chicken, wipe off with clean wet cloth, pour cold water over it, drain and lay it still wet in pot in layers, each layer covered lightly with minced salt pork. Set in another vessel of hot water, cover closely, bring to boiling point, then simmer slowly for some hours, until chicken is cooked. Remove lid from pot, season chicken with salt and white pepper, transfer meat to hot platter and keep hot while adding flour and butter, rubbed together, to liquor in pot, where fowl was cooked. Stir until thick and smooth. To make gravy richer, pour it upon beaten egg, return to pot long enough to make very hot and pour over chicken in platter.

Cabbage Loaf.—Remove crust and scoop out inside of oblong loaf of bread, leaving wall one-half inch thick, then saute each in butter. Shred small, firm, well-bleached cabbage, soak in cold water thirty minutes, drain and cook in uncovered vessel containing boiling salted water to cover. Add small pinch of soda. Cook twenty-five minutes, drain, season with half saltspoon pepper, one tablespoon melted butter and one-half cup white sauce. Fill bread box case with alternate layers of cabbage, bread-crumbs and grated cheese moistened with cream, and finish with thick sprinkling of grated cheese. Set in moderate oven twenty minutes and serve garnished with parsley.

Baked Veal and Onions.—Peel six Bermuda onions, cover with boiling water and cook one-half hour. Drain, rinse in cold water and drain again. Remove centres from onions so as to leave regularly shaped cases. Chop one slice bacon and one pound veal steak, add one-half teaspoon thyme, yolk of egg, two tablespoons fine bread crumbs, one-half teaspoon salt, same of paprika and two tablespoons cream or milk. Mix together and fill centres of onions. Set onions in casserole or baking dish, add one-half cup broth or boiling water containing beef extract, and let cook about one and one-half hours in moderate oven. Baste a few times with liquor in pan, adding more if needed. When almost done add one tablespoon flour mixed with water to pour, and cook fifteen minutes longer. Stir in two tablespoons of butter and a little kitchen bouquet if you have it and serve from casserole.

Useful Hints.

Sweet oil removes finger marks from varnished furniture. A good beefsteak, however well it is cooked, will not be at its best unless served directly when cooked.

To give a brilliant polish to a stove, dissolve a tablespoonful of sugar in a little vinegar and add to the black-lead.

If curtains are allowed to dry thoroughly before being starched it will be found that they will last clean longer.

After washing leather gloves rinse them in cold water, then soap again. This will prevent them from drying stiffly.

To clean a burnt pan dip a hard crust of bread in kitchen salt and rub the burnt portion, then wash in hot soda and water.

When using salt to remove stains from silverware, the salt should be melted and a strong solution applied, otherwise you run the risk of scratching the silver.

The dark stain on the inside of aluminum vessels can be removed by boiling a solution of water and borax and letting it stand for some time in the vessel.

When making aprons it may be an advantage to put the pocket in the centre of the apron instead of at the side, where it is found to be continually catching on the door handles, and tearing.

To test silk, fray out the threads and break them. If they snap easily it is not good. The warp thread running lengthwise should be of equal strength with the wool thread running crosswise.

Remnants of meat of different kinds can be ground fine and mixed with rice, a raw egg seasoned and made into cakes and fried brown on both sides. They are very good for a lunch dish.

A good dressing for sliced tomatoes is made with a hard-boiled egg, chopped fine and mixed with mustard, some butter and cream. Season to taste and place on each slice of tomato.

Food articles that are damp should never be left in ordinary paper. Paper is made of wood pulp, rags, glue, lime, and similar substances, intermixed with acids and chemicals. When damp it should not be allowed to come into contact with things that are to be eaten.

In knitting it will be found much easier when casting on stitches, if using very large needles, to introduce an ordinary steel needle in place of the large one held in the right hand. Use the steel needle for knitting the stitch and pass it over the large needle. This is to be done only when casting on stitches.

The simplest way of dealing with moths is to keep them out of the house altogether, and this can be done at the expense of a few pints of turpentine. Sprinkle the rooms with this once a week, or thereabouts, when the moths begin to hatch out, and they will all die or leave the building. Repeat it if they appear again. Sprinkle a little in drawers where woollen clothes are, and the moths will not come near them.

GERMANS HARD HIT.

British Fleet and Submarines Have Done Some Good Work.

The hunting of German trawlers by the British fleet in the North Sea, especially on the Dogger Bank, has driven the German fishing fleet from the North Sea. As a result the price of fish in Germany and Sweden is going up.

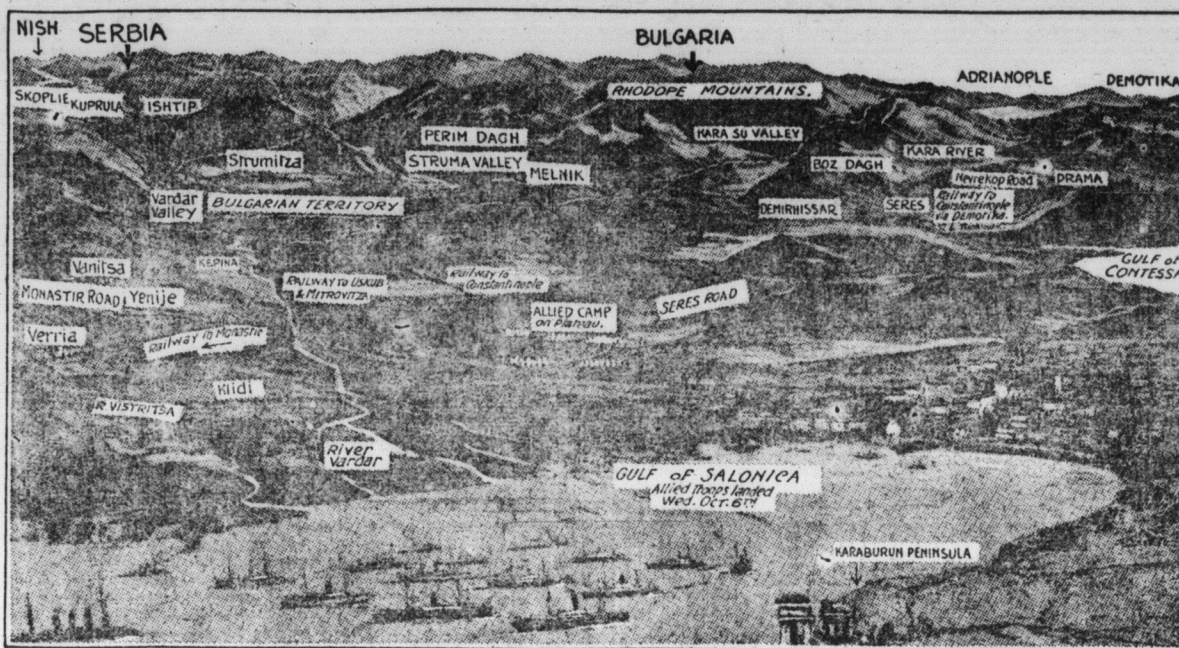
The London Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says that the official organ of the Government, the Messenger, devotes a long article to the extremely useful work of British submarines in the Baltic "while the Germans during the last ten months have been boasting of isolating England by submarine warfare, which has been carried on regardless of all considerations of law or humanity, but which has not succeeded in producing any effect on British shipping." "British boats act in strict accordance with international law and usages of humanity," says the Messenger. They do not sink passenger boats without warning and kill hundreds of helpless women and children and innocent civilians, as the Germans did in the case of the Lusitania.

The article asserts that British activity has crippled German's war supplies and that all traffic between Germany and the Swedish and Danish coasts is reported stopped.

Boy Soldiers.

With a view to delaying, as far as possible, the inevitable day when she must bow to the will of Europe, Germany has decided to put her boys of sixteen to nineteen years of age through a course of military training. Great Britain, too, when driven almost to desperation by Napoleon, sanctioned the enlistment of boys to the extent of ten per cent. of the strength of the regiments. Many and various were the drastic steps taken to resist the mighty forces of Napoleon. One historian tells us that "the hulks were drained and the prisons emptied more than once to supply the want of soldiers. Each man who enlisted in the army in 1807 cost the country nearly \$200 in bounty and levy money. These men signed for unlimited service.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE BALKANS EXPLAINED BY A MAP



This pictorial map, reproduced from The London Sphere, goes a long way to explain the situation in the Balkans. The enormous geographical difficulties which confront the armies can be grasped easily by a glance at this map. After the landing of the Allied expeditionary forces at Saloniki the detachments were concentrated on a plateau outside the city. From there they would be transferred to the Serbian border by the Saloniki-Uskub railway (seen on the left of the map). This line has an extremely important strategic value. Another railway route shown—the through route to Constantinople—will of course prove of the utmost value to the Austro-Germans if they can gain possession of it. The map also shows the Bulgarian salient (i.e., bulge) into Serbia facing Demir Kapu.

CZAR'S LIFE AT THE FRONT.

How the Russian Ruler Conducts the Campaign.

The following authorized description of the Czar's life at the front has reached Petrograd: "Headquarters has been established in a small two-story house in a White Russia city, the name of which is necessarily omitted. Emperor Nicholas occupies two rooms on the second floor—one as a bedroom and the other as an office. On the same floor are Minister of the Court, General Baron Fredericks, and Palace Commandant, General Voeikov, each of whom occupies a single room. On the first floor are the Czar's physician and various persons of his suite. The number of servants has been cut to the minimum.

"Near the house in Government buildings and hotels live Grand Dukes Cyril and Boris, and Dmitri Pavlovich and others of the temporary court. "After luncheon, the Emperor chats with his guests. Two o'clock finds the Emperor and General Alexieff again occupied with reports in the Emperor's private office. In mid-afternoon the Emperor motors for an hour or two and then returns to work until dinner is served at 7.30 o'clock. "At 9 o'clock in the morning, the Czar, attired in a field uniform, walks to the offices of the General Staff, accompanied by one of his officers. With General Alexieff, chief of staff, the Emperor reads the reports and issues orders until 1 p.m. He informs himself concerning the conditions on all parts of the immense front, examines maps and discusses events. To the luncheon in the Emperor's quarters are invited the high military officers and the foreign military observers, altogether a dozen persons.

"At 9 o'clock in the evening, after brief conversations with his guests, the Emperor returns to his office and works far into the night, General Alexieff frequently going there for a conference. The General Staff works night and day."

INTENSIVE WHEAT GROWING.

Surprising Results Can Be Obtained By the Method.

Seven years ago, says Pearson's Weekly, a Russian farmer discovered a method of increasing the yield of wheat in so startling a manner that no one believed he was telling the truth. The Russian declared that it was possible to get seventy pounds of grain from one seed, and to make an acre carry forty-five tons.

That does sound like a miracle, and we do not vouch for it; but here is the method, and if any farmer has the patience to try it, he will certainly be surprised at the result.

Each grain is planted separately in a sunken bed about fifteen inches deep and three and a half feet in width—feet, remember, not inches.

As soon as the grain sprouts, the little blade is covered with a thin layer of earth about an inch and a half in depth. The result is that you get three stalks instead of one. At the end of three weeks the hoe comes into use again, and the three stalks being covered with earth, turn into nine stalks. This process on being repeated a third time results in twenty-seven stalks, and the Russian in question repeated it ten times in all, so that at last each grain produced 58,048 stalks. If the seed is first sown in the ordinary fashion, and then transplanted to the pit before mentioned, you get an even stronger growth, so that, after only eight coverings more than 105,000 stalks have been produced from a single grain.

HE KNEW THEIR WEAKNESS.

How Accidents Were Stopped in the Streets of Paris.

During the reign of Louis XV. of France, the light chaise came into fashion, and great ladies of Paris were accustomed to drive in them about the city. But beautiful hands are not always strong ones; accidents began to occur more and more frequently in the streets. Consequently the king besought the minister of police to do something, since the lives of pedestrians were constantly in danger.

"I will do whatever is in my power," replied the police minister. "Your Majesty desires that these accidents cease entirely?"

The king replied, "Certainly." The next day there appeared a royal ordinance that ordered that, in the future, ladies' under thirty years of age should not drive chaises through the streets of Paris. That seems a mild restriction; but it is said that scarcely a woman from that time on

drove her own chaise. The police minister knew that few women would care to advertise the fact that they were over thirty, and that the rest would probably be too old to drive, anyway.

Object: Undoubtedly Matrimony.

The woman of the house reached the conclusion that the attachment of the policeman for her cook must be investigated, lest it prove disastrous to domestic discipline. "Do you think he means business, Bridget?" she asked. "I think he does, mum," said Bridget. "He's begun to complain about my cooking, mum."

The bluejacket's collar—the three rows of tape round which are to commemorate Nelson's victories at Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar—is a survival from the days when our seamen wore pigtail. Then it protected the "jumper" from grease.



DRAPERY TUNICS IN VOGUE.

Drapery and handkerchief tunics are enjoying a vogue seldom conceded to any one style. But, coupled with this, they are exceptionally easy to make, and are, therefore, a particularly desirable costume for the home dressmaker. The present style in separate skirts makes them adaptable to wear with separate waists. These are Ladies' Home Journal Patterns, the waist, No. 9131, being cut in surplus style for ladies and misses in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure, and the skirt, No. 9085, cutting in sizes 24 to 32 waist measure. Sizes 36 to 24 require 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at your local Ladies' Home Journal dealer, or from the Home Pattern Company, 183 George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

SEA SIGNALS.

How Messages Are Sent From Ship to Ship.

Means of communication between one ship and another, or between a ship and the shore, of however crude a nature, are known to have been in existence from the very earliest days of navigation.

In many parts of the world watch towers were utilized by night, and the method employed is to this very day practised in uncivilized countries.

The strength and utility added to our Navy by wireless telegraphy can hardly be imagined. At the same time, it has its limitations.

In clear weather wireless telegraphy is sufficient, but in thick weather, although it can be used for summoning help, it will not give the exact position of the boat in danger, and the rescuing ship may be within a few miles of the wreck, but unable to locate her for many hours.

Another method of communication is the use of fog-horns, steam-whistles and sirens, but these are not always reliable, for the atmosphere performs some curious tricks with sound.

A noise made under water, however, is an extremely reliable guide, and can be heard at a greater distance than the same sound through air. The best way to recover a watch which has dropped into the water is for the swimmer to be guided by the sound of the ticking.

This is a scientific fact, the explanation of which would entail a long, highly technical treatise, which would not enlighten or entertain the average reader. But it is a fact which makes out a strong case for signalling by bells under the sea when safety is being considered.

The installation for receiving bell sound consists of two cast-iron water tanks fixed against the skin of the ship on each side, as far below the water-line as possible. Hanging within the tanks are telephone transmitters of special construction.

The bell sound passes through the skin of the ship and is communicated through the water in the tanks, and thence to the receivers. The sound is then conveyed by telephone wires up to the bridge or chart-house so as to be easily accessible to the officer of the watch.

There are several means of despatching signals under water. A lightship, when her light is of no use, can perform just the same duties by means of her own bell. Where a lightship or a lighthouse is not practicable, a bell-buoy can be anchored at a desired spot, and controlled from the shore, or from a lighthouse, by means of an electric submarine cable.

Submarine signalling is as yet in its infancy, but there can be little doubt that, sooner or later, it will be almost universal. At present it has to combat certain arguments used against it.

The chief of these is that in the hope of picking up a submarine bell a captain will enter dangerous waters when, otherwise, he would take no chances and give the place a wide berth. This is based on an entire misconception, of the purpose of coast-warning signals, which are simply aids to navigation and to enable the captain to verify his position when close to shore. If, in order to do this, it is necessary to pick up a signal, he should lie to—not go hunting for it.

SOLDIERS SING AND PRAY.

Religious Devotion Shown in Italian Armies.

The great extent to which warfare proves an incentive to religious devotion has been noted in correspondence from other belligerent countries, and Italy furnishes considerably more testimony to the same effect. Indeed, with but little exaggeration, it may be said that the Italian army divides its spare moments between singing and praying. It is believed in Italy that King Victor's troops are the gayest and most light-hearted in all the war, for they always go into battle singing. Their first thought on returning from a struggle, however, is a Mass for the repose of the souls of comrades whom they had to leave behind on the field. The most popular song in the camps, after the devout services are over, is "Addio Mia Bella" (Good-by, My Love).

The religious enthusiasm in the army is also reflected in the fact that so many of the Roman Catholic clergy have rallied around the flag. The military authorities have expressed themselves as greatly pleased over this, for some of them had entertained doubt that the clergymen were staunch patriots, but they have proved that they are ready to give their lives as willingly for their country as any other class of citizens.

German Censor Busy, Too.

The censor is not going to expose German weaknesses and susceptibilities at this juncture. He won't even let the exact percentage of German deaths from typhus be known. Thus, the Berlin letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association, reads: "It has been determined that the Russians display a much greater resistance to typhus than the Germans." Whereas the mortality among the Russians is only 2%, the mortality among the German doctors and nurses is about 5%. (This percentage is dictated from the original letters by the censor.)

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 28.

Lesson IX.—Amos the Fearless Prophet, Amos 5. 1-15. Golden Text: Jer. 23. 28.

I. The Impending Fall (Verses 1-3).

Verses 1. A lamentation—Hebrew, "Kinah," which means a "dirge." A composition carefully prepared, in poetic form, and usually sung by women as professional mourners at a funeral. See Jer. 9. 17.

2. The Kinah is represented by two parallel members, the second member of which re-echoes the first, but with a plaintive, melancholy cadence. Verse 2 is a good example of this form of poetry.

The virgin of Israel is fallen: She shall no more rise; She is cast down upon her land: There is none to raise her up.

See the book of Lamentation (for example, chapter 1) for a repeated use of the Kinah.

The virgin of Israel—The nation is personified as a maiden, but one no longer blithesome and gay, going her happy way erect and vigorous, but cast down and mournful. (Compare Isa. 50. 1 f.) The idea of a nation as a maiden or mother is here used for the first time. Afterward the personification is frequent.

II. The Fate of Israel Deserved (Verses 4-11).

4. Seek ye me, and ye shall live.—The Hebrew has a more forcible expression: "Seek ye me and live." (See Gen. 42. 18). To seek God means to consult him through a prophet or oracle (Gen. 25. 22; Exod. 18. 15; 1 Sam. 9. 9; etc.). It also means to regard his revealed will and to obey him (Isa. 9. 13; Jer. 10. 21; Psa. 9. 10; 24. 6; etc.). It was in this latter sense that God wanted Israel to seek him, not as in verse 5.

7. Justice to wormwood.—Israel's crying evil was civil injustice and the oppression of the poor. The Hebrew word for wormwood has been turned by the Greek and Latin into absinth, which, let us hope, is no more to be a synonym for curse to the strong drinker of France.

8. Pleiades—"The seven stars," as used in Old English. Shakespeare, Henry IV., I. 1, 2, 6; see also Job 9. 9; 38. 31.

Orion—See Job 9. 9; 38. 31; and in the plural, Isa. 13. 10.

Pleiades and Orion, in Hebrew, mean "the group" and "the giant."

III. The Warning Repeated (Verses 12-15).

12. For I know.—Jehovah is not ignorant of their transgressions, as they perhaps suppose he is (see Psa. 73. 11; Job 22. 13). This knowledge is the ground of the sentence pronounced in verse 11.

Take a bribe.—That is, a ransom for a life (Exod. 21. 30; Num. 35. 31).

Needy in the gate.—Compare Isa. 10. 2; 29. 21; Mal. 3. 5. The broad, open space near the gates of a city were used as places for public deliberation and for the administration of justice (see Deut. 16. 18; 21. 19; Josh. 20. 4; Judg. 9. 35).

13. An evil time.—When men may well fear. But not those who are just and righteous.

No man is so ignorant that he can't teach you something.