

## COOKING HINTS

In baking a cake, always use the greatest heat at first.

When breadcrumbs are added to goose stuffing room must be allowed for swelling.

Cold sweet sauce is considered a more suitable adjunct to a Christmas pudding than a hot concoction.

Mince pies should be baked from twenty to thirty minutes, and the tops brushed over with the white of an egg a short time before they are done.

Dried green Peas, which are very cheap, make a most excellent soup for the winter. They should be soaked overnight in cold water.

To make egg-powder take a quarter of a pound of tartaric acid, three quarters of a pound of bicarbonate of soda and one pound of arrowroot. Dry and mix well, and then add two ounces of sequi-carbonate of ammonia and two drachms of powdered tumeric.

The secret in having a good roast turkey is to baste it often enough, and to cook it long enough. A turkey of seven or eight pounds should be roasted at least three hours, and a very large turkey not less than four hours; an extra hour is preferable to one minute less.

To make soda-water.—Dissolve one pound of crushed sugar and two ounces of super-carbonate of soda into each two gallons of water used. When properly dissolved, fill pint bottles with this water; have the corks at hand, drop half a drachm of citric acid in crystals into each pint bottle, cork at once, and tie down. Keep the bottles in a cool place, and be sure to handle them carefully.

Goose with chestnuts.—Roast forty or fifty chestnuts, skin half of them; add them to half a pound of sausage-meat, a morsel of garlic, sage, salt, and pepper to taste, a grate or two hours.

of nutmeg, and the liver of the goose chopped finely. Mix well, and see that the chestnuts are well mashed. Skin the rest of the nuts, and put them in whole. Roast the goose, and serve with gravy and a puree of chestnuts.

Mincemeat is plain and wholesome when made with a pound each of currants and raisins, a pound and a half of brown sugar, two pounds and a half of apples, half a pound of orange marmalade, the same of chopped suet, a pound of candied peel, a quarter of an ounce of good spice, the rind and juice of a lemon, and half a pint of raisin wine. After mixing and standing for a day or two, add more sugar, should it be required.

Cornflour Lemon Jelly.—To make four lemons, six ounces of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water, and some cornflour are required. The rind of the fruit may be rasped or grated on the sugar. Add the strained juice of the lemons to the water, and boil in an enamelled saucepan. Then add the cornflour, mixed with cold water to a paste, and boil for a minute or two before pouring into a mould. An ounce and a half of cornflour to a pint of liquid is sufficient at this season. Use a shallow mould.

A wholesome Christmas plum-pudding can be made at small cost with a pound of smoothly mashed potatoes, half a pound of boiled and mashed carrots, a pound of flour (or half flour and half breadcrumbs for a lighter pudding), a pound each of currants and stewed raisins, half a pound of suet, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a pinch of salt and grated nutmeg, a good pinch of cloves, two teaspoonsfuls of treacle, two ounces of candied peel, a large grated apple, and two eggs. Cost, about two shillings. Time for one pudding, about eight hours.

suet, shredded fine and chopped, one pound of seeded raisins, the same amount of currants, carefully washed and dried, half a pound of citron in fine shavings, five tablespooms of brown sugar, rolled fine, three cups of grated stale bread, one cup of flour, one grated nutmeg, a tablespoomful each of mace and cinnamon, four large tablespooms of cream, six eggs, two gills of orange juice and the grated rind of a lemon. Roll the fruit in the flour, moisten the bread crumbs with the cream, beat up the yolks of the eggs, and stir them all the ingredients, and, lastly, the whipped whites of the eggs. Pour into a pudding bag, leaving room for it to swell. Serve hot and whole, with sprigs of holly stuck in the top.

Trussing and Roasting the Turkey.

The success of the entire dinner on this annual festival depends upon the perfection of the bird chosen to grace the occasion. No matter how carefully the vegetables are cooked, how toothsome the plum pudding, if the Queen of the feast lacks flavor, tenderness or juiciness, the housekeeper feels that all else has been in vain.

It may be well to consider some of the details essential to success, and not entirely to the choice of your marketman, or the care and skill of your cook.

Select a young hen turkey, and for a family of six or eight, one of about ten pounds' weight. The best turkeys have black, smooth legs, the spurs soft and loose, the breast full, and the flesh plump and of a pinkish white tinge.

If the pin feathers are numerous and the long hairs few, and the breast bone cartilaginous, you may be sure the bird is not too old;

and if the eyes are full and bright, and the legs and feet limber, the bird is fresh. At all first-class markets the turkeys are carefully drawn, the tendons removed from the drumsticks, and the crop removed from the end of the neck or through a slit in the skin on the back.

Unless you are sure this will be done right, it is better to order it sent home undrawn,

for the legs will be much better eating if minus the tough tendons, and the unnecessary gash across the breast is unattractive, at least.

First remove pin feathers, and singe off the hairs. Then thoroughly wash and wipe with a soft cloth.

Next draw the fowl and wash inside with warm water. Cut off the neck close to the body, leaving the skin to fold over the opening. Then bend the legs back and carefully cut the skin on the joint, just enough to expose the sinews without breaking them; and draw them out with a fork. Break off the leg by the joint, the sinews hanging to it. Cut the oil sack from the rump. Now it is ready to stuff. Put the stuffing that is to be used, a little in the neck, the rest in the body, and sew up the opening. Draw the skin smoothly down and under the back, press the wings close to the body and fold the pinions under, crossing the back, and holding down the skin of the neck. Press the legs close to the body, and slip them under the skin as much as possible. Press the trussing needle, threaded with white twine, through the wing by the middle joint; pass it through the skin of the neck and back and out again at the middle joint of the other wing. Return the needle through the bend of the leg at the second joint, through the body and out at the same point at the other side. Draw the cord tight and tie it with the end at the wing.

Beef Sausages.—These are best when made of beefsteak. Take away all skin, and chop the meat finely, weigh, and place in an earthenware pan with these ingredients: To every pound of meat add a quarter of a pound of beef suet; a quarter of a pint of stock or water, two ounces of breadcrumbs, half an ounce of salt, half a teaspoonful of dried and sifted parsley, the same quantity of dried thyme, and a teaspoonful of black pepper. Work these ingredients thoroughly together with a wooden spoon. Clean some skins nicely, rub them well over with lemon juice, and put to soak in water. Take the skins out of the water one at a time, dry them, and fill with the sausage meat. Tie in lengths of about three inches. If these sausages are well made and cooked, they will, when cut, give plenty of gravy.

Plum Pudding.—One pound of beef

joint. Thread the needle again and run it through the legs and body, at the thigh bone and back at the ends of the drum sticks. Draw the drum stick bones close together, covering the opening made by drawing the fowl, and tie the ends. Have both knots on the same side of the fowl, and when roasted cut on opposite sides and draw out.

To roast, dredge the fowl with salt, pepper and flour, and place in a pan with 1 pint of water. Baste every 15 minutes. Allow 15 minutes before it is done, take out and wipe over with butter, and dredge once more in flour. Replace in oven until it is a golden brown and crisp.

### HOME-MADE CANDY FOR CHRISTMAS

Christmas day would not be complete without its boxful of sweets, and there are none more toothsome than the wholesome home-made varieties which are so easily prepared. They are safe for the children, and grown-ups like them as well. A box of these candies, packed in some dainty way, always makes an acceptable gift and sometimes proves a solution of the "What-shall-I-give?" problem which is always with us.

Cream Grapes.—To make four lemons, six ounces of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water, and some cornflour are required. The rind of the fruit may be rasped or grated on the sugar. Add the strained juice of the lemons to the water, and boil in an enamelled saucepan. Then add the cornflour, mixed with cold water to a paste, and boil for a minute or two before pouring into a mould. An ounce and a half of cornflour to a pint of liquid is sufficient at this season. Use a shallow mould.

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Kumquat Candies.—Kumquats, two cupsfuls confectioners' sugar, pinch cream of tartar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful water, yellow coloring, chopped nut-meats. Cut a small slice from the top of the kumquats, scoop out all the insides and place the kumquats in small paper cases. Put the sugar into a saucepan, add the strained kumquat-juice, cream of tartar and water. Stir till the sugar is dissolved, then boil till it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water; add a few drops of yellow coloring, pour onto a slab and knead till smooth. Return to the pan and stir till melted, then pour into the prepared kumquats. Sprinkle with the nut-meats which have been finely chopped.

Honeyed Pop-Corn.—Pop-corn, salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful Honey,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful sugar. This sweetmeat will be especially appreciated by the children. Pop the desired amount of corn and

the sugar into a saucepan, add the strained kumquat-juice, cream of tartar and water. Stir till the candy thickens. Add the vanilla and the nuts, and immediately form into small heaps, dropping these from the tip of a spoon upon wax-paper. This candy needs a good deal of care in the making, as it must not be cooked until too hard, nor beaten after it has begun to set.

Didnt Originate in Germany.

The Christmas tree is usually supposed to have originated in Germany, but this is not the case. The custom descends from Ancient Egypt, and dates back to a period long before the Christian era. It is traceable to the fact that the palm-tree puts forth a branch every month, and at the end of the year the Egyptians were accustomed to set up in their houses a spray of this tree with twelve shoots on it as a symbol of the completed year.

## DAINTY SWEETMEATS

A Pretty Christmas-Cake.—A Christmas cake will be doubly attractive to the children if "Merry Xmas" is traced with icing about the sides or top. The loaf cake should first be covered with a thick coating of icing, preferably colored red and flavored with strawberry or red raspberry. A white icing for the decoration and lettering can have a delicate flavor of vanilla. The scrolls, leaves and lettering can be formed with the use of a cornucopia made of very stiff paper, sewed together and the point clipt to any sized opening desired. One will require a small hole for the lettering, while a larger one will be better for the filling. The icing is placed in the cornucopia, and by gently pressing from the side near the top one guides the cornucopia over the cakes, the icing will ooze through the small end. The inexperienced hand should first trace the letters with a knitting needle across the firm coat of icing.

Icings and Flavorings.—There is nothing that equals the boiled icing, and by boiling the sugar and water without stirring until it spins threads when run off a spoon or fork, then turning this syrup on the whites of the eggs, which have been whipped dry, then beaten until cold, one will have a delicious covering. A half teaspoonful of cream of tartar put into the sugar and water prevents sugaring. Stewed cranberry juice, red currant, raspberry jellies or beet juice will produce any shade of red or pink, and should be put into the sugar and water before it begins to boil. Five cents worth of red and green vegetable coloring purchased at a reliable drug store will give one enough material for a family for six months. When purchasing say that it is wanted for food coloring, and this will assure getting a vegetable and not a mineral preparation.

An Uncooked Icing.—An uncooked icing that will keep moist for several days is made by using confectioners' sugar, which is also known in stores as "four X," adding enough sweet cream until it is moist enough to spread without running. Add the flavoring and roll out all lumps in the sugar before wetting. For this icing the coloring should be put in alternating with the cream. If it becomes too thin add more sugar.

A word about flavorings: Many a housekeeper pays twenty-five or thirty-five cents for a three-ounce bot-

le of extract when she can purchase at the drug store vanilla for \$1.25 a pint, and in some localities for less. This is the first grade of vanilla, and a pint will last an ordinary family a year.

All spoon measurements in the following recipes mean level, unless otherwise stated; the cups used are the one-half pint measuring ones, and the molasses is the dark New Orleans.

Fruit Loaf.—Remove the rind from one pound solid fat, salted pork; cut into slices, chop very fine or put through the mincing machine; then pour over it one half pint absolutely boiling water. Remove seeds from one pound raisins, take one pound currants, cut one pound citron into thin narrow strips. Put together two tablespooms pulverized cinnamon, one tablespoomful each pulverized cloves, mace, nutmeg; add one pint molasses, then the pork and water; now beat in enough flour to make a batter that can be easily dropped from the spoon; sift two tablespooms bicarbonate (baking) soda in with part of the flour, dredging the fruit with that part of the flour which has no soda in, stirring in the floured fruit the very last thing to prevent its dropping to the bottom of the batter. Grease paper and line the tins two-thirds full and bake in a slow oven for two hours or until the centers are firm. It is always safe to test the batter in a little patty-pan, so if too thick or too thin it can be easily remedied. The exact quantity of flour cannot always be given, as some kinds thicken more and others less. Pastry flour should always be used whenever it can be secured, as it makes a more tender cake.

Another Recipe.—This may appeal to those who do not care for the pork as shortening: Cream one-half cupful butter, then add one-half cupful brown sugar and cream again; add one-half cupful each of molasses and sweet milk; beat one egg and add. Sift together one and three-fourths cupful flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one-teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves, grated nutmeg, allspice and mace. Dredge one-half pound raisins and one-fourth pound currants and add the last thing, as in above recipe. This makes one large cake. Steam three hours, then quickly transfer to a well-heated oven for one hour, or omit the steaming and bake in slow oven for three hours.

# Guests at

## Tule

Edmund  
Clarence  
Stedman



### NOEL! NOEL!

Thus sounds each Christmas bell—  
Across the winter snow.

But what are the little footprints all?

That mark the path from the churchyard wall?

They are those of the children waked tonight.

From sleep by the Christmas bells and light:

Ring sweetly, chimes! Soft, soft, my rhymes!

Their beds are under the snow.

### Noel! Noel!

Carols each Christmas bell—

What are the wraths of mist?

That gather near the window-pane?

Where the winter frost all day has lain?

They are soulless elves, who fain would peer

Within, and laugh at our Christmas cheer!

Ring fleetly, chimes! Swift, swift, my rhymes!

They are made of the mocking mist.

### Noel! Noel!

Cease, cease, each Christmas bell!

Under the holly bough,

Where the happy children throng and shout,

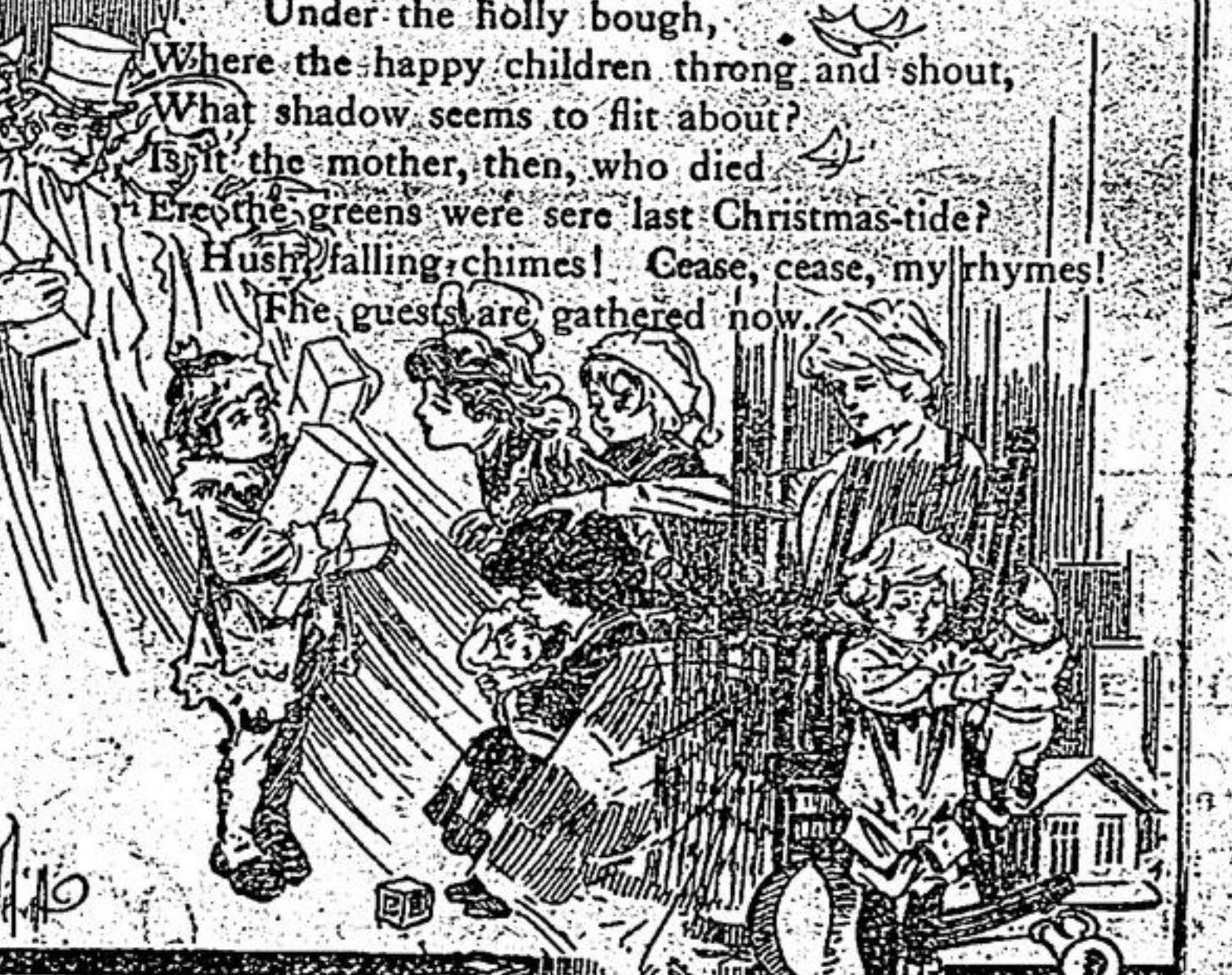
What shadow seems to fit about?

Is it the mother, then, who died?

Ere the greens were sere last Christmas-tide?

Hush, falling chimes! Cease, cease, my rhymes!

The guests are gathered now.



### Fasting at Christmas.

When Cromwell ruled England he issued an edict against all festivities at Christmas. The festival was altogether abolished, and the displaying of holly and mistletoe, and other emblems of the happy time was held to be seditious.

In 1644 the Long Parliament commanded that Christmas Day should be observed as a strict fast; when all people should think over and deplore the great sin of which they and their forefathers had been guilty in making merry at that season. This Act provoked the people that on the following nativity day the law was violently resisted in many places.

Though these scenes were disgraceful, they served their purpose, and put an end to an unjust order. When Charles the Second regained the throne the populace once more made Christmastide a time of rejoicing.

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### Christmas Gift Quotations.

Wrap Christmas gifts in white tissue paper, tie with red ribbon. Fasten in the bow a small sprig of holly. Inclose with gift card with Christ's wish.

1. "Sunbeams bless thy Christmas day,  
Gladness dwell with thee for aye."

2. "We hope your Christmas will be merry;  
We hope you will be happy, very."

3. "The world is happy, the world is wide,  
May joy be yours this Christmas-tide."

4. "Christmas comes but once a year;  
Christmas always brings good cheer."

5. "Christmas greetings with good cheer,  
And may you have a glad New Year."

6. "Holly branch and mistletoe,  
Happy days where'er you go."

7. "Sing a song of Christmas,  
Wish you happy times,  
Four and twenty joybells.  
Ring your merry chimes."

8. "To every one and all of yours,  
We wish a merry day."

9. "For you we wish the Christmas pleasures  
Through all the year may stay."

10. "In your heart be Christmas gladness,  
Far from you be care and sadness."

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