

Woman's World

By Mair M. Morgan

DELICIOUS FISH DISH
Here's a case where a good recipe and culinary ingenuity will turn canned salmon into a dish you will be proud to bring to the table, and diners, like Jack Spratt, "lick the platter clean." Serve it with cold sliced beet and potato chips and you will have a delicious main course for Sunday night supper.

Jellied Salmon Loaf.
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin, 1 pint warm water, 2 tablespoons vinegar, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup mayonnaise, 2 cups flaked canned salmon, 1 cup diced celery.

Dissolve gelatin in warm water. Add vinegar and salt. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in mayonnaise, salmon, and celery. Turn into loaf pan. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Serves 8.

HOT BREADS FOR BREAKFAST
Our breakfast menus have undergone a radical change since the days when our fathers and mothers set up housekeeping. The crisp, ready-to-eat cereals have lightened the task of the homemaker. Eggs in one form or another have generally replaced the array of meat dishes that used to be considered indispensable. Fruit has become an almost invariable feature of the menu for the first meal of the day.

In respect to hot breads, however, our breakfast habits have not greatly changed. We still feel that muffins, scones, toast or a piping hot slice of corn bread help us to leave the table feeling well fortified with good food for the day's work; and with so many varieties of hot breads to choose from there is every reason to continue to give them the important place they deserve.

Bran corn meal muffins will whet the breakfast appetites of the entire family, and in addition the bran content will help to provide the "bulk" that all normal people require to keep the system working properly.

Bran Corn Meal Muffins
3 tablespoons shortening, ¼ cup sugar, 1 egg (well beaten), 1½ cups milk, 1 cup all-bran, ½ cup corn meal, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon baking powder.

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg, milk and bran and let stand while measuring remainder of ingredients. Sift flour with soda, salt and baking powder. Cut banana in small pieces and add to sifted dry ingredients. Add 15 first mixture and stir only until flour disappears.

Bake in greased muffin tins in a moderate oven (400 degrees F.) for 20-25 minutes.

Yield: 16 small or 8 large muffins.

CAKE FOR COMPANY
Cake for dinner. Cake for a bridge lunch treat. Cake and coffee at night before the guests say "au revoir." Cake is surely popular.

Popular, too—and envied—is the hostess who can make unusual cakes. She has not followed the beaten path. She has stepped aside and discovered new delights while exploring the by-ways.

And if these unusual cakes are inexpensive as well as delicious—just

so much more surely has the hostess scored.

Here is a recipe for such a cake:
Magnolia Cake

6 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract, 2½ cups pastry flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder.

Separate eggs; beat yolks until thick and lemon color. Add 1 cup of the sugar gradually, beating constantly. Add boiling water very slowly, then vanilla extract. Sift flour and baking powder together 3 times. Fold into first mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff; add remaining one cup sugar gradually, beating constantly. Fold into mixture. Bake in a very large ungreased tube pan in moderate oven at 350 degrees F., for 1½ hours. Invert and let cool in pan. When cold, split into three layers; spread with Mint Cream Filling. Cover top and sides thickly with marshmallow frosting. Makes 1 ten-inch cake.

Mint Cream Filling
¾ cup sugar, 4 tablespoons cornstarch, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 cup water, 2 egg yolks, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon mint extract, Green food coloring.

Mix sugar (except 2 tablespoons), cornstarch and salt. Add water slowly and cook over boiling water until very thick, stirring constantly. Add egg yolks mixed with 2 tablespoons sugar; cook 3 minutes longer. Beat until smooth. Add butter; cool. Add mint extract and color a delicate green.

CUSTARD TO SUIT ALL.
Baked custard can be sophisticated enough for the most discriminating adult taste, and at the same time simple enough for the child's dessert, if it is well made and if the flavor is varied from time to time. It is especially good with a foundation of sweetened condensed milk.

Careful cooking is essential to a good baked custard. The best way is to place the dish containing it in a pan filled with hot water to the depth of the custard and bake in a slow oven. This insures a firm, even texture, and prevents the separating that occurs sometimes when the custard is baked too fast. A knife blade inserted will come out clean when custard is done.

Baked Custard
¾ cup sweetened condensed milk, 2¼ cups hot water, 3 eggs, ¼ teaspoon salt, Grating of nutmeg.

Blend sweetened condensed milk with hot water and pour gradually over slightly beaten eggs. Add salt. Pour into a baking pan or custard cups. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Place in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven (325 degrees F.) about 40 minutes or until custard is set.

Baked French Custard.
¾ cup sweetened condensed milk, 2¼ cups hot water, 3 eggs, ¼ teaspoon salt, 6 halves of canned peaches, Nutmeg.

Blend sweetened condensed milk with hot water and pour gradually over slightly beaten eggs. Add salt. Place halves of peaches in buttered baking dish. Pour sweetened condensed milk mixture over top of peaches; sprinkle with nutmeg. Place in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven (325 degrees F.) about 40 minutes or until custard is set. Serves 8.

HOMELY HINTS
Here are some hints for the home, none of them related except in the work of making things easier for the home worker.

Here's first aid for the leaking faucet in the form of a little oil poured into the top of the faucet. This causes the washer to swell and so prevents the leak. When loose cre-

To Be Married In June



Miss Julia Clarissa MacBrien, daughter of the Chief of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Major General J. H. MacBrien and Mrs. MacBrien, of Ottawa, whose engagement to Mr. George Arnold Murphy, son of Colonel and Mrs. George P. Murphy, of Ottawa, has just been announced, the marriage to take place in June. Miss MacBrien is well known in Canada for her dramatic work.

tonne chair covers are soiled but not enough to send to the cleaners or launder oneself, rub soiled parts such as arms and seats, with a clean rag soaked in special cleaning turpentine. The dirt will be removed instantly.

Linen can be whitened by the use of turpentine. Make a lather of soap flakes and warm water, add a small cup of turpentine and steep the soiled linen in the mixture. Leave for two hours or all night, then wash as usual. Spots on waxed floors can be removed by rubbing with a cloth dipped in turpentine and then polished with a piece of soft fabric, such as flannel. Borax is a most useful agent in the home, as we have pointed out before, and egg stains will come out of linen very quickly if the article is soaked in cold water to which a little borax has been added.

Lime placed in a damp closet will dry it and take away the musty smell. A teaspoon of ammonia added to a bowl of warm water will remove fruit stains from the hands, and a cup of pure malt vinegar added to a warm bath will remove muscular stiffness.

New kid gloves are sometimes quite difficult to put on for the first time and so often stretch and split. Take a damp towel, place the gloves between the folds and leave them there for a few hours before wearing. The damp will stretch the skins and the gloves will be easy to handle.

QUIET THINGS
By Mary Charlotte Billings.
When days are full of discord,
And every moment brings
Its share of strife and worry,
I think of quiet things—
Quiet things and calm things—
Lovely things like these:
Dim woods at nightfall,
Snow on hemlock trees,
A cherry tree in blossom,
Cobwebs hung with dew,
Yellow leaves drifting down,
With sunlight slanting through.
Behind closed lids I see them—
Again and yet again—
Curling wisps of wood smoke,
Violets in the rain.

One-Piece from Shoulders to Hem

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson
Furnished With Every Pattern



Here is a dress that will appeal to amateur and expert sewer alike. It's so easily made, being a one-piece affair, which means practically only side and shoulder seams

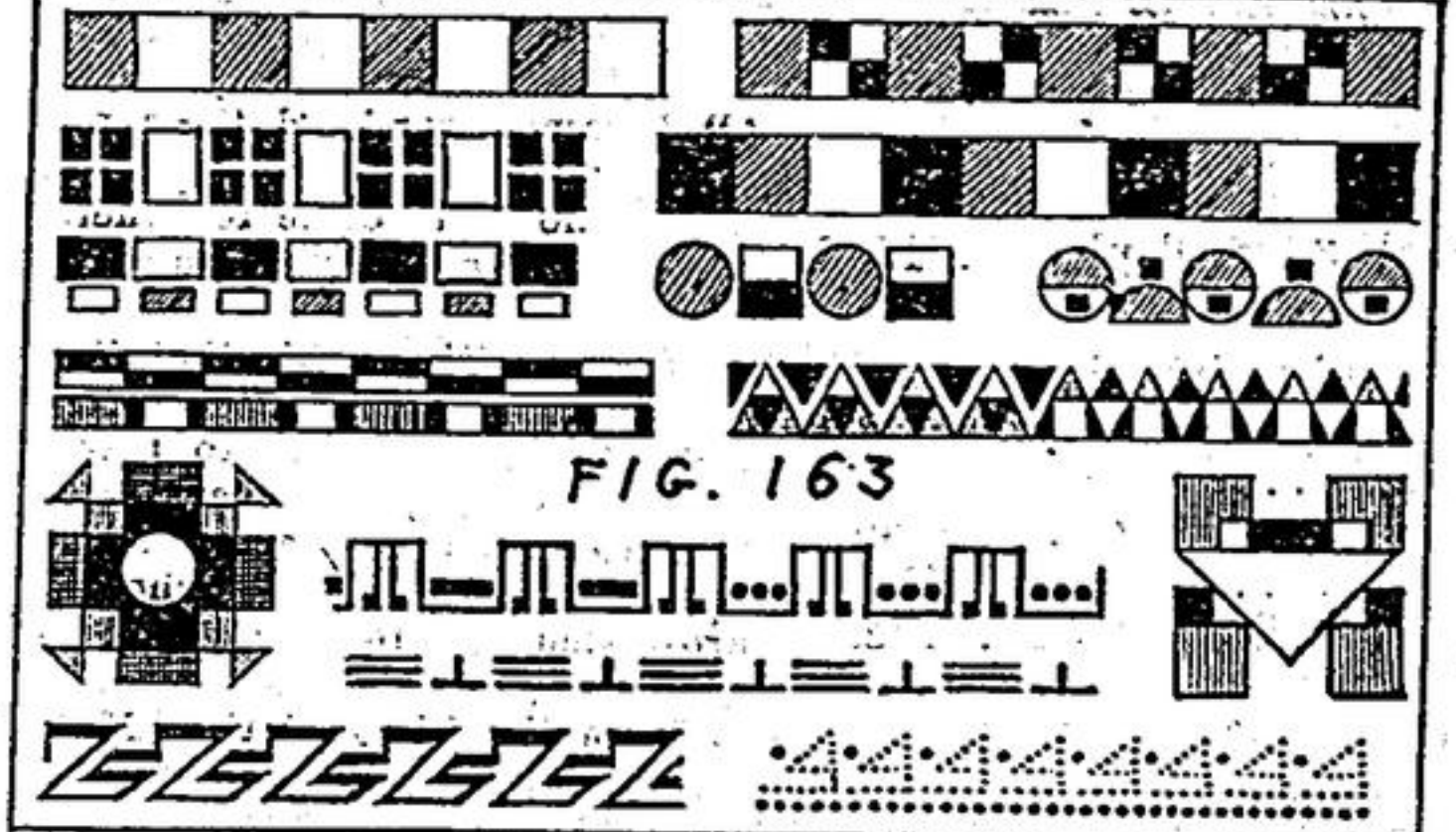
Sketch Club

Requests have been made by our students for suggestions on Rhythmic Arrangements of Lines, Measures and Shapes, and Borders of Straight Lines and Dots.

FIG. 163. Illustrates 15 examples which may be used as a basis for innumerable designs. Take some of these suggestions and change to modern touches and you will be surprised how easy it is to adapt any given form and with a few new touches here and there bring an old or used design right up-to-date. Remember in adapting an old or used design, you should always try to improve upon the source of data to which you are using as the basis for creating a new design. You will have a lot of fun and pleasant surprises await the result of your own ingenuity along these lines of creative design.

border and relative size of its parts. Make several arrangements, finishing with light, medium and heavy lines, noting the different effect a light medium or heavy treatment gives the same design. This is your problem for EX. NO. 50.

EX. NO. 51. Get some grey or other colored paper (not too dark), similar to that used in small photo albums. Make some designs for surface patterns, using straight lines and dots. Trace your designs on tracing paper. Get a piece of the carbon paper used in typewriters, place it face downwards under your tracing and transfer your tracing to the tinted paper. Press just firmly enough to give you a legible line. Finish in drawing ink. Make two of these drawings alike. Then on one of them paint with Chinese white any parts of the design which you



If you get some faintly ruled paper used in designing, known as "squared" paper, you will save much of your time, and also find that the squared paper will tend to assist you in creating new motifs, easily and quickly.

Then you may get some grey or other colored paper (not too dark). Now you may try out creating designs in various colors and what a delightful occupation this is for amateur designers.

If you prefer it, you can rule the paper yourself, using a hard lead pencil and keeping the lines very light, so that they will be easily rubbed out. Make a rhythmic arrangement for a border, using only straight lines and dots; somewhat similar to the borders shown in the lower section of FIG. 163. Use your own judgment as to the width of

think would look well in white. FIGS. 164-5-6 of LESSON NO. 48, gives you some suggestions as to arrangements. The light lines indicate the pencil lines or lines of the ruled paper. In making these drawings use the brush wherever possible, as you will develop more freedom in that way, and bear in mind the principle of design which you are trying to express, viz., Rhythm, which is related action and movement throughout the design.

Questions will be answered in this department. Anyone wishing to receive a personal reply may have same if a 3c stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed with the request. The Art Director, Our Sketch Club, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

to join. Pin inverted tucks give an easy fit through the waistline.

The material used for the original was a lovely woolen mixture in almond green, which by the way, is going to be very smart for spring. The scarf tie is brown crinkly crepe silk.

A gay print in rough crepe silk is another smart spring idea, so fresh and young for immediate wear 'neath your dark coat.

Style No. 2747 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 3-8 yards of 39-inch material with 5-8 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS
Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred—wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

NATURE

"Nature is a revelation of God."—Longfellow.

Nature is but a name for an effect, whose cause is God."—Cowper.

"Hill and valley, seas and constellations, are but stereotypes of divine ideas."—Chapin.

"Nature and truth are one, and immutable, and inseparable as beauty and love."—Mrs. Jameson.

"People do not go to the theatre to be surprised so much as they go to be satisfied."—George Jean Nathan.

"Civilization has come to be a kind of generic term to cover up a multitude of our sins."—Sir Gerald Campbell.

"America, with all its present distressing symptoms, is still regarded in Europe as the land of hope and resourcefulness."—Gabriel Wells.

"There is no real road to happiness—you may be happy with nothing and unhappy with everything."—Luigi Pirandello.

"Trade restrictions are an influence provocative toward war rather than peace."—Bernard M. Baruch.

"Every acquisition of knowledge is a frontier from which a new venture sets out."—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves."—William Pitt.

Hard workers are usually honest; industry lifts them above temptation."—Bower.

Pilots Of The Thames Have Difficult Jobs

From Thames-Mouth to London Docks is one of the most difficult passages in the world, and the pilots who take vessels through it form an organization, the skill and experience of the members of which are commensurate with their job.

The only trouble is that of late there has not been enough pilotage to go round, and the Port of London Authority has been making extra exertions to prevent a drift in the direction of the Mersey. Now everybody is happy, for two motor liners are to start this Spring a transatlantic service from London.

All ships coming to or leaving London, save those classed as "exempt" (under 3,500 tons and in the home or coastwise trades, not having passengers on board have to carry a pilot licensed by Trinity House.

Sea pilots are in charge up to or from Gravesend, leaving or boarding ships at Dungeness or Dover or the Sunk Light Vessel (Harwich).

River pilots accompany ships from Gravesend to inside the dock entrance locks or the wharf or tideway tier and vice versa.

Dock pilots take the ships from entrance lock to dock berth and vice versa; this last class is composed of licensed watermen who are controlled by the Company of Waterman and Lightmen of the River Thames, and not by Trinity House.

Examinations for a pilot's "ticket" are carried out by Elder Brethren of Trinity House. Evidence has to be furnished by candidates for sea pilot that not only have they a Board of Trade certificate as master of a foreign-going ship, but that they have done a year (at least a second year) in square-rigged sail and have served as mate or master for one year in a steam vessel trading largely to the district. River pilots have to have a master's "ticket" in steam and a year's experience as mate or master in a ship trading to London.

When a man receives his license he joins his colleagues at Gravesend waiting their turn to take charge of a ship. The goal of the profession is that of "choice" pilot. "Choice" pilots are retained by ship owners to navigate incoming or departing vessels belonging to an individual company or companies.

There are rather more than 300 licensed pilots for London river ships. Their rates of pay are based on tonnage and draught for ocean-going ships and on tonnage alone for "exempt" ships. Trinity House appoints a special official with title "Ruler of Pilots" to deal with doubts or disagreements if such arise among Channel and river pilots.

Trinity House exercises no jurisdiction above London Bridge. The big 200-foot collars for Battersea and Wandsworth and Fulham come under the head of "coastwise," and their masters need not take a Trinity House pilot. Men with special knowledge, take charge of the collars through the bridges to and from the berths.

Should occasion arise, the pilot may be overruled by the master of a ship if the latter is of opinion that the pilot's judgment is at fault. Eventual responsibility for a ship's safety rests with the master.

OUR BABY

Did you ever look over
The side of a crib
And see two little eyes of blue?
And two little hands,
So chubby and white,
That wiggle and reach for you,
Two cute little ears,
So tiny a nose,
And a mouth puckered up to say good
What is more precious
In all this wide world
Than a baby unless it is two?

OBTAIN OWN TRUNK CALLS

An invention that will enable a subscriber to get a trunk (long distance) number by dialing without human intervention is being perfected by British post office engineers. The first service under the new system will be installed this year.

Its introduction will mean a great speeding-up in obtaining calls, and the saving of an incalculable amount of time and money.

The utmost ingenuity has had to be exercised to make this "inter-zone" dialing possible. The signal given by dialing is converted into a combination of musical tones, which is transmitted over the wires and made to select the number at the other end.

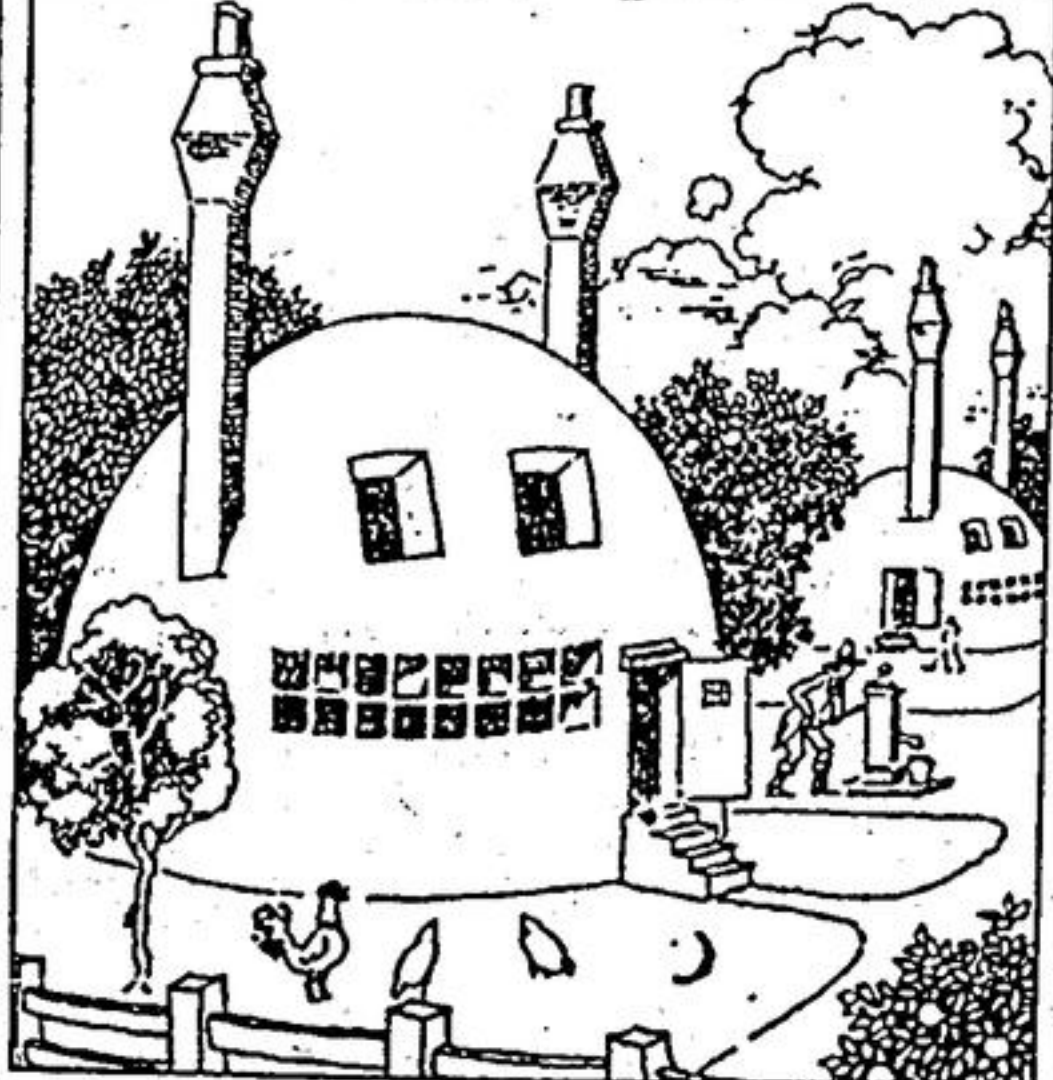
The musical tone system is used in a simpler form between manual and automatic exchanges already, and telex, teleprinter and picture transmission services all demand their own frequencies. One trouble has, therefore, been to find room to fit in the extra frequencies required for this service.

The problem is the musical parallel of that encountered in fitting all the radio stations of Europe into the available wave-band, as in each case they cannot be given wave-lengths too close together.

THE WONDERLAND OF OZ No. 1.



In the country of the Gillikens, which is in the north of the land of Oz, lived a youth called Tip. There was more to his name than that, for old Mombi, with whom he lived, often declared that his whole name was Tippetarius but no one could be expected to say all that when just Tip would do. Old Mombi, it must be confessed, was not very kind to Tip. She made him perform many hard tasks and often bear



Tip and old Mombi lived in one of the dome-shaped farm houses which are peculiar to the land of Oz. One or two neighbors lived nearby, but as there were no children for many miles, Tip had no playmates. For this reason, Tip did not find life so hard as you might suppose. Like most young boys, he managed to steal time from his tasks to go walking in the woods, to chase rabbits, and to gather hickory



One of Tip's most important duties was to milk the four-horned cow which was Mombi's especial pride. Early in the morning, before sunrise, he would go out to the stable to brush and milk the cow. After that he would carry wood for the fire, fetch the water, and finally, after breakfast wash the dishes. Then, old Mombi would set him to work in the fields. But Tip would often slip away from his task to play. Consequently he grew to be a strong and healthy boy.



But despite the fact that life was not as unpleasant for Tip as it might have been, the boy frankly hated old Mombi. His dislike for her was shared by others, too, for the old woman did not enjoy the best of reputations. Her neighbors, the Gilliken people, had reason to suspect her of indulging in magic arts, and therefore both feared her and hesitated to associate with her.

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