

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews.

To most of us, in these degenerate days, Head Cheese is an unappetizing morsel. Well, sometimes you buy only when you simply cannot think of anything else and are in too much of a rush to do further searching.

So I was glad to see that LIBERTY MAGAZINE—which gives a cash prize for favorite recipes—recently featured one for Head Cheese. Here it is, and although I haven't tried it yet, I just know that it's the real thing.

HOMEMADE HEAD CHEESE
1 pound of veal shanks; 2 pounds of pig's feet; 1 clove garlic chopped; 2 bay leaves; 2 whole allspice; ½ cup vinegar; 1 teaspoon salt; ½ teaspoon pepper.

Wash veal shanks and pig's feet; place in a large pan; and cover by water; add salt and bay leaves, covered until soft. Take out veal shanks and pig's feet and cool. The water in which they were cooked should make about 4 cups. If it was reduced through boiling, fill up by hot water; add garlic, bay leaves, whole allspice and pepper; cook slowly.

Take out the bones from the veal shanks and pig's feet, and cut the meat into small pieces. Take out the meat leaves and allspice; add the meat to the mixture; add vinegar. You may add some more salt, to suit your taste. Cook everything for five minutes; remove from heat; pour it into 6 to 8 cups (preferably rinsed in cold water). Cool in refrigerator until set. Turn over the cups, and you have ready-to-serve portions. Garnish with lettuce, parsley or celery leaves. Serves about six people. Serve with potato salad, French fries, or baked potatoes.

COFFEE CRESCENTS
1 cup butter; 1 cup sugar; 1 orange, juice; ½ teaspoon orange extract; 3 cups sifted cake flour; ½ teaspoon baking powder.

Cup Cake Frosting: Combine in small deep bowl: 1 unbeaten egg white, ¼ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, and 1 teaspoon vanilla; mix well. Add ¼ cup boiling water. Beat with sturdy egg beater (or at high speed of electric beater) until mixture will stand in stiff peaks—4 or 5 minutes.

Petit Four Glaze: Measure 6 cups sifted icing sugar. Cream ¼ cup soft butter or margarine. Add part of sugar gradually, blending after each addition. Add remaining sugar, alternately with about ¼ cup hot milk, until of soft spreading consistency, beating after each addition until smooth.

This Is Painting Just For Pleasure

Water colour is just the medium for certain landscape effects, and it is therefore understandable that the majority of water-colour paintings should be of landscape subjects. In fact, the English school of painting is famous throughout the world for its water-colour landscape artists.

Starting with the early topographical pictures, in which artists painted detailed views of country mansions in their part-land settings, or recorded castles, monuments, and definite beauty spots for patrons who wished to have pictorial records (just as photography is now used), this

art and broader technique, until art later developed into a broad-weave, from pictures of the floating effects of nature, rain storms blowing up in the hilly country, sunset and sunrise, boats in sail on sea or estuary or river. It is naturally unwise to use a medium such as water colour to give all the full tones of actuality, for its charm is in the very lightness and transparency of the liquid washes of paint put upon the sparkling whiteness of the paper surface.

If the day is windy, see that you are near shelter with a wall or thick hedge or group of trees to give protection from the gusts. It is unfortunate that these windy, changeable days are often the ideal ones for water-colour pictures. Hot days of glorious sunshine are not really the best ones for this medium in many respects, for the very energy in the changeable days give impulse to the painter, and it is the quick emotional effect that water-colour can convey so well.

Adapted on January 1945, the washes of colour do not dry quickly, but that is one of the snags of the art, and one has to wait a great patience from the outset.

It is no use trying to hurry the drying or to start on a new wash with the old ones still wet. Every medium has its particular difficulties which only experience can teach, and it is a matter of error all the time. The proportion of sketches you may start and have to tear up for one reason or another will gradually

decrease as you gain experience. But most doctors agree that when ever possible girls should have this disease before child-bearing years and thus acquire permanent immunity to it. If a child is exposed while seriously ill for some other reason, he may be given injections of gamma globulin to ward off the disease or make his case milder. But as German measles is relatively mild anyway, this is seldom considered necessary.

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What your doctor can do: • Track down offending substances by analyzing the child's case history or with skin tests • Eliminate such offenders from the child's diet or environment, if it is impossible, inoculate the child to build up a tolerance for them • Treat symptoms with various medications, including antihistamines, ACTH and cortisone. **How to prevent it:** Use synthetic bedding in child's room • Feed infants foods that are well cooked or "soo" for babies, especially egg chicken, milk and fruit juice; introduce new foods at regular intervals at one at a time • During illness, avoid contact with children only well-cooked food and avoid insecticides containing pyrethrum.

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What You Can Do: Call your doctor. Keep child in bed and on light diet. Protect child's eyes from too-bright light; discourage reading and other close work that may cause eye strain.

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Possible Complications: If contracted during first three months of pregnancy, it may damage her unborn baby. **How To Prevent It:** Avoid contact with infected persons. But most doctors agree that when ever possible girls should have this disease before child-bearing years and thus acquire permanent immunity to it. If a child is exposed while seriously ill for some other reason, he may be given injections of gamma globulin to ward off the disease or make his case milder. But as German measles is relatively mild anyway, this is seldom considered necessary.

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Each client was granted two interviews usually. At the first, mythical arrangements for the client's escape were discussed and agreed to. The question of the doctor's moderate fee was settled also, and—a vital point—the client's ability to attend for the second and final "escape" interview suitably equipped with money and jewellery carefully secreted about his person, was tested. At the second inter-

view final "arrangements" were made, including an "inoculation" which the doctor assuredly insisted was necessary under the entry regulations of the foreign country to which the client planned to escape.

Then the client was shown in to the triangular-shaped room, to find himself trapped and sinking swiftly into the coma of death. Here his death struggles were watched by the doctor through the periscope. Dead, the victim was stripped, valuables including clothing carefully hidden away, and the body was tied to the aid of the block and tackle equipment in the courtyard, was lowered into the time-filled pit. Any portions which were not consumed by this process were dumped into the furnace.

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took the police eight months to find him. Meanwhile, the premises at No. 21 were investigated, and the dreadful truth came to light. In the furnace, in the pit full of quicklime and elsewhere the police found the bodies and bones of some twenty-seven people, men and women.

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Kimono No More A terrifying earthquake and the determination of one woman have changed the dress habits of Japanese women and caused them to discard the traditional kimono. Western-style dresses are now the fashion. When an earthquake destroyed one-third of Tokyo and most of Yokohama in 1923, Mrs. Y. Sugino experienced the horror of seeing many of her countrywomen burnt to death. Many died because escape was hindered by their colorful yet cumbersome kimonos.

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Monkeys love to imitate humans, so we conclude that they took the lead in thinking for themselves. But there is evidence to show that chimpanzees, the most intelligent of all apes, can imitate human actions.

That great friend of chimpanzees, Reuben Castang, tells many stories to prove that chimpanzees can think. One day he hurled an orange at his favourite, who picked it out of the air like a first-class athlete.

"Balance it on your head," said Reuben, and Moritz tried to do so. Once, twice, three times, but the orange fell to the ground. So Moritz picked it up, regarded it for a second or two, then bit a piece out of one end and balanced it perfectly with the flat part on his head!

Chart of Common Childhood Ills

The following charts, which will be printed from time to time, deal with some of the ailments which especially threaten children and how you can recognize their early symptoms. They were compiled by Dr. Jago Galdston, of The Bureau of Medical Information, New York Academy of Medicine and were first published in "Better Living."

Allergy **What's Involved:** A hypersensitivity of the entire body, but notably the skin, respiratory tract or gastrointestinal tract to certain protein substances eaten, touched or inhaled.

How To Prevent It: Avoid contact with infected persons. But most doctors agree that when ever possible girls should have this disease before child-bearing years and thus acquire permanent immunity to it. If a child is exposed while seriously ill for some other reason, he may be given injections of gamma globulin to ward off the disease or make his case milder. But as German measles is relatively mild anyway, this is seldom considered necessary.

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THE FARM FRONT

John Russell

Although Canada depends mainly on resistant varieties for wheat stem sawfly control, nature has a way of assisting scientific developments. Parasites, rust, and wet weather are contributing factors in reducing sawfly populations.

The parasite in question emerges approximately the same time of year as the adult sawfly, and scouts around until