

The Kitchen Exchange

"Crow's Nest" Rules Arrive

A Watertown reader of Kitchen Exchange asked in the Oct. 12th column for an old-time dessert recipe called "Crow's Nest."

The response has been gratifying and recipes in this category form the bulk of this week's offerings.

Crow's Nest

Edna Scott, Syracuse:
In a square pan, cover with sliced apples, sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and brown sugar. Start baking at 350 degrees and mix:

- 1/2 cup Crisco
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- 2 cups flour
- 4 tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 cup milk

Spread dough over apples and finish baking, 45 minutes.

Crow's Nest

G.W., Gouverneur:
1/2 cup oleo
2 eggs
1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup sugar
2 cups flour
1 tsp. nutmeg
1 tsp. salt

Combine and beat well. Put half of mixture in bot-

tom of greased tube cake pan. On this place 2 1/2 cups apples sliced thin. Cover with the remainder of cake mixture. Bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour. Test with toothpick. Serve with ice cream, whipped cream or milk. Rich!

Crow's Nest

Mrs. E. Saunders, Massena:

- Crust:**
2 cups flour
1/2 tsp. salt
2 tsp. baking powder
1 tbs. Crisco
1 tsp. baking soda in 1 cup buttermilk
or use Bisquick for crust

Fill large cake pan with sliced apples nearly to top. Add crust on top and bake at 350 degrees about 30 minutes or until brown.

- Sauce:**
2 cups boiling water
1 Tbsp. corn starch
1 cup white sugar
1 tsp. nutmeg or cinnamon

Mix sugar, corn starch and nutmeg in small bowl pour into the boiling water stirring until it comes to a boil. Pour over each serving. Best if served warm.

Crow's Nest

Mrs. Virginia Christensen, Canton:

Peel and slice apples into a buttered baking dish. A round pie pan may be used or even a bread or loaf pan. Sprinkle apples with sugar and cinnamon according to tartness of apples used. Dot with butter. Add 1 1/2 tablespoons water.

Prepare a baking powder or Bisquick dough and pat into place over the apples. Bake until topping is brown and apples tender. Sauce: 1

cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup corn syrup; 1/4 cup butter, 1/2 cup thin cream. Cook slowly for five minutes; top each serving. Serve warm.

Crow's Nest

Mrs. Rena Manchester, Gouverneur, R.D.

- 2 cups flour
- 3 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- 4 Tbsp. sugar
- 8 Tbsp. oleo
- 1/2 cup milk

Arrange sliced apples in deep baking dish. Cover with 1/2 cup sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon. Roll out biscuit dough 1/4-inch thick. Cut in squares; arrange on top of apples. Bake at 375 degrees until biscuit is baked. Serve with hard sauce or hot milk, sugar and cinnamon.

Crow's Nest

Mrs. Robert Lynde, Gouverneur:

- 4 or 5 McIntosh apples, peeled
- 1/2 c. sugar
- 1 Tbsp. butter
- 2 Tbsp. water

Cinnamon and nutmeg for seasoning

In bottom of 2 qt. casserole put in half of sugar, the 2 tbs. water and butter. Add apples which have been quartered and sliced. Add remainder of sugar sprinkled over apples. Dot with butter, season with cinnamon and nutmeg. Cover top with baking powder biscuit dough. Recipe below:

- 1 c. flour
- 2 tsp. Baking Powder
- 2 Tbsp. Crisco oil
- Few grains salt
- 1/2 c. milk

Roll out on floured board and cut slit in center for steam to escape. Place on top of casserole and bake at 375 degrees until apples are tender. Serve warm with milk seasoned with vanilla and nutmeg.

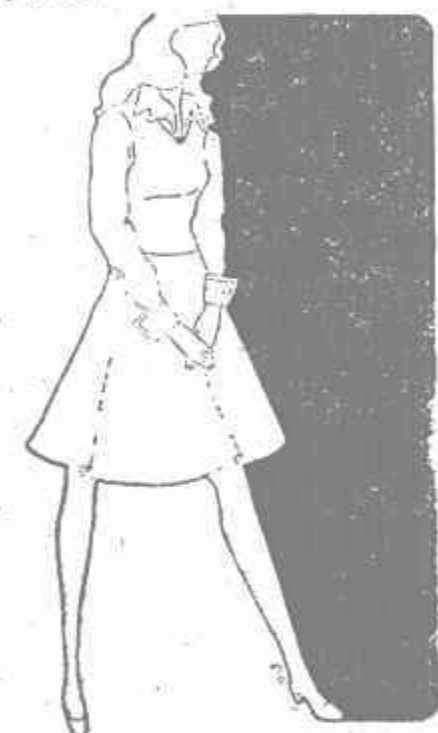
Eunice Farmer SEW SIMPLE

You Add Fullness to Skirt Pattern for Flare at Hem

Dear Eunice Farmer,

I have a very favorite skirt pattern that I can make without trying on and it fits perfectly. This fall however, I think my pattern is cut too straight. The ones I see in the stores have more of a flare at the hem. Is there any way I can use my pattern and change it for the newer look? I'm afraid to begin with a new pattern. — Helen M.

Dear Helen M.: If you simply want to add a few extra inches of fullness to the skirt, you can do so without purchasing a new pattern. Make two slashes in your pattern, from the hem to about two inches from the waistline. This should divide your skirt pattern, both front and back, into three equal parts.



It would probably be better to make a new paper pat-

tern before placing it on your fabric. Keep the center front and back on the straight grainline. Next, spread the two slashed lines open so that they are spread about one inch at the hem which narrows to nothing at the waistline.

You may also add an additional inch at the side seams by beginning at the hemline and tapering to nothing at the hipline.

By adding the extra width at the three places, both front and back, you have actually added 12 inches to the hemline width. Perhaps you don't want to add this much, then you can eliminate the extra width at the side seams, which would mean you have added 8 inches to the width. If you wish still less fullness, separate the pattern only one-half inch instead of an inch. Can you see how simple this is? The best part is that you will still retain a smooth line at the hips, and the extra fullness will begin gradually below the hips.

Lace Edgings

Dear Eunice Farmer,

So many of the ready-made blouses have the narrow lace edgings.

They seem to be ruffled, then sewed onto the edge of the sleeves, collars, etc. I am uncertain about how to ruffle this lace. When I tried, it took up most of the width of the lace and the edge didn't look good sewed onto the edge of the blouse. Should the lace be inserted into the seams? — Mrs. N.C.C.

Dear Mrs. N.C.C.:

The narrow val type lace you are referring to is usually not sewn into the seams. However, you may do this with eyelet ruffling, gathering it first and then inserting it into the edges of your collars, cuffs, necklines or whatever.

Often you can find the fine val laces used for ruffling. You will notice there is an extra thread at the edge of the lace. This thread can be pulled up gently and it will automatically form a ruffle. You can pull the thread as much or as little as necessary for the gathering you desire. Because this thread gathers the very edge of the lace, it can be hand sewn or machine stitched to the outer edge without any added bulk.

This type of lace can often be found at shops which feature lingerie fabrics and trimmings.

It's not too soon to start making things for your upcoming bazaar, and ideas can be found in the booklet, "Boutique Gifts." For your copy, send 25 cents and a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope to Eunice Farmer, in care of this newspaper.

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Bee Hive Notes

By Alex Mullin

There seems to be a fairly massive number of bees in each of our colonies this year, perhaps more than usual. This is a good sign, because the way the bees survive winter is a much more complex matter than it seems.

The first requirement is a large number of individual bees, each one of which contributes something to the survival of the colony.

They form themselves into a cluster, perhaps in some cases a little larger than a football, but not much — at any rate it is smaller than you would expect by looking into the hive on a mild day before the cluster is actually formed.

Above it will be the supply of stores the bees will actually use during the winter. The supplies of honey at the side, or in the lower part of the hive, will be out of reach of the bees in the months between the formation of a close cluster and the time the weather turns warmer. After that, the bees will be able to break cluster and use honey from any part of the hive.

There are several parts to this football-like cluster, the outer couple of inches being merely a close network of bees, packed as tightly as possible as a sort of living insulation. Inside the cluster is looser and the bees can move around in it. In the winter it is possible for the bees within the cluster to move and fan with their wings.

Odd though it may seem, this fanning requires enough energy that the center of the cluster becomes warm, quite warm sometimes. The outer layer of bees, however, insulates everything so completely that little heat is actually lost.

In spite of the space inside the hive, but outside the cluster being practically as cold as outdoors, the total quantity of food used to keep the mass of bees warm enough to survive is remarkably small, often under 20 pounds a winter.

It is mainly in spring, not winter, that the bees need and use a lot of honey. In fact, though, this makes but little practical difference to the beekeeper, mainly because if the bees die, they are a complete loss even if it doesn't happen until spring is well advanced. Wintering alone is not enough.

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Keeping Up on Market

By JACKIE NICHOLS
Extension Home Economist

Look At Label

As cold weather approaches and the snowflakes begin to float down, our thoughts turn to providing ourselves with warm clothing.

When you buy a garment, either fabric or fur, in a store, it should carry a label telling who made it or from what store it was purchased. Some labels may even be considered prestige items.

However, there is another label which is much more important than the one telling where the garment was purchased. That is the label telling what the article was made of — wool, fur, or other textile product. This label is required by law.

Fabrics and furs today can be very confusing, even to an experienced person. Therefore, the Federal Trade Commission has passed several laws to help consumers.

The Wool Products Labeling Act, passed in 1940, rules that generic names and percentages of all fibers present in a product must be

listed if they amount to five per cent or more of the total. The label must also mention if the wool is reprocessed or reused.

The Fur Products Labeling Act, passed in 1951, protects consumers against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. Thus, by reading the label, you can determine the name of the animal, country of origin, whether the fur is natural, bleached, or dyed, and if it is made up of scrap pieces or waste fur.

The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act approved in 1958, protects against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber products. This act affects everyone who buys clothes and other kinds of fabrics.

The labeling laws have been passed to protect you. The FTC polices these laws. But for them to be really effective, you must insist on garments being labeled. So look for the label, and use it to make good shopping decisions.

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ANSWER TO TODAY

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