"Pony and food, please." This, we are assured, is the almost general request by customers entering a certain publichouse at the corner of a narrow street in the City Road, London. What is meant is a small glass of ale and a sandwich, and a halfpenny for each is the price paid. A large and profitable trade, it is said, is being carried on with a com-plete absence of drunkenness. This is not the first halfpenny licensed house that has been started in London. There is another on the Surrey side of the water near the Elephant and Castle which, it is understood, is doing good business, not to say a roaring trade. The City Road establishment was formerly known as the Britannia, and the owners, a firm of brewers, claim to have solved the tem-perance problem. "No drink without food" is the motto, though food can be had without drink, and it is estimated that 11,000 patrons bought sandwiches during the first six days. There was a profit on the food of 26 per cent. The success of this experiment by the Col-The chester Brewery Company will doubtless lead to similar methods being adopted by other owners of public-houses in the poorer parts of London.

COOKERY FOR LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

(By "CUISINIES," in "L.V. Gazette.")

APPLES AND PLUMS.

Chemically, the apple is composed of vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, mallic acid, lime and water. Furthermore, the chemists say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vege-table. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, roughly understood, that the old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit to renew their powers of mind and body.

The acids of the apple are of signal use to men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action; these acids serv-ing to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions, and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes. The mallic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neu-tralise any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also a fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than pro-voke it. Their vegetable juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

The plum is an agreeable and refreshing fruit, which may be cooked in a great number of ways. There are many variety of plums, the most esteemed being Magnum Bonum, Victoria, Orleans, greengage, and damson.

I will now give a few well-tested recipes

of fruit dishes. APPLE CHARLOTTE.—This is a favourite dish, and is one of the most enticing methods in which apples can be sent to table. Pare, core, and slice three pounds of good cooking apples, and stew them gently to a pulp, with a little sugar, and the thin rind of two lemons chopped small. Butter a mould well, line it bottom and sides with thin slices of stale bread dipped in melted butter, and fill with the apple. Let the pieces of bread overlap each other, so that the pulp may not escape. Lay a thin slice of bread, the shape of the mould, over the top; cover it with a plate, put a weight ou it, and bake it for an hour in a quick oven.

APPLE FOOL.-Take two pounds of apples, pared and cored. Put them into a saucepan with a cupful of water, one or two cloves, and sugar to taste. two cloves, and sugar to taste. Let them simmer till quite soft, and beat them with a wooden spoon. Mix with them, gradually, a pint of new milk, boiled and allowed to become cold, sweet-ound decoursed Let ened and flavoured.

AFPLE PIE.—Make a good light crust, wet the edge of a pie-dish, and lay a thin strip all round. Pare, core, and slice a sufficient number of apples, and lay them in the dish with a little sugar, and any flavour that may be liked, such as powdered ginger, a few cloves, grated lemon rind with the juice of the lemon, a little ground cinnamon, etc. Lay a crust over the top, and ornament with pastry cut into leaves. If the apples are dry, the parings and cores may be boiled with a little sugar and flavouring, and the strained juice added to the fruit. Bake the pie in a quick oven for three-quarters of an hour. It may be served either hot or cold, and with or without custard or cream.

APPLE CUSTARD PUDDING .--- Take a dozen finely flavoured apples, peel and core them. Boil them with the rind of two lemons, half a pound of sugar, and a cupful of water, until they will pass through a sieve. Let them get cold, then add to them a little butter, and the whites of four eggs, well whisked. Beat

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all together until the mixture is amouth and firm. Turn into a well-buttered dish, and bake in a quick oven for about half an hour. Sift a little sugar over, and serve either hot or cold.

Swiss APPLE PUDDING .- Butt.r a deep pie-dish. Fill it with alternate layers of apple slices, sweetened, and flavoured, and rusks which have been scaked in milk and beaten with a fork. Let the top and bottom layers be of rusks. Pour melted butter over the whole, and bake until nicely browned, which will take about forty minutes. Serve with sifted sugar.

STEWED APPLES .- Apples are very nice simply pared, cored, sliced, and gently stewed with a little white wine, sugar and flavouring. They are prepared in fifteen to twenty minutes, and, served with custard, are a pleasant substitute

tor apple pie. They may be mixed wit plums or other fruit. I must hold over my plum recipes unt

next week.

(Established 1868.) J. M. & J. MOWBRAY

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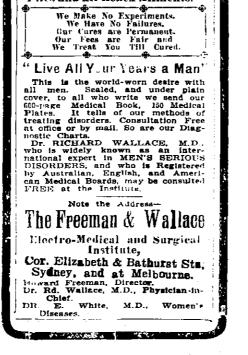
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Turn it out, and serve hot with sifted sugar.

APPLE DUMPLINGS .- Take some apples of equal size, and peel them. Cut them in quarters and take the cores out, then put them together again. Prepare some flaky or short paste, and roll out two rounds for each apple. Cover each apple with these, the two rounds just overlapping in the middle. If cut with The a crimper they will look prettier. proper way to do it is to put the apple on one round, moisten the edges, and press closely. Then put the other round over and press again. Bake at a moderate heat, sift sugar over before serving, and send sugar to table. A little spice, or a clove, and a teaspoonful of brown sugar may be baked with each dumpling, but I do not think that any spice improves the flavour of a good apple.

Boiled apple dumplings are prepared in the same way as the above, but a suct paste should be used. Tie each dumpling in a little cloth, and boil for an hour or more, according to the thickness of the paste and the size of the apples.



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