

THE KITCHEN CABINET

...thing, a sunny smile,
...ing word at morn.
...all day long the sun shone bright,
...cares of life were made, more
...light,
...the sweetest hopes were born.

MORE GOOD SALADS.

...and vegetables are absolutely
...al to good health and should not
...be considered an
...extravagance. This
...does not mean
...buying them out
...of season, how-
...ever, for there are
...always fruits to
...be had in the
...markets that are
...available in price and are nutritious.

Black Lobster Salad.—Mix two cup-
fuls of cold flaked cooked haddock
with two cupfuls of celery, add two
spoonfuls of finely chopped pimen-
season with salt, paprika and add
tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and
and half an hour. Add a cupful
of mayonnaise and serve at once. Gar-
nish with lemon slices decorated with
ka.

New York Salad.—Arrange four
of pineapple on lettuce leaves,
one-half cupful of celery into long
strips and mix with one-half
of nut meats. Pile in the cen-
ter of the pineapple and garnish with
sections freed from its membrane,
symmetrically on the pineapple.
Dressing is passed separately.

Marshmallow Salad.—Cut two
in halves, remove the pulp
fully leaving the cups. Cut a slice
peppermint and eight marshmallows
in two, chop one-fourth cupful of nuts,
and seed one-half cupful of white
peas, mix with the orange pulp and
the dressing. Fill the cups, cover
dressing and cross with two
of canned pimento. Place a half
of chopped parsley between the
of pimento.

Hot Fruit Salad.—Take one cupful
of cooked peas, one cupful of celery,
in cubes, one cupful of walnuts
and one cupful of shredded
age. Serve with mayonnaise dress-
ing.

Chicken Salad.—Cut chicken into
using two cupfuls, add one cupful
of celery, one cupful of diced cucum-
ber and two tablespoonfuls of capers,
season with salt and pepper and mix
with a boiled or mayonnaise dressing
which an equal quantity of whipped
cream has been added. Serve on let-

...friendship supplies the place of ev-
...thing to those who know how to
...use the right use of it; it makes
...prosperity more happy and it
...keeps your adversity more easy.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

...Latin is an easily digested food
...one especially good for desserts
...after a hearty
...meal.

Jellied Prunes.—Wash one pound
of prunes, soak in
cold water over
night and cook un-
til tender; cut each
prune into three or
four pieces (discarding the stones).

...re should be about five cupfuls of
prunes and liquid. Dissolve one
ounce of gelatin softened in one cup-
ful of cold water in the hot prune
juice; add one cupful of sugar and one
cupful of orange marmalade or
juice of one lemon; stir until it
is thick, then turn into a
mold. Set aside in a cool place.
When unmolded serve with sugar and
cream or a boiled custard.

White Cornmeal Pudding.—Scald one
cupful of milk and pour over one-half
cupful of cornmeal, add one table-
spoonful of butter, a cupful of sugar,
and a teaspoonful of cinnamon and
one-fourth of a cupful of dates cut
in pieces. Lastly add two well-beaten
eggs and bake in a buttered baking
dish until the consistency of ordinary
pudding. Serve with a hard sauce.

Asserole of Rice and Veal.—Line a
dish slightly greased with steamed
rice. Fill the center with two cup-
fuls of cold cooked, chopped veal, sea-
soned with salt, pepper, celery salt,
parsley, onion and lemon juice. Add
one-fourth of a cupful of cracker
meal, one egg slightly beaten and
pour hot stock or water to moisten.
Cover the meat with rice, cover the
dish with a buttered paper to keep
the moisture, and steam 45 min-
utes. Serve on a platter surrounded
with tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce.—Melt two table-
spoonfuls of butter, add two table-
spoonfuls of flour, and when well-
cooked add one cupful
strained tomato which has been
seasoned with a slice of onion for flavor.
Cook all together, add one-half tea-
spoonful of salt, and one-eighth of a
teaspoonful of pepper.

Cream of Celery With Almonds.—
Cook two cupfuls of chopped celery
until tender, then drain. Add a tea-
spoonful of corn starch mixed with
one cupful of cream and one cupful
of cold meats blanched and chopped.
Cook until thick. Season with salt
and paprika.

Each Custard.—Arrange alternate
layers of cake and sections of canned
fruit in a dish and cover with a
layer of custard. Bananas, sweet or-
anges or preserves of various kinds
may be used in place of the peaches.

Apple Orchard.—Note Dense Mulch
Crop of Alfalfa.

...this information, which is of vital im-
portance to producers and consumers
of commercial fruits.

...Detailed estimates by states and re-
gions, together with complete com-
ments upon the growing conditions in
all parts of the country, are included
in the apple and peach forecasts of this
bureau. These forecasts are issued
monthly, and it is planned to extend
this service to include other fruits.

TROUBLES FOUND IN ORCHARD
Diseases and Insects Can Be Combat-
ed in Winter Season by Use of
Different Sprays.

...Brown rot of the peach is a very
serious disease to peach growing.
While late spraying is often necessary
one or more dormant sprays often re-
duce the spores and greatly simplify
matters in spraying in spring.

...San Jose scale is the dread of or-
chardists. It is an insect that hibern-
ates under the bark and saps the
vitals of trees. It takes a strong so-
lution to penetrate the bark and kill
these scale insects. They must be
killed by contact, as they never bite
and chew their food, but suck the
juices, hence poisons will not kill them.

...When there is scale spraying should
be done with lime-sulphur winter
strength. Two or three sprayings be-
fore the buds unfold in the spring are
sometimes necessary where scale had
a good start in the orchard.

Washington

WHEN dreaming kings, at odds with swift
paced time,
Would strike that banner down,
A nobler knight than ever writ or rhyme
With fame's bright wreath did crown,
Through armed hosts bore it all it floated high
Beyond the clouds, a light that can not die!

Al, hero of our younger race!
Great builder of a temple new!
Ruler, who sought no lordly place!
Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew!
Lover of men, who saw afar
A world unmarred by want or war,
Who knew the path, and yet forbore
To tread it, till all should improve;
Who saw the light and led the way
Where the gray world might greet the day;
Father and leader, prophet sure,
Whose will in vast works shall endure,
How shall we praise him on this day of days,
Great son of fame who has no need of praise?

How shall we praise him? Open wide the doors
Of the fair temple whose broad base he laid,
Through its white halls a shadowy cavalcade
Of heroes moves o'er surrounding floors—
Men whose brazen arms upraised the columns high
And reared the towers that vanish in the sky—
The strong who, having wrought, can never die.
—Harriet Monroe.

"ONLY HIS RIGHT"

Washington Upheld Action of Man Who Would Not Make Way.

DESPITE President Washington's
dignity, he was ever democrat-
ic. He was also just. Both
qualities are illustrated by a story of
him told by Rev. Dr. Alfred Ely, a
Massachusetts clergyman, who died in
1866. Doctor Ely told the story in a
Fourth of July address delivered some
years before his death, and it was
taken down and published in practical-
ly his exact words. The tale exem-
plifies Washington's magnanimity, as well
as the almost idolatrous reverence felt
for him in his own day.

"When a boy," said Doctor Ely, "I
resided in West Springfield, Mass., and
worked on a farm. In the autumn of
the year 1789 I was engaged with my
employer in gathering a load of corn-
stalks from a field not far distant
from the Connecticut river. My em-
ployer had driven the loaded team from
the lot and left me, as usual, to put
up the bars. While thus occupied I
noticed the approach of four fine
horses and a large vehicle. There was
no driver upon the carriage, but
astride the high horse of each span
was a young mulatto postilion. There
were also two outriders and a foot-
man. The vehicle, in which was seated
a gentleman whose striking personal
appearance impressed me, was called
in those days a chariot. I saw the
outriders gallop up in ad-vance of
the chariot and hold a parley with
my employer, who occupied the entire
road with his loaded cart. I perceived
that my employer yielded none of his
right to the road, and that the char-
iot was detained by the cart until they
reached a turnout, where the cortege
passed by. I soon overtook my em-
ployer and inquired who the distin-
guished personage was who had just
passed us, and was informed that it
was George Washington. I obtained
permission to run on and see if I could
not catch another glimpse of the great
chieftain, whose deeds during the war
had so filled my wondering fancy. In
this I was not disappointed. I found
General Washington waiting for the
ferry, on the bank of the river, dressed
in a buff-colored surcoat, with a long-
laped vest of the same color and mat-
terial, and in small clothes and boots,
the most majestic and dignified looking
man that I ever saw.

"While I was gazing upon him one
of his postilions drove up, and, dis-

...mounting and uncovering his head,
said in the most deferential manner,
and with an expression of injured dig-
nity:

"Your excellency, as we were driv-
ing along, a little way back, we over-
took a man with a loaded cart, who oc-
cupied the entire road. I asked him
to stop his team that we might pas-
sage. He declined. I then told him
that President Washington was in the
chariot. He again refused, and said
that he would not stop—that he had
as good a right to the road as George
Washington had."

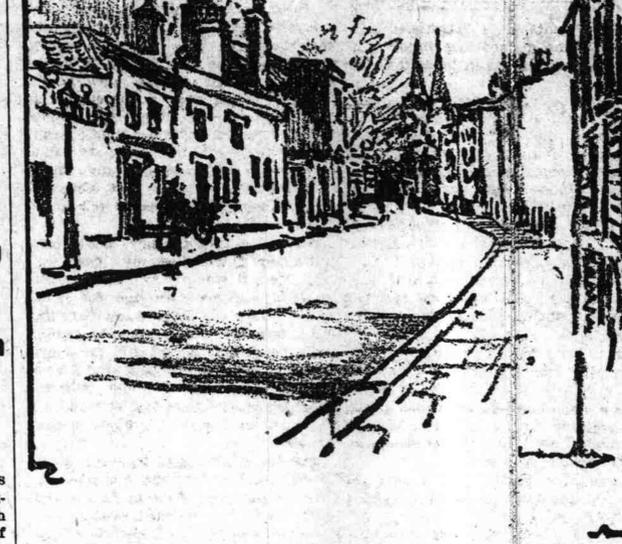
"The simple reply of Washington
was: 'And so he had!' The postilion
after a moment's look of wonder an-
nouncement at the condescension of
the president of the United States
quietly put on his hat and mounted his
horse."



"And So He Had!"

...Church street re-echoes to the foot-
steps of many of the great ones of
history. Dr. Atterbury, distinguished
in wit, learning and poetical talent,
dwelt here in 1695; Dr. Arbuthnot,
Queen Anne's witty physician, had a
house at the lower end, and was often
visited by his friends, Swift, Pope, and
the poet Gay. Sir John Shadwell, son
of the poet laureate, was also a resi-
dent, and Swift, who lodged here for
a time, comments in his journal to
Stella on his "one silly room, coarse
heats, and awkward bed."

CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA



A GREAT statesman, himself
resident in Church street,
Chelsea, once said that it was
"one of the most interesting
streets in the whole world!" Be that
as it may, says Christian Science
Monitor, many who wander far afield
in search of the quaint and old-fash-
ioned might with profit wander down it
as it is today, though most of the land-
marks have disappeared, and rumor
says that many of the old houses left
are soon to make way for the broad
road that is to take the place of what
was once known as Church lane—the
only street in Chelsea.

Starting at the Queen's Elm, a some-
what grotesque reminder of the fa-
mous tree under which Queen Eliza-
beth took shelter from a storm, and in
royal language commanded, "Let this
henceforth be called the Queen's tree,"
and also the site of the Chelsea turn-
pike where, in 1643, a court of guard
was established when the common
council of London, "alarmed by the
near approach of the king's forces,
ordered London to be fortified,"—it
stretches like a link between the past
and the present, to the King's road,
once the King's highway, where it cuts
through and narrows down to the
veritable lane that once it was, at the
corner of which the old church stands
guard by the waters of the Thames.

Though little more than a slum, this
end of Church street is full of interest,
for there are many old Georgian
houses left, and some red roofs in Jus-
tice walk speak of when Fielding,
the novelist, dwelt here, while Law-
rence street near by reminds one of
how often Dr. Johnson, in his broad-
brimmed hat, must have wended his
way along this very spot, followed by
his housekeeper, bearing the covered
basket, on his way to the china fac-
tory.

A little farther on stands the rec-
tory, one of the finest old houses of
which Chelsea boasts. Here, as far
back as 1694, Dr. John King, rector
and antiquary, wrote his manuscript
on Chelsea, speaking of it as "A sweet
and pleasant village situated on the
north side of the noble river Thames
next to Westminster," and here Eliza-
beth Tudor planted a mulberry tree,
under the boughs of which the Duke
of Wellington often used to sit with
his brother, the rector.

Almost opposite to the rectory is a
low-roofed Georgian building, now
used as motor works, once the stables
of the old Chelsea stage coaches, while
beyond, where a picture palace stands,
is said to be the site of the ancient
village stocks.

Has Character All Its Own.
Crossing the King's road, we come
to the more fashionable part of Church
street, or to speak accurately, the part
which the well-meant efforts of many
architects have failed to make fash-
ionable—for despite some fine red
buildings of a modern character, and
rows of sedate houses in such rural-
sounding spots as Mulberry walk, and
The Vale, Church street remains what
it always has been, "a little bit of
everything and all sorts, belonging
neither to a time nor a period, but
possessing a character all its own."

There are little houses and big houses
in Church street, short houses and
tall houses, new houses trying to look
old, and old houses trying to look new.
Little shops, and large gardens in
whose fine old trees the song of the
thrush and the starling is heard.
Truly, for a London street, Church
street is a veritable home of birds,
and perhaps it is that which helps to
give it the old world charm of which
neither time nor change has entirely
robbed it.

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Not to the casual passerby, perhaps,
is Church street beautiful, but it has
the charm which grows with knowl-
edge, for the men who have dwelt
here and culled their flowers of wit,
eloquence and poetry, have left their
memory in it. Today, it seems as if
the world, thundering in its onward
rush along the broad thoroughfare at
either end of it, has passed it by, leav-
ing it a quiet memorial of the Chelsea
of the past.

STANDS DESOLATE IN DESERT

Once Splendid City of Ctesiphon, Now
Heap of Ruins, Peopled by Crea-
tures of the Wild.

A few miles south of Bagdad on
the banks of the Tigris are the ruins
of a once great city—the Ctesiphon of
history and romance. In the ancient
days splendid palaces rose beside the
sleepy Tigris waters; gorgeous war-
riors drove their chariots through the
city's broad, straight streets; visitors
from every land came to Ctesiphon to
wonder at the splendor of the Parthian
kings. Now the glory and pomp are
gone. The palaces of the great kings
have crumbled into dust and only the
walls of the white palace stand bleak
and bare against the hot Persian sky.
The city has surrendered to the wild
and the banquet halls of Chosroes the
Great are the nightly haunts of desert
creatures.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

SURVEYS OF MANY ORCHARDS

Government Fruit Crop Estimating
Service Issues Reliable Fore-
casts for Growers.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Complete surveys of practically every
important apple and peach-produc-
ing county in the United States were
made by the bureau of crop estimates,
United States department of agricul-
ture, during the fiscal year 1918.
The fruit crop estimating service
now is issuing reports giving reliable
forecasts of the amounts of different
fruits which may be expected to reach
commercial channels. Co-operative re-
lations have been established with lead-
ing growers and shipping associations
in all parts of the country for the pur-
pose of collecting and disseminating



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ates under the bark and saps the
vitals of trees. It takes a strong so-
lution to penetrate the bark and kill
these scale insects. They must be
killed by contact, as they never bite
and chew their food, but suck the
juices, hence poisons will not kill them.

...When there is scale spraying should
be done with lime-sulphur winter
strength. Two or three sprayings be-
fore the buds unfold in the spring are
sometimes necessary where scale had
a good start in the orchard.

...For black rot winter spraying is
also advisable. Spores of some of
these diseases begin to get active af-
ter a few warm winter days, so in or-
der that the diseases may be checked,
winter spraying is desirable.

...Spraying gives insurance to trees.
Insects and diseases appear more or
less every year. The character of
the season has much to do with the
destruction caused by insects and dis-
eases. But it is never safe to trust
the season.

PRESERVING LIFE OF TREES

Pruning and Spraying Will Increase
Quality and Quantity of Vari-
ous Kinds of Fruit.

...Preserve the life of your trees and
increase both quality and quantity of
your fruit by pruning and spraying.
The following procedure will help to
prolong the life of the old fruit trees:

1. Dig around the base of the trees
and remove all borers.
2. Cut out all dead wood and water
sprouts and burn all prunings.
3. Scrape the rough bark from the
limbs and trunk of the trees, so that
insects may not pass the winter there.
4. Do not allow grass and weeds to
grow around the trees.

PRUNING TO INCREASE FRUIT

By Judicious Pruning Trees Late in
Coming into Bearing May Be
Made Profitable.

...It is an old and well-established
maxim among fruit growers that what-
ever tends to check growth increases
the fruitfulness of the plant. Trees
which are late in coming into bearing
may, by judicious pruning, be brought
into profitable production.

POULTRY



INJURY TO EGGS IN TRANSIT

Much of Damage is Directly Due to
Faulty Methods of Packing Valu-
able Foodstuff.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

The bureau of chemistry, through
the food research laboratory, has been
assisting in reducing the damage to
eggs in transit by giving practical
demonstrations at shipping points in
loading cars of eggs or mixed eggs
and dressed poultry. Much of the
damage is directly due to faulty meth-
ods of packing eggs in cases and
stowing the cases in the car. Four
meetings held recently in Iowa were



Fiber-Board Box Filled With Corru-
gated Lining and Fillers of Same
Material—Each Egg Has a Wrap.

attended by over a hundred shippers
who send cars weekly, at least, to
eastern markets and who expressed
great interest in the methods which
the department has worked out for
the conservation of this valuable
foodstuff. They and many others have
found the department's folder, "How
to Load Cars of Eggs," of assistance.
Copies of this folder can be had by
writing to the bureau of chemistry,
United States department of agricul-
ture, Washington, D. C.

VIGOROUS HEN FOR BREEDING

Fowl That Lays Well All Winter Useful
for That Purpose—Chicks
Not Strong.

The old hens I use for breeders are
selected early in the winter months
and penned to themselves. In select-
ing hens for breeders, the first point I
consider is vigor. A hen that does not
show an appearance of vigor is re-
jected, no matter how many fancy
points she scores.

The old hens are fed a maintenance
ration—that is, a ration that will keep
them well nourished without unduly
stimulating egg production. My ex-
perience is that a hen that lays well
all winter is unfit for the breeding
pen, says a writer in an exchange.
Her eggs will not usually run high in
fertility, and the chicks that hatch will
not be strong. The reason for this is
that heavy egg production is weak-
ening, and that the hen cannot impart
to her offspring a strong, vigorous con-
stitution when she herself is in a
weakened condition.

A month before eggs are wanted for
hatching I gradually work the hens
back to a laying ration. Beef scrap is
added to the mash and the ration is
made less bulky in character. My ex-
perience is that when these hens be-
commence laying, they lay much bet-
ter than the ones that laid well all
winter. And they are much less likely
to go broody at the time when eggs
are especially wanted for breeding.

PULLETS HATCHED IN SPRING

Eggs Can Be Assured From Fowls in
Fall—Proper Housing and Feed-
ing of Importance.

Poultry owners who wish to obtain
eggs in the fall and early winter should
arrange to hatch their pullets in March
or April, say specialists in the depart-
ment of agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Birds hatched in March or April will
be well matured in the fall. The rest
is a matter of proper housing, feeding,
and handling. The chicken house
should be comfortably warm, well ven-
tilated, and clean. The feed should
include beef scrap or similar material.
There should be temptation to exer-
cise in scratching over clean litter on
the floor.

GIVE FEMALES BEST OF CARE

Breeders Should Not Be Forced to
Heavy Egg Production During
the Winter Months.

Females should be given the best
care possible, and it is doubtful if
breeders should be forced for heavy
egg production during the winter
months. Heavy egg production pre-
ceding the breeding season will prob-
ably affect the vitality of the chicks.
Fresh air, exercise and green food are
essentials, in order to keep the breed-
ing females in the pink of condition.

Opportunity for Saving.
Chickens afford the rural child an
opportunity of saving by earning.

Nellie Maxwell