

The KITCHEN CABINET

All things are for a purpose, and all should be enjoyed; but all should be used, that they may be enjoyed.

SEASONABLE SALADS.

most pleasing salad combination the following:



Arrange leaves of lettuce on a salad plate, then place ripe pears-cut in eighths. After peeling and coring, add a tablespoonful or less of finely shredded celery, two dates in quarters, and one small banana sliced. Cover with a dressing, using one teaspoonful of boiled dressing and half a cupful of whipped cream. Add more seasoning if need, especially salt, and pour the dressing over the salad just as it goes to the table. Vinaigrette may be used with cream in the same proportion.

Japanese Salad.—Cook one cupful of green peas in boiling water until tender. Add one small chopped onion, a teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of cayenne pepper. Serve garnished with sliced mushrooms and sweet red pepper cut in strips.

Date and Nut Salad.—Prepare dates in eighths and arrange them on lettuce with walnut meats. Serve with French dressing. Stewed prunes may be used in place of the dates and are equally as dainty.

Shredded Cabbage With Cream.—Use a firm head of cabbage, or if large, a portion of the head. Sprinkle with salt after letting the finely shredded cabbage become crisp in cold water. Add a dash of cayenne and the salt after draining very dry, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar with half a cupful of thick sweet cream. Sour cream may be used with a very little vinegar.

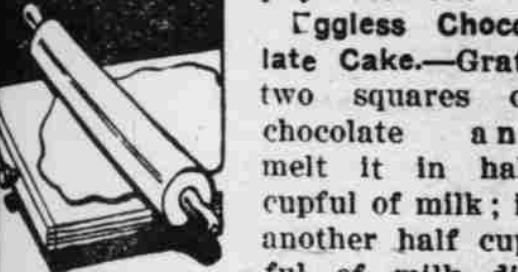
Orange and Water Cress Salad.—To serve with duck, there is no more appetizing salad than this: Arrange in a nice bed of well-washed water cress on a salad plate, place overlapping slices of orange which has been carefully peeled. Serve with a highly seasoned French dressing.

Tomato Salad.—Cut small peeled tomatoes in halves or large ones in thick slices. On each slice or half, heap a teaspoonful each of chopped onion, celery and cucumber and top with a spoonful of thick mayonnaise. Wash over the dressing a sprinkling of paprika just before serving.

"Hope and courage and sympathy and trust are great producers, and they are great factors in a man's doing his duty, as well as his having the joy of achievement."

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

In these days of high-priced eggs the following cake will be most happily received:



Eggless Chocolate Cake.—Grate two squares of chocolate and melt it in half cupful of milk; in another half cupful of milk dissolve one teaspoonful of soda. Mix together one cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of softened shortening; add a teaspoonful of vanilla and one-third of a teaspoonful of salt, mix all together and add 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour, then heat in the hot milk in which the chocolate has been dissolved and bake in a loaf pan fifty minutes in a moderate oven.

Maple Rolls.—Make a baking powder biscuit mixture as usual; roll in an oblong one-half inch thick. Brush with melted butter and spread with maple sugar grated. Dampen the outer edges and roll up firmly. Cut in slices one-half inch thick, place in a well-greased pan and bake in a hot oven twenty to twenty-five minutes. Chopped nuts may be added with the sugar if desired.

Graham Griddle Cakes.—Take two cupfuls of Graham flour, half a cupful of white flour, two tablespoonfuls of corn meal, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of melted fat and 2 1/2 cupfuls of milk. Mix the dry ingredients then stir in the melted fat and the milk. Beat well and fry on a hot griddle.

Cabbage With Milk.—Cook cabbage as usual in boiling water, drain and add a few crackers finely crumbed and milk with a little butter for richness. Season with salt and pepper and serve after the milk has become thoroughly heated.

Raisin Gruel.—Take a dozen large, choice raisins, seed them and place in a double boiler with a pint of boiling water and cook for an hour. Strain the thickener and return it to the boiler, thicken with a teaspoonful of corn-starch mixed in a tablespoonful of cold milk, stir while adding and cook ten minutes. Add salt and sugar. When cool add a half cupful of milk and serve.

Apple Short Cake.—A most delicious and unusual shortcake may be prepared by baking the cake in two layers. Spread, while hot, with butter, and then with a thick layer of unsweetened apple sauce; cover with honey; place the next cake and repeat. Serve at once, hot, with cream and sugar or with sweetened whip cream.

Neenie Maxwell

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 29

PETER WRITES ABOUT CHRISTIAN LIVING.

LESSON TEXT.—I Peter 2:1-15, 11-25.
GOLDEN TEXT.—He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked.—1 John 2:6.
PRIMARY TOPIC.—Doing as Jesus did.
JUNIOR TOPIC.—How to Treat Those Who Wrong Us.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—The Nobility of Patience.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Ideals for Christian Living.

The purpose of Peter was to establish all who were passing through suffering and testing. See for example 1:7, 3:14, 4:12, 5:10-12.

1. Christian Growth (vv. 1-5).

The Christian obtains his life through the new birth, and the agent of its accomplishment is the Word of God (1:23). The same vitalizing and energizing power which makes the believer a child of God is essential to growth and development. In order to have spiritual growth there must be both renunciation and appropriation.

1. Renunciation (v. 1). Certain things injurious to spiritual life must be put away (1) malice—all wickedness, that is, the will to do injury to others without cause; (2) guile—deceit of all kinds; (3) hypocrisies—feigning to be what one is not—assuming a false appearance; (4) envies—hatred of others because they possess excellencies which we do not; (5) evil speaking—all kind of slanderous speaking against others.

2. Appropriation (vv. 2, 3). (1) Spiritual food must be taken (v. 2). The principle of the new life was conveyed through the Word (1:23), and the Word is the means by which that life is to be strengthened and developed. Just as a new born babe loves milk, so men who are born again love the Bible. (2) Spiritual food must be assimilated (v. 3). The Word of God must be received and assimilated by meditation.

3. The grand objective (vv. 4, 5). It is coming to Christ—to grow up and become a part of the glorious church, the spiritual house, which is designed to show forth the glory of God.

II. Seemly Behavior of Christians (vv. 11-25).

1. As pilgrims and sojourners (vv. 11, 12). Christians are merely sojourners on the earth; they are journeying through it on their way to the eternal home in the heavens. Our heavenly citizenship (Phil. 3:20) should constrain us to (1) abstain from fleshly lusts (v. 11). The term "lusts" includes the entire army of unclean forces springing from our carnal natures; they are enumerated in Galatians 5:19-21. These war against the soul. (2) Behavior honest before the heathen (v. 12). Christians should so live that it will be impossible for the world to speak against them as evildoers.

2. As citizens (vv. 13-17). While the Christian's true citizenship is in heaven, he has a responsibility as a citizen on the earth. A Christian man recognizes the necessity of social order, and will not only graciously submit to the authority of rulers regardless of the form of government, but will faithfully perform his obligations as a citizen. This he will not do through cringing fear, but as the Lord's free man. By this free submission as a servant of God he puts to silence the ignorance of foolish men (vv. 15, 16). (1) Honor all men (v. 17). He will see in every man the image of God and therefore give honor to him. (2) Love the brotherhood (v. 17). The Christian has a peculiar love for those who are of the same household. (3) Fear God (v. 17). (4) Honor the king (v. 17). This has peculiar significance, for in all probability the wicked Nero was the king then reigning.

3. As servants (vv. 18-25). While countless slaves were meant here, the principle applies to all who have relation to employers. The Christian will be in subjection to his master. He will not only do this when his employer is gentle and reasonable, but even when it means wrongful suffering. It means not only submission, but loyalty. It is the duty of a Christian to consider and further the interests of his employer. Many times to do so means hardship and suffering. The grand example of suffering wrongfully is Jesus Christ. While his suffering is an example to us, it was much more, because he suffered in order to break forever the power of sin so as to do away forever with oppression.

Language All Can Speak.

"Kindness—a language which the dumb can speak, and the deaf can understand," said the sage Bovee in "Summaries of Thought." And how many of the future dangers and difficulties would vanish away if there would only come into the hearts of every one of us an earnest and sincere desire for our neighbor's good that would help us to appreciate and understand him and unite earnestly with him in the great task of building up the world in peace and goodness! Goodwill to men, that steady, wholesome, clear-sighted attitude of the

SOY BEAN SEED OF MUCH VALUE

Quite Essential That All Who Raise Crop Should Prevent Deterioration and Loss.

THRASHED WITH SEPARATOR

Machine Must Be Readjusted to Prevent Split Beans—Straw Obtained is Quite Valuable Feed for All Kinds of Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Soy-bean seed now is of considerable value, and it is essential that all farmers who have raised it thrash and store it so as to prevent deterioration and loss.

The ordinary grain separator can be adjusted to thrash any beans successfully, but this machine, if equipped to thrash small grains, must be readjusted when soy beans are to be thrashed, as otherwise a large percentage of cracked seed will result.



Some of the More Important Varieties of Soy Beans, Several of Which Are Already Well Known to Farmers of This Country.

The chief cause of split beans is the high speed of the cylinder, which should be reduced at least one-half, although the speed of the fans and other parts of the separator may be maintained at normal.

Satisfactory Machines.

Special pea and bean separators of different sizes are now on the market. These types of machines do clean hulling and split practically none of the beans. Undoubtedly such separators are more satisfactory and economical where a considerable acreage of beans is grown. In sections where there is an extensive seed production, investment in such a machine by a community would be profitable.

Soy beans, if thoroughly dry, can easily be thrashed with a flail. If one has only a small acreage—an acre or so—this method is practical and economical. In a few sections, a corn shredder has been used to advantage in the thrashing work and where the beans are properly cured and dried, the seeds shell out readily when run through this machine.

Soy beans which have been stacked out of doors or housed in the mow previous to thrashing should be thrashed when the weather is dry and suitable for work of this character. Thrashing should not be attempted until the beans have passed through a thorough sweat and subsequently cured so that the seed is separated readily from the straw.

Valuable Feed for Stock.

The straw obtained from thrashing the soy bean for seed is a valuable feed for all kinds of live stock. In many localities the straw is baled at the time of thrashing and sold.

As soy-bean seeds spoil rather easily if not properly handled, care should be exercised in curing and storing. After the beans are thrashed they should be watched carefully to avoid heating and moulding. When thoroughly dry, there is no such danger. The best plan, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture, is to spread the seed out on a floor immediately after thrashing and subsequently shovel them from time to time until they are thoroughly dry. The storeroom should be dry and have a free circulation of air. Soy-bean seed loses its viability rather rapidly and it is not safe to hold seed for planting purposes more than two seasons. The seeds of the soy bean, unlike those of the cowpea, are rarely attacked by weevils or other grain insects.

SAVE FERTILITY OF MANURE

No Better Place to Apply Plant Food Than on Fall Sown Cover Crops or Clover.

If stable manure of any kind is available at this season of the year there is no better place to apply it than on the fall sown cover crops, or on clover and grass sods. When thus applied, there will be practically no loss of fertility—much less than if the manure is kept in yards, especially if uncovered.

DELAY IN ORDERING LIME MAY BE FATAL

Last-Minute Deliveries Can No Longer Be Made.

Dealers and Manufacturers Should Have Advanced Information as to Farmers' Needs—Transportation Is Uncertain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers probably will not be able to secure lime to meet their agricultural needs if they wait about ordering it until they are ready to apply it. Under old conditions, companies supplying agricultural lime recognized spring and late summer as the two periods of demand, and farmers have ordinarily ordered their lime at the time they wished to apply it, in order to save time and work by including hauling from the railroad station and applying to the land in one operation. Under present conditions, lime manufacturers are no longer able to adjust their business to this practice. Owing to shortage of labor in their own plants and transportation difficulties, last-minute deliveries can no longer be made with certainty.

For these reasons the department of agriculture urges that spring needs be anticipated and that orders for lime be placed at once. Dealers and manufacturers should have advance information as to farmers' needs so that orders can be combined and car space used to the best advantage. Delay in ordering may result in failure to obtain the lime until too late.

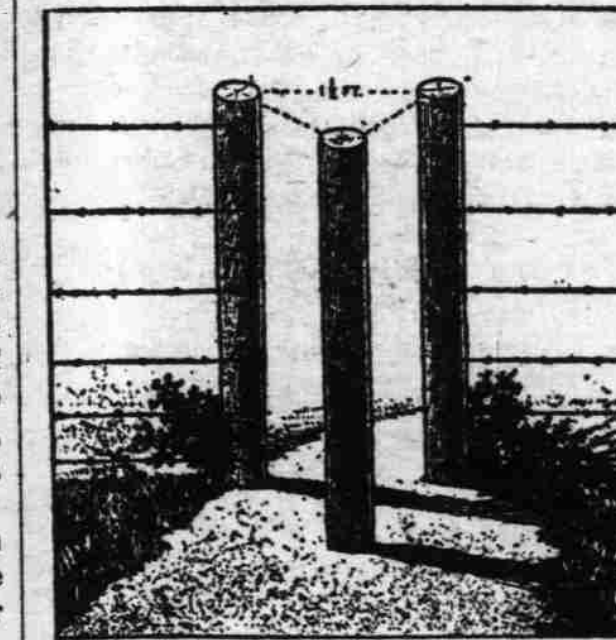
It is, moreover, the desire of the railroad administration that the season for delivery of lime, which has heretofore been from March to May, be extended to include the period from January to May, in order to relieve, as far as possible, the existing car shortage.

GATE IS MADE STOCK PROOF

Posts Placed 1 1/2 Feet Apart Enable Pedestrians to Pass Through—Cattle Kept Out.

A short-cut path across a field to an electric car line was blocked by the owner, who fenced it with wire and turned cattle in to graze. Since the path saved a great many steps, he received many protests. The owner gave permission to the pedestrians to put in a gate at each end of the path that would permit them to pass, but prevent the escape of cattle. This was done in the manner illustrated.

An opening was cut in the fence, 1 1/2 feet wide, a post placed on each side, and a third post midway between



To Enable Pedestrians to Pass Through a Field Without Danger of Cattle Escaping, a Gate Was Built of Three Posts.

them, about 1 1/2 feet from the fence line. The arrangement proved to be quite satisfactory.—Werner W. Baumeister, Walla Walla, Washington, in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

TUBERCULOSIS OF CHICKENS

Science Has Demonstrated That Disease May Be Transmitted by Swine to Poultry.

Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the division of veterinary medicine at the Minnesota college of agriculture, states that science has shown that tuberculosis may be transmitted by swine to poultry and vice versa.

"Tuberculosis in poultry is a common disease," he says, "and it causes heavy losses. Fowls affected with it become lame, their combs lose their luster, and their flesh falls away. There is a generally run-down condition. Tuberculosis can be controlled by the removal of infected birds and by a thorough cleaning up of their quarters. The disease cannot as a rule be transmitted through the eggs. Its introduction can be traced usually to infected fowls."

POTATOES NEED PLANT FOOD

Most Successful Growers Generally Make Application of Manure to Heavy Sod.

To grow potatoes successfully an abundance of plant food is required. Experiments at the Ohio experiment station show that from 10 to 16 tons of manure and from 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre may be used with profit in fertilizing potatoes.

The application of fresh manure to the soil just before plowing is associated with the development of scab on potatoes, so that early winter application of manure is regarded as essential. The most successful potato growers generally apply manure to a good, heavy sod, preferably clover, to be plowed down in the spring.

SIMPLE AND INGENUOUS FROCKS FOR CHILDREN



MOTHERS owe a rising vote of thanks to the resourceful and ingenious creators of children's clothes this spring. First, because these clothes are so simple and pretty, and next, because they are so well made. Even a fastidious needlewoman can content herself with ready-made clothes for her children. But if the ready-made things are higher-priced than suits her, then she can copy them at home, buying materials from the merchants near her and gratefully following the lead of skillful and keen designers who spend their time thinking up ways for making children's clothes. One would have to be a born genius to outdo them, and why take the responsibility of designing as well as sewing at home?

The little maid in the neighborhood of twelve years and her smaller sister of eight, or thereabout—shown in the picture above—find themselves dressed in perfect taste. Nothing

more unusual than chambray was selected for these delightful frocks and both of them employ a pretty, old-time finish in overlapping points of white cotton, made by folding and sewing down strips of white material. It might be of any of the durable cotton fabrics—lawn, batiste, percale, or Peter Pan cloth—according to the degree of daintiness or durability that the maker may have in mind.

The dress for the older girl is a straight-lined model with kimono sleeves, and little signs of needlework embellish it. The narrow belt of black patent leather must not be overlooked. The other dress has a long blouse and a little bow of black ribbon at the throat. Elbow sleeves belong to both, and, judging from their millinery, these two children are considered to be quite dressed up in the simplest of frocks. This idea is borne out by their footwear.

Straws in the Spring Winds



No one has been able to figure out just why it is that women take to millinery that anticipates spring—and no one can doubt that they do wear it. With charming audacity a few straw hats courageously make their appearance along with January thaws in the coldest sections of the country and in the South they enter, to remain. It is the tourist's millinery—the resort hats probably—that entice even the stay-at-homes into discarding their midwinter headwear and donning something that has a promise of spring in it.

Spring millinery is a survival of the fittest among the many and diverse styles that appear at the winter resorts, with the addition of models in which variations in the use of materials appear. Already the seal of approval is set on the hats that appear in the group pictured above—hats of the simpler sort, having, with one exception, soft outlines. All of them, but the wide-brimmed model, may be placed in the class of street hats and this one is to be included in the list of "pastime hats"—those glorified sport hats of gay and beautiful colors and fine materials. This particular example is made of alternating rows of narrow fallie ribbon and a braid, in light green, with a pin-wheel rosette of the ribbon for adornment. It is faced with white tagal and may be worn with sport clothes or other summer apparel.

In the dark hat, with feather ornament at the side, there is a splendid example of hair-cloth millinery. The

band about the crown shows cellophane over white ribbon and the handsome feather ornament seems to have been created for this hat. The soft Breton sailor made of loops of braid and georgette crepe is a lovely hat and undertakes to outline the plain banded sailor of brilliant straw which is perfectly sure of holding its own.

Julia Bottrunley

Many Wraps Are White. For southern wear many of the wraps being prepared by the specialty shops follow the mode of the old time French cape known as the "visite." This was a quaint, long, narrow affair gathered up about the neck. This model was followed out at one place in white velvet gathered to a band of ermine and lined with pomegranate red crepe de chine. White wraps are, by the way, being exploited much for the Florida resorts. So are the black ones. Both depend for their beauty largely on vivid linings of orange and citron and rose and henna.

Belts Little Used. The vogue for belts is decidedly on the wane. A belted effect is given, however, by clever cut and much ingenuity is exercised in this direction.