

LEM TODD'S GIRL

By JANE GORDON

The young woman who stepped from the train as it drew into the country station looked about in happy anxiety...

"I can't," Rosa Lee faltered, "to see my father's old store. I am Lem Todd's daughter."

"The young man was politely attentive," she thought, "he told her, 'Don't worry, I'll buy the place from his father if you wish to leave town.'"

"And the old Orchard house?" Rosa Lee asked. "Is Mrs. Simpson still in charge?" She was recalling the pleasant days of her childhood.

"Mrs. Simpson went to live with her daughter before I came here," the young man said. "A woman from Boston has a room there now. You will find it very nice."

Rosa Lee snuggled into resigned disappointment. "I don't think I will try to return today," she decided.

"The beautiful spot in Cover's wood, where she and Larry used to have their picnics, must at least be undisturbed. She would buy things for a picnic lunch now."

"You know Larry Stephens?" she questioned, as the young man wrapped her packages. He nodded. "I have heard of him. Making a name for himself in the city—they are going to send him to congress."

Rosa Lee went on her way, a whimsical smile curling her lips. "Larry Stephens going to congress!"—and she had laughed, long ago, at his presumption in asking Lem Todd's daughter to marry him.

The old spot in Cover's wood was unchanged. She leaned against a friendly willow and let the breeze lift the waving hair from her hot forehead.

"I beg your pardon," he said, jumping to his feet. "I was just going." He had a pleasant, frank face, this big man, and his black hair was graying at the temples.

Rosa Lee smiled. "It seems to me," she remarked, "that I should be the one to apologize for trespassing. I've been looking the old town over—I used to live here and thought this would be a nice place to rest."

The man's face brightened. "I do remember Lem Todd. Used to hang around his store with 'the gang.' That was before my family sent me away to college. I have been away from Orchard ever since. Thought I'd drop off the train today and renew old acquaintances. Sort of—the big man smiled—'prosperous former citizen returned to show 'em.' But most of the folks are gone or are busy; Women seemed to be canning things where I returned to call, and I felt in the way and came out here. As I remember, this was a favorite courting place of mine. There was a certain Minerva—through all these days of my bachelorhood I've remembered the sylphlike Minerva. She was one of those at home today."

"She is sylphlike no more," he said, "and her young family were gathered about her ample skirts."

Impulsively Rosa Lee motioned to the grass at her side. "Won't you sit down," she invited, "and tell me who you used to be and partake of my picnic lunch."

"The man told her, as he promptly accepted the invitation, 'am John Tabor, son of a better John Tabor, the town's old attorney. You must have been a little tot before I left.'"

"I have often heard my father speak of yours," Rosa Lee said delightedly; "we shall have an old-town reunion, you and I, as we eat our lunch."

The contentment of Cover's wood was gone when they reluctantly arose to say good-by.

"My train will soon be coming," the young man said.

"And time," John Tabor added regretfully. "But I cannot go without hope of seeing you again—though I live three thousand miles away, in California."

"Why," laughed Rosa Lee, "I, too, am traveling to California. It is there that our company has its main office."

And less than three months afterward John Tabor stopped his car—in California—that his wife might admire a certain view.

"Reminds me of Cover's wood," he said.

And Lem Todd's girl smiled. "I do believe, John," she said, "that you married me so we might reminisce together about our old home town."

The KITCHEN CABINET

He came up smiling—use to say, He made his fortune that away. He had hard luck a-plenty, too, And settled down and fought her through. And every time he got a jolt He just took on a tighter hold, Slipped back some when he tried to climb, But came up smilin' every time.

GOOD THINGS FOR EVERY DAY

This is the time of year when a "boiled dinner" is appreciated. Of course it is odorous, but it is worth it. A few minutes with open windows and doors will carry away all trace of the cooked vegetables.

It is a good plan to keep the kitchen door closed and a window lowered from the top while the cooking is going on. Cabbage, rutabagas, carrots, potatoes are the vegetables usually cooked together. A nice, fat piece of corned beef with a piece of fat pork makes a good flavor.

The meat is put into the vegetable kettle and cooked for an hour at simmering temperature before the vegetables are added. The cabbage is cut into quarters, and if small two will be needed for a family of five who are healthy and like boiled dinners. A good, big rutabaga, weighing three or four pounds, should be cut into wedge-shaped pieces; the carrots, if small, may be cooked whole; otherwise they are cut into halves and quarters.

Rice Salad.—Take one cupful of cooked rice, one cupful of diced cooked beets, and two cupfuls of minced celery. Season with one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, a dash of cayenne, and moisten with a good boiled dressing.

You can bear me witness that I have endeavored to convince you of man's inextinguishable individuality, and of the organic nature of society; that there is no right without a parallel duty, no liberty without the supremacy of the law, and no high destiny without perseverance—that there can be no greatness without self-denial.—From Francis Lieber's address to former pupils.

MORE GOOD FOODS

In the spring when all the winter store of canned and preserved fruit is gone, a very good conserve is the following:

Raisin Peach Conserve.—Wash and soak three cupfuls of dried peaches; cut them into small pieces and use three cupfuls of water. In the morning after soaking all night add one and one-half cupfuls of chopped blanched almonds, three cupfuls of raisins and three cupfuls of sugar; cook until the mixture thickens—about thirty minutes. Add the almonds just at the last, scald them well and pour the conserve into glasses. Seal with paraffin when cold.

Cheese Spread.—Put two cupfuls of milk into a double boiler; when hot add two teaspoonfuls of salt, one-half cupful of flour, mixed well with four tablespoonfuls of butter, add one pound of cream cheese cut fine, cook until smooth, beating well. The addition of a little chopped pepper or pimento will vary the flavor. Spread on buttered bread or wafers, or use as a sandwich filling.

Drop Cakes.—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of sugar, then add two well-beaten eggs, two squares of melted chocolate, one cupful of melted almonds, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, two-thirds of a cupful of bread flour. Beat well and drop by spoonfuls on a buttered baking sheet about two inches apart. Bake in a moderate oven.

Buttercup Jelly.—Soak one-half of a box of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water. Mix the beaten yolks of three eggs with a pint of boiling water and pour over the gelatin. When dissolved add one cupful of sugar, one cupful of orange juice and the juice of a lemon. Strain, mold and serve when cold with whipped cream.

Spoon Corn Bread.—Take one cupful of cornmeal, scalded with boiling water, add one pint of sweet milk, one-half cupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls each of sugar and melted butter, two eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt. Beat well and bake in a well-greased baking dish. Serve from the dish.

Nellie Maxwell

Frocks Smack of the Orient; Express the Mode Supreme

EVER since the widely heralded discovery of King Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb, fashion's pilgrims have been wending their way to Egypt for ideas, if not literally at least figuratively. As a result we are in the throes of an enthusiasm for modes Egyptian, and stylists are carrying the fad to almost an extreme.

Printed silks especially reflect this vogue in characteristic designs made up of strange hieroglyphics, camels and human figures in weird Egyptian



An Out-of-the-Ordinary Gown.

There is a certain air of distinction, style if you please, about the three-piece suit with the three-quarter-length coat. These long coats of slender line age of direct appeal to a patrician clientele. The flapper age may choose its short flare jacket of youthful lines, but those of exclusive mode know the aristocratic grace of long slender lines. Three-piece suits of this type, that is with coats reaching below the knees, are fashion's latest contribution to the season's costume successes.

Not only do the "lines" of the suit count but elegance of fabric is also a factor in the formal suit frock. Scheduled for future triumph. A suit which will appeal to most discriminating taste is the subject of the accompanying illustration. It is fashioned of a pure silk hemstitch striped ratine, a material prominent among the handsomest novelty weaves. With the coat removed, one is clad in a charming one-piece straight-lined frock.

There is a perfect mania for topping out the one-piece dress, under the long coat with paisley and tapestry patterned silks. This gives the advantage of a conservative smart suit until the coat is removed, when presto!



Will Appeal to Most Discriminating Taste.

Egyptian motifs, for many patterns woven or printed in Chinese or Japanese themes enrich modern fabrics. Kashmir designs and square or round geometrical patterns in intricate all-over effects and in refined artistic color blendings are winning foremost favor of discriminating taste. Batik, hand tie-dyed or printed in semblance thereof, is also among the leading ideas in novelty silks, especially for blouses, parasols and accessories.

Summer days will bring out scores of frocks whose silken fabric will stress black or colored patterns on white backgrounds. These traceries

Horticultural Points

LITTLE PRUNING FOR PEARS

Certain Definite Recommendations Now Believed to Be Justified by Geneva Station.

How to prune pears to the best advantage has occupied the attention of horticulturists at the New York experiment station at Geneva for several years, and certain definite recommendations are now believed to be justified by the results of the station tests.

The merits of high and low headed trees have been compared, and a study made of the effect upon tree growth and fruit production of much and little pruning. Low-headed trees receiving little pruning have proved most satisfactory in all respects, declare the station specialists.

Experiments have been conducted with such well known varieties as Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Clairgeau, Keiffer, Sheldon, Seckelm and Lawrence to study the relative value of high and low heading. Certain of these varieties have also been used in tests of much and little pruning for pears.

RIGHT CARE OF GRAPEVINES

Main Thing to Do After They Have Become Established is to Keep Them Clear of Weeds.

The main thing to do for grape vines after they have become well established is to trim them and keep them clean of weeds. The best time to trim is after the main cold weather of the winter has passed and before it has become warm enough for the sap to start to flow; and it is best to err in trimming them too early than to wait until too late.

The idea in trimming is to reduce the amount of cane so that greater strength from the roots may be secured for the top growth which remains. Reducing the amount of cane or top growth permits the fruit to be better nourished from the roots. There are different methods of trimming, and the amount of canes removed in trimming depends somewhat on the total amount made, which also depends somewhat on the variety of grapes and the nutrition supplied by the soil.

As a rule, it will be sufficient to remove about two-thirds of the canes and shorten the other third to several buds. Different methods of training the vines are practiced. They may be trained on posts or on wires attached to posts set at proper distances apart. If land is rich enough to force the vines to make large growth, a good plan is to have two wires attached to posts on which the vines may be trained as they start to grow.

Light cultivation should be begun quite early in the spring; at first merely enough to prevent interference from weeds, and the cultivation should be continued until about the first of July, after which none need be given, though large weeds should be kept mowed down.

GROWING MORE FRUIT TREES

Important Part of Family Diet Which Money Crops Are Making Difficult to Secure.

The growing of more fruit trees is part of the general campaign for live-at-home farming—a means of broadening the family diet which is important part of the family diet which is being urged by the government. The inspiring example of Joseph and his brothers is being followed by many farmers who are making, annually, more and more impossible to secure from far-off shipping centers. "But," says the board of agriculture's general bulletin, "the primary purpose of a tree-planting week is not so much to increase commercial orchard planting as to endeavor to induce every home owner to grow enough fruit for family use by planting a few shrubs and flowers and about the home. Fruits are a food necessary for the health of the family. A little time spent in planting trees and shrubs will be returned in happiness manifold."

LESSON FOR APRIL 15

TILLING HELPS ORCHARD SOIL

Aerating and Ventilating Needed Just as Any Other Part of Farm—Wet Soils Cold.

The orchard soil needs aerating and ventilating just as any other and tilling renders the rooted all the more retentive to moisture, so necessary to the fruit in the growing season. Wet soils are cold and often sour, neither of which tends to produce the best apples, peaches or pears.

The All-Pervading Spirit The spirit of God is not imprisoned in the Bible nor limited to it. To our hearers.—Rochefoucauld. The excessive pleasure we feel in talking of ourselves, ought to make us appreciate that we afford little to our hearers.—Rochefoucauld. As if it were Plato. Great is he who enjoys his garden, as if it were Plato, and not less great as if it were Plato, and not less is no more than earthware.—Seneca.

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