

THE KITCHEN CABINET

He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.—Lavater.

SUGARLESS SWEETS.

It is our patriotic duty to save sugar. In many of the dishes needing sweetening some other sweet may just as well be used. Those who have never taken the trouble to care for a hive of bees are finding that one hive, if well cared for, will produce 60 or more pounds of honey, with plenty left for the bees to winter on. Honey takes the place of sugar fairly well, yet the liquid in the dish will need to be reduced one-quarter. Maple sirup is sweeter than sugar, so less is needed, while corn sirup is not as sweet and a larger amount will be necessary to properly sweeten.

Whey Honey.—Boll together one cupful of whey and one-third of a cupful of strained honey. This sirup will keep indefinitely and is fine for waffles or griddle cakes. Use a little thinner for pudding sauces.

Whey Lemonade.—To a quart of whey add six tablespoonfuls of honey, the juice of two lemons and the grated rind or a sliced lemon added for extra flavor. Mix, chill and serve as a beverage. If wanted for punch add any reasonable fruit with fruit juices. Double the amount of honey and fruit juice is about the right proportion for punch.

Bar le Duc Currants.—Remove the seeds from the large cherry currants, using a darning needle. Take equal weights of currants and honey. Bring the honey to the boiling point, then add the currants and cook until the skins are tender, being careful not to destroy the shape by rapid boiling. If the fruit is so juicy that the sirup is thinned remove the currants and reduce the sirup by boiling until of the right consistency. Put into glasses and seal with paraffin.

Honey Charlotte Russe.—Chill one cupful of honey and stir it carefully into a quart of whipped cream. Line a dish with lady fingers and fill with the honey and cream. Set away to chill. Serve very cold.

Honey or maple sirup may be used in place of sugar for boiled frosting. Pour the boiling sirup over the beaten white of the egg and proceed as usual.

Fasten your soul so high, that can stantly
The smile of your heroic cheer may float
Above the floods of earthly agonies.
—Mrs. Browning

HIGHLY SEASONED DISHES.

Foods highly seasoned with condiments are called deviled food. Such dishes are popular for an appetizer, for late suppers, picnics and luncheons.

Deviled Chicken Legs.—Take the second joints and the legs of a roasting or a spring chicken, reserving the breast for salad. Divide the parts, remove the bones and tendons and flatten the pieces by striking them with a cleaver. Make incisions lengthwise in the pieces, and fill these with deviled paste, brush with melted fat and broil or fry in fat until cooked. Prepare the paste as follows: Put into a soup plate two tablespoonfuls of salad dressing, half a teaspoonful of mustard, a scant half teaspoonful of curry powder and a half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Mix and use as above. Steaks, chops or slices of cold roasts may be treated with this paste equally as well.

Deviled Ham.—Cut a moderately thick slice of cold boiled ham, make incisions on both sides of it, rub these with the deviled paste, then with butter, and broil long enough to heat through thoroughly. Serve on a hot platter with a teaspoonful of the paste spread over the ham just as it goes to the table.

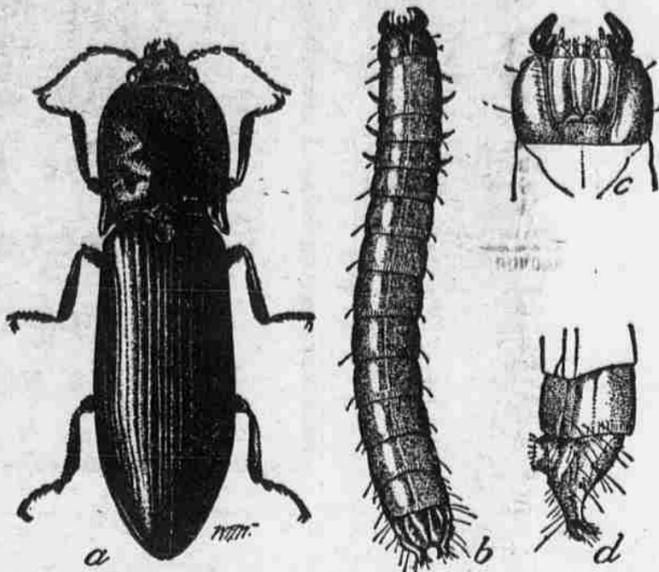
Deviled Tripe.—Take well-cooked tripe that is cold, rub into it a liberal quantity of the deviled paste, brush it with sweet fat and broil to a delicate brown. When done serve with a little paste on each piece of tripe while hot.

Deviled Veal Chops.—Take thick chops and into the several gashes made with a sharp knife press as much of the paste as is needed to season each chop. Dredge with crumbs and broil as usual or fry in a little hot fat.

Deviled crabs, oysters or various fresh fish may be seasoned with the paste and cooked in hot fat, making most tasty dishes.

Nellie Maxwell

PREVENTIVE MEASURES ONLY SUCCESSFUL METHOD KNOWN TO CONTROL WIREWORMS



The dry-land wireworm (*Corymbites noxius*): a, Adult; b, larva; c, under surface of head of larva; d, side of last segment of larva (a, b, enlarged); c, d, more enlarged).

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wireworms are especially destructive to seed corn in the ground and to the young corn and wheat plants. They work entirely underground and are among the most difficult to control of all the insect foes that afflict the farmer. Much may be done, however, to lessen their ravages by careful tillage, drainage, proper rotation of crops, etc.

Wireworms are the young of the common snapping beetles, or click beetles, and the worms are yellowish or brownish, highly polished and slippery to the touch. They move actively and disappear rapidly when brought to the surface by the plow or spade. The eggs are laid in the ground, usually in sod lands, where the young worms are hatched. It takes three years for most kinds of wireworms to get their full growth and to become beetles.

Remedies for Wireworms.

The most successful method for the control of wireworms are cultural in nature. It having been found impossible, or at least impracticable, to poison them by any known means.

Where it is proposed to plant sod land to corn the following year, to prevent wireworm injury the land should be plowed immediately after the first hay cutting, usually early in July, and should be cultivated deeply during the remainder of the summer.

Land already in corn which is badly infested should be cultivated deeply, even at the risk of slightly root pruning the corn. This should be continued as long as the corn can be cultivated, and as soon as the crop is removed the field should be tilled thoroughly before it is sown to wheat.

In regions where wheat is seeded down for hay, any treatment of infested fields is precluded. Where the wheat is not followed by seeding to other crops, the fields should be plowed as soon as the wheat is harvested. This kills the worms by destroying their food supply and preventing them from preparing suitable sleeping quarters for the winter.

A thorough preparation of corn land and a liberal use of barnyard manure or other fertilizer is recommended, and a vigorous stand may be produced sometimes in spite of the wireworms by such treatment. Wherever practicable the interposing of crops not severely attacked by wireworms, such as field peas or buckwheat, between sod and corn tends materially to reduce the number of wireworms in the soil.

Some kinds of wireworms live only in badly drained land, and for this reason thorough tile draining of such fields is often very beneficial, especially where the general condition of the

fields is improved by proper applications of lime and thorough cultivation.

In the Northwest and northern middle West the dry-land wireworm, pictured above, is very injurious. The following methods have been found to be valuable in the elimination of this pest: (1) Disk or drag harrow the summer fallow as early as possible in the spring in order to produce a dust mulch and thereby conserve the accumulated winter moisture; (2) continue the disking as often as is necessary in order to maintain the mulch and keep down the weeds; (3) plow the summer fallow in July or early in August and immediately drag; (4) plow the stubble as soon as the crop is removed.

Avoid Fresh Sod.

Do not plant grain, and especially corn, on freshly broken sod land if this can be avoided. To do so exposes it to almost certain injury by wireworms, cutworms, and white grubs. Plant such land first to soy beans, cowpeas, clover, alfalfa, or buckwheat, afterwards rotating to grain. The growing of any one kind of grain on the same land continuously is sure to result in damage from insect pests, and is bad agricultural practice. Adopt a good system of crop rotation suitable to your particular region. If you do not know the most approved system of rotation for your locality, ask your county agricultural agent or state experiment station for advice.

FOR RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT

Department of Agriculture Has Conducted Important Research Work to That End.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In co-operation with experiment stations of Minnesota, Kansas and Tennessee the United States department of agriculture has conducted important research work with a view of developing rust-resistant sorts of wheat which at the same time will satisfy the growers' requirements and possess all the virtues of the best milling and baking varieties of the common bread wheats.

Helping the Land.

If you want to make your soil better year by year you must cultivate well, drain well and in the most economical way add humus and plant food.

Eradication of Mites.

Mites are destroyed by burning all nesting material and supplying new, and cleaning up the poultry houses.

ATTENTION TO VELVET BEANS

Meal Made From This Crop Should Be Used More Extensively in Northern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Velvet beans, the great forage and feed crop of the South, is being given special attention by the animal husbandry division. Investigations are being conducted by this division in co-operation with state agricultural colleges to determine the most economical form in which to feed velvet beans to fatten steers. The result of practical feeding tests conducted during the past year have been compiled and are being distributed among farmers and feeders in sections where velvet beans are grown successfully.

Because of the surplus of velvet beans in the South efforts are being made by the bureau of markets to acquaint dairymen and feeders of live stock in the North and East of the value of velvet-bean meal in feeding live stock. Experiments have been conducted at southern experiment sta-

tions indicating that this meal is an excellent feed for cattle, horses and hogs, and it is pointed out that because of the high prices of mill feeds velvet-bean meal should be used more generally by dairymen in the North and East.

How Deep to Plow.

The depth that ground should be plowed depends upon the character of the soil, the time it has been under cultivation, and the season of the year.

Make a Dust Mulch.

Three inches of dust mulch is equal approximately to an inch of rainfall. Farmers can't make it rain but they can make the dust mulch.

Cockerels to Keep.

Keep over till fall and winter only such young cockerels as will be used or sold for breeding next winter.

The practice of allowing calves to remain with their dams until large enough for weaning has been proved unprofitable where there is a market for milk or butterfat.

Big Game.
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