

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

PEAR DESSERTS.

LUNCHEON MENU.
Baked Potatoes.
Bread and Butter.
Compote of Pears.
Sponge Cake.
Iced Cream.

WHEN scarcely ripe enough to eat fresh pears they are cooked and served with meals in many attractive forms. In cooking, pears are creased inside in taste may be given a pleasing flavor.

Pears may be served the same as apples. Hard pears or windfalls are deliciously peeled and baked. Pears that are otherwise tasteless are given a cooked with a dash of lemon juice.

Stewed in Syrup.

Compote of Pears.—Take three ripe pears. Pare them and remove the cores, cutting the pears in halves lengthwise. Make a syrup with two cups of sugar to one of hot water. When boiling put in the pears without crowding and stew until tender. Take out with a skimmer and arrange them in pyramid form in a glass dish with stems up. Slice an unpeeled lemon as thin as possible and drop into the syrup and let the syrup cook until quite thick. Lift out the slices of lemon, which should be transparent, and arrange them over the pears. When the syrup is a little cool put it over the pears, a spoonful at a time. Place the compote where it will get very cold before serving.

Flavored With Ginger.

Ginger Pears.—Take seven pounds of the fruit. Pare, core and chop, the pears fine, add six pounds of sugar and set on the stove for the sugar to melt. Add juice and grated rind of four lemons. Put the grated rind and two ounces of ginger root cut up fine in a small bag and let it cook slowly until thick as marmalade. Strain often to prevent sticking to kettle. Put in jelly glasses when done.

Pear Chips.—Take four pounds pears, weighed after paring and cutting into eighths. Stand overnight, sprinkled with two pounds granulated sugar; then add one-eighth pound ginger cut in small pieces and two lemons cut in thin slices. Stew slowly two hours.

Served With Custard.

Baked Pears.—Pare and core, without dividing, as many pears as will quire, place them in a pan and fill with sugar and brown sugar. Add a little water and let them bake until tender. Serve with sweet cream or boiled custard.

WAYS WITH MINT.

MINT has many medicinal qualities. The leaves pulled from the stems, slightly washed and with boiling water poured over them, provide a remedy for nervous as well as stomach troubles. Served in a thin glass with cracked ice and a little sugar in it, it cools and quiets the system generally.

In preparing the mint tea the bowl is best closely covered until the contents are cool; then it is strained and poured into a bottle that can be closely corked and set on the ice. When used, ice should be pounded very fine and a little sugar added if liked.

To Serve With Lamb.

Mint Sauce.—Take two tablespoonfuls of chopped mint add a tablespoonful of white sugar and nearly two-thirds of a cupful of vinegar. Let them stand together ten minutes in a cool place before sending to table.

Mint Punch.—Take the leaves from twelve sprigs of mint chopped fine, put in a mortar with four or five tablespoonfuls of sugar and grind to a paste. Boil together for five minutes a pound of sugar and a quart of water. Add the juice of three lemons and the mint. When the mixture is cold freeze. Serve in punch glasses.

A Toothsome Confection.

Candied Mint Leaves.—The leaves are first washed clean and dried by putting with a soft cloth, then dipped in a syrup made of one pound of loaf sugar and one-half cupful of water, boiled until it threads. After dipping place on marble slab or waxed paper and with a nut pick carefully spread out the leaves and leave to dry. When sealed from the air will keep a long time.

A Jelly With Meat.

Mint Jelly.—Mint jelly or mint sherbet is nice to serve with lamb or mutton. To make the jelly, pour two cupfuls of boiling water over a bunch of freshly bruised mint leaves and then simmer gently for ten or fifteen minutes. Strain and to a pint of the liquid add one-half a package of gelatin that has been soaked in a little cold water. Add sugar to sweeten and lemon juice to make as acid as desired. Stir until dissolved and set away to cool. As it begins to thicken, strain two tablespoonfuls of cream, then pour into one good sized mold or tiny individual molds and set away to harden.

only when some fresh mint with tiny sprigs of fresh mint.

Anna Thompson.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWFIELD



A small cow is needed on the small dairy farm more than anywhere else. It does away with the need of a large pasture and insures a full milk supply during summer droughts.

Fodder preserved in a concrete silo is safe from fire and waste and retains the maximum food value. The cost of building a silo with a capacity of 150 tons need not exceed \$300. It varies according to the supply of labor. Concrete costs little more than wood and is so much better in every way that it is confidently recommended. No fodder is relished so much by stock as silage. Its influence is beneficial to the animal system, is invigorating and prevents crickets and impaction. Succulent silage makes for good health and heavy milk flow. It is equally good for poultry and hogs.

Corn is the most suitable of all crops for silage. Its influence is beneficial to the animal system, is invigorating and prevents crickets and impaction. Succulent silage makes for good health and heavy milk flow. It is equally good for poultry and hogs.

The labor of distributing the fodder is thus minimized, and an even supply of the material will be distributed all over the silo. If the fodder be allowed to fall direct from the mouth of the conveyor the heaviest parts will fall on one side and the lighter parts on the other. The silage will not settle evenly, and loss will ensue. To avoid this, the silage should be trampled the sides or around the edges is not sufficient, for with the shrinking of the center the outer edges creep inward and away from the center, thus allowing access of air and consequent loss. The center should always be kept a little higher than the outer edges. The rate of filling should be six to eight feet per day. Quicker filling than this may result in generating too much heat, in which case the silage is liable to decompose.

After the silo has been filled the fodder should be covered with a light framework or coarse sheet and weighted down. This is done to keep out air, and after the silo has been opened for use in the spring or summer it is best to replace this top covering after each day's supply is taken out. Avoid, as far as practicable, sinking holes in the silage. In fact, keep as little of the silage exposed to the air as possible.

The daily ration of silage for a dairy cow is from thirty to forty pounds when fed with other fodders; when there is some grass available thirty pounds per day is ample. Sheep will eat as much as three pounds a day. It is advisable to give horses small quantities only of silage; otherwise there may be trouble from stomach derangements. Limit the amount fed to a few pounds per day. Pigs and poultry will eat small quantities.

Silage may be made of all plants that animals are permitted to eat in the green state, and such fodder preserved by this means loses but little of its feeding properties in the process. In one way there is a slight improvement. That is, the tougher fiber of sliced fodder is softened and made thereby more digestible and acceptable to animals.

However, there is great risk in putting vegetables in a silo if a dairy is kept. The milk is apt to be tainted. Oats, rye, millet and alfalfa work well in connection with corn, but the latter is the main staple and may be used by itself.

EIGHT HOUR DAY ON FARMS.

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GROWN IN LEGAL SOIL.

A deaf mute is not incapable of entering into contracts if shown to have sufficient mental capacity.—Atty. Gen. vs. Matka, Mich. 115 N. W. Rep. 251.

Generally every partner is under obligation to exercise due diligence and reasonable skill and devote his services to the promotion of the common benefit of the firm without compensation by way of wages or salary unless otherwise agreed upon.

The United States patent law requires a person applying for a patent to make oath that he does really believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he seeks a patent and that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used.

DON'T LET CROPS "FIGHT".

Professor Taylor of the agricultural economics department of the University of Wisconsin agricultural experiment station says no single farm crop grown in Wisconsin keeps the farm in proper buoy all the time, but by a proper combination of crops employment of labor can be extended materially throughout the year. There are, however, limits to diversification. For instance, corn and tobacco require labor at the same time for planting and cultivation and are therefore competing crops, but tobacco furnishes winter employment to labor when there is a scarcity of employment, and therefore to this extent these crops are noncompeting or complementary. The use of noncompeting crops may well extend the operations of the farm.

ROTATION AND STOCK.

Two Work Together to Bring Greater Profit to the Farmer.

In a bulletin of the North Dakota station R. C. Donehue says of live stock in the general plan of crop rotation: "In regions of light rainfall the maintenance of the organic matter of soils is the most practical method of increasing their water holding capacity. The plant remains, straw, stubble, etc., in these sections decay very slowly, and much care is necessary in returning organic matter to these soils."

"If live stock is fed on the farm and the straw and other refuse are worked into the manure it will decay faster when returned to the land. While a rotation can be used with profit easier to return the organic matter contained in the crop residues when they are fed on the farm."

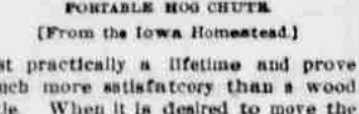
"Live stock is not absolutely necessary when beginning a rotation, but for the average conditions when they are kept the profits will be greater. A rotation may be followed without the return of the organic matter for a time, but eventually it must be returned. If not returned in manure more expensive methods must be used."

PUT THE HOG IN THIS.

Homemade Contrivance Good Also For Moving Other Heavy Objects.

Here is the handiest hog chute we ever have seen, and it can be arranged out of an ordinary chute by taking a couple of cultivator or any other small wheels and putting them a little over midway of the door from the rear end, says the Iowa Homestead.

While any piece of strong timber will make a suitable axle for bearing up the chute, an axle from some old discarded spring wagon or buggy will



PORTABLE HOG CHUTE.
(From the Iowa Homestead.)

last practically a lifetime and prove much more satisfactory than a wood axle. When it is desired to move the chute all that is necessary is to tilt the rear end and push the frame to the desired position, instead of the old, cumbersome method of tugging and dragging it around to where it was wanted.

If the wheels are kept well greased or oiled and if the chute is not too heavy one can use it for moving heavy articles around that could not be carried by hand.

The Value of Limestone.

"As valuable as lime is on the farm when the correction of acid soils is necessary it is not necessary to pay exorbitant prices for it," said Porter Elliot of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State university. "At recent ex-

position schools during the discussion of soil liming it developed that farmers were paying as high as \$9 a ton for carbonate of lime when ground limestone, which would do the work just as well, could be secured for less than a third of that cost. Get good ground limestone, and it will correct acidity just as readily as the best carbonate of lime you can find on the market. The farm profits will not decrease until such useless waste is eliminated from the farm practices."

"GARDEN TRUCK."

The ground dries out more quickly under a high headed tree and more fruit is blown off by the wind. Maximize the standard and asparagus beds. Both crops are the best where there is an abundance of vegetable matter in the soil.

Asparagus roots, properly planted, fertilized and given good culture, will continue to produce large crops for fifteen to twenty years in succession.

If the ground is covered with weeds, become infested with worms the post can be removed by digging the bushes with barehanded white, barehanded or something than with a solution made by adding the bulbicide at the rate of a tablespoonful to a quart of water.

Lime disk around garden plants will keep away snails. They may also be trapped by putting cabbage leaves, lettuce or bits of raw potato about the infested places, leaving one night and then removing and destroying the snails harbored by the trap material.

POINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

The frightened dairyman has provided himself with a series of soiling crops to be used during the dry season, when pastures will inevitably be short.

There is no prospect of overstocking the dairy cow market. Dairy farming is the best soil fertility insurance.

The dairy farmer is often judged by the amount of clover or alfalfa that he raises and his attitude toward these two crops.

Comfort for the cow has a tendency to increase the milk flow.

It is better to salt the cows every day. Two to three ounces to each cow is enough.

HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

A Little Thoughtfulness Adds Much to Their Health and Comfort.

Man looks out for himself. No fear of his forgetting that. But too often he is simply thoughtless and so forgets the rights and needs of his horse, says Dr. A. S. Alexander in the Rural New Yorker. Let us give these things more thought. Let us love to be kind and kind to be loved in return. Give the hard worked horse cold water in small quantities often when at work. How would you like to get along all forenoon or afternoon without the help of the little brown jug set in the cool mud of the nearby trough? Shade his head when at work. The cool cabbage leaf in your hat might remind you of his hot head. Sheet his body against sun and flies or at least allow him the help of a fly net. Wash his nose and mouth at noon and allow a little cold water; then feed one to two pounds of hay while he is cooling off and afterward allow all the water he wants and then feed the oats. Do not feed more bulky feed than this small amount of hay at noon when the horse has hard work to do. Much bulky feed simply distends the digestive organs, does not nourish and proves a nuisance; also it helps to cause colic.

The harness should be removed at noon and the collars wiped and then set in the sun to dry. Screen the stable against entrance of flies and darken it to prevent flies from biting.

TRAIN SCHEDULE

6:00 a. m., I. & M. to Dallas.
7:00 a. m., S. P. leaves for Portland.
7:05 a. m., I. & M. to Airlie.
9:00 a. m., Boat for O. E., Portland.
10:10 a. m., Boat for O. E., Eugene.
10:52 a. m., S. P. for Corvallis.
10:55 a. m., I. & M. for Dallas.
1:00 p. m., Boat for O. E., Portland and Eugene.
2:14 p. m., S. P. for Portland.
2:15 p. m., I. & M. for Dallas.
3:15 p. m., Boat for O. E., Portland.
4:30 p. m., S. P. motor car, Salem.
4:30 p. m., I. & M. to Airlie.
4:35 p. m., Boat for O. E., Eugene.
6:30 p. m., Boat for O. E., Portland and Salem.
7:15 p. m., S. P. for Corvallis.
7:15 p. m., I. & M. for Monmouth.
All S. P. and motor cars on main S. P. line connect at Derry Crossing with Salem and Falls City trains both ways.

20 acres all to be sold in 5 to 10 acre tracts at \$125 per acre. Near town. R. J. Taylor.

For sale, 4 lots and good seven room house in North Independence for \$1500. Inquire of R. J. Taylor.

R. J. Taylor

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CITY OFFICERS AND CLUBS

Independence, Polk Co., Oregon.

Population 1800, has water, sewer and electric light systems, \$25,000 high school, public school city park, hotel, paved streets, two banks, fine railroad and boat connections, and city hall.

The city officers are:

Mayor, K. C. Eldredge.
Marshal, A. J. Tupper.
Recorder, B. F. Swope.
Treasurer, R. R. DeArmond.
City Councilmen, J. L. Hanna, J. H. Dixon, A. L. Sperling, C. W. Irvine, W. H. Walker, P. H. Drexler.

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month.

Independence Commercial Club

Meets First and Third Tuesdays of each month. Membership over 100.

J. S. Cooper, President.
K. C. Eldredge, Treasurer.
G. J. McIntosh, Secretary.

N. L. Butler

100 acres all in cultivation but 1 acre. Hay and grain, 2.5 acre apple orchard, 5 acres three years old. Big barn, 8 room house, chicken house, smoke house, etc., \$15,000. R. J. Taylor.

For Sale—160 acres, artilian well, desert land, well located. Price, \$3,000. Will consider Valley land in trade. Also residence at Bend, Crook county, Oregon, at \$1,500. R. J. TAYLOR, Independence.

50 acres 3 miles from Independence, good soil, price \$125 per acre. R. J. Taylor.

Kaffir as Good as Corn.

Kaffir is as good a feed as corn. The cause farmers are learning this kaffir has become one of the most important crops grown in Kansas today. The grain is valued highly as a feed for all classes of live stock. In feeding five bushels of Kaffir seed are considered as being equivalent to four bushels of shelled corn.

NEW POTATO DISEASE.

Silver Scurf Is Spreading Rapidly. Infected Tubers Must Be Rejected.

A new disease, silver scurf (Spondyliodendrium atrovirens harz), has recently been introduced from Europe and is spreading rapidly in our eastern states, says a recent bulletin of the United States department of agriculture.

This disease is marked by dark areas on the skin of the tuber, which on close examination may be seen to be



POTATO AFFECTED WITH SILVER SCURF.
[The lower part of this tuber is affected; the upper normal.]

spotted with fine black points. This fungus does not produce a decay of the potato, but after the skin is killed there is a rapid loss of moisture, and the tubers shrivel and take on a silvery appearance, greatly deprecating their market value.

This fungus is apparently not killed by seed disinfection; therefore all infected potatoes must be rejected.

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