

# We Wish You A Happy and Prosperous New Year Clackamas County Bank.

With full appreciation of the many courtesies shown during the past year we extend our best wishes for a Happy New Year.

SANDY HARNESS and SHOE SHOP.

## Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Although dairying has long been recognized as one of the best of farm industries, there is plenty of evidence that it has not reached its full development and that profits are to be still higher in the future.

Not only have higher prices for milk and butter added to farm prosperity, but improvements have been made in handling these products until what was once a drudgery has become a pleasure as well as the source of a greater profit than the farmer once dared reckon on. We must believe it was the greater quantity of an inferior grade of butter that once held prices to such a low ebb and not the amount of really good butter that found its way to the grocer's counter.



A GOOD CREAM SEPARATOR.

It is a fact that the farmer as a rule is putting up a far better grade of products than was the rule even a decade ago. This follows as a natural result of the improvement in the methods of handling the dairy products and the elimination of most of the old system of crocks and pans now made possible through the use of the cream separator.

A good cream separator will increase the efficiency of the average farm dairy at least 50 per cent. It eliminates about all the crocks and jars once necessary under the old methods of "raising" cream. It cleanses the milk of any little dirt particles that may have got into the vessels while milking and thus insures a better quality of butter than was possible under the old process. The separator under even ordinary management gets a lot more butter fat out of the milk than farmers ever dreamed was in it while practicing the old methods of separation, thus making another great gain. After you have figured up all this, just consider the value of nice warm skim milk fresh from the cow for the pigs and calves.

The labor of the housewife is greatly reduced by the cream separator, and at

the same time the capacity for turning out first class butter is doubled. Gasoline power is the most economical way of running a cream separator. The proper care and attention to the handling of this machine are important items to be considered in the work. The parts should be thoroughly washed and scalded after each operation, especially during the summer months. It is a practice of some to merely run hot water through the machine and let it stand without disassembling the parts, but one cannot hope to produce top notch butter with such a practice. A certain amount of sediment and grease will remain in the working parts, and the machine cannot do the best work unless each part is kept scrupulously clean. The parts should be taken out, scalded thoroughly and then dried in the sunlight if possible. This destroys all bacteria that may be adhering to the parts and insures a clean separation for the next milking.

It pays to keep a close watch on all the little details as to cleanliness in regard to the separator, for upon this depends the value of the machine to the dairy. A dirty separator is a detriment to good buttermaking and consequently a loss to the farmer. No one can tell whether he is making money in the dairy business or not unless he keeps a record of each cow's milk, percentage of butter fat contained in this milk and the amount of feed it takes to produce this given amount. The whole dairy business is hinged upon these three little essentials, and it is a poor manager who tries to get along without them. Owners should also study up on balanced rations, so as to get the best possible returns from their cows.

The bull is probably the most important single factor in the improvement of the dairy herd. He is represented in each offspring. The proper selection of a bull is therefore very important. In selecting a bull the production of his dam, granddam and more remote ancestors should be carefully inquired into, as a bull of high producing ancestors is more likely to be the sire of daughters that will be an improvement over the dams than is a bull which is purchased without any regard to the performance of his ancestors.

## Farm and Garden

### CANNING CULL APPLES.

New Recipes For Utilizing Windfall and Unmarketable Fruit.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

New recipes for utilizing windfall and cull apples for home use are being furnished to canning clubs by the office of extension work, north and west, states relations service. There are many ways in which such apples may be made into valuable and palatable food products, such as apple sauce, elder, apple sirup, cider vinegar, jelly, preserves, apple butter, etc. The new recipes which follow are for canning apples whole, to be sliced for pie filling and quartered for fruit salads. Only reasonably sound fruit should be

used. Injured or decayed parts and overripe fruit should not be canned.

Wash apples, remove core and blemishes (pare if desired), place whole apples in blanching tray or cheesecloth and blanch in boiling water for two minutes. Remove and plunge quickly into cold water. Pack in large empty



A LESSON IN CANNING.

glass jars or gallon tin cans. Pour over the product a hot thin sirup of about 18 per cent density, or about one pound of sugar to four and one-half pints of water. Place rubber and top in position. Seal partially, not tight. If using tin cans, cap and tip completely. Process half gallon or gallon containers twenty minutes in boiling hot water, in homemade or hot water bath outfit; fifteen minutes in water seal; ten minutes in steam pressure outfit, with five pounds of steam pressure; five minutes in aluminum pressure cooker outfit, under fifteen pounds of steam pressure. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store. The time of heating will have to be varied according to ripeness and condition of the fruit. Use just enough time to sterilize perfectly and yet not enough to change the color or reduce the pulp to sauce.

Firm and tart apples may be cored and peeled first, then canned by the above recipe.

To keep apples from tarnishing while coring and paring drop apples into slightly salted cold water and allow to remain in this water until ready to pack.

### STRENGTH OF EGGSHELLS.

The Great End to End Pressure It Requires to Break Them.

Few people are aware of the wonderful provision made by nature to protect against breakage the egg of a bird, by the use of the arch.

"The fact that no man, no matter how strong he may be, is able to break a sound hen's egg by squeezing it between his hands, applying the pressure according to the axis of the egg, made me try to find out the resistance that an egg can withstand in this way," says G. Herrast of Westerly, R. I., in describing his experiments in the Scientific American.

"Brown eggs proved stronger than white ones and broke under a pressure averaging 155 pounds, the minimum being 125 pounds and the maximum 175. White eggs broke under an average pressure of 112.5 pounds.

"The method employed was as follows: The egg, setting point upward, was placed on a platform scale and pressure was applied to it by a lever and a jack. Felt seats conveniently disposed prevented the egg coming in contact with the wood.

"The shells were measured for thickness and found to be .013 inch to .014 inch. When it was considered that the average diameter of the eggs was 1 3/4 inches some idea may be formed of the enormous strength provided by nature."

### Oilcloth as a Cure.

Pretty soon after the new arrival in one of New York's big hotels had been assigned to his room he telephoned down to the office for two strips of oilcloth.

"Another one," said the clerk after assuring the guest that the oilcloth would be sent up immediately. "He is a sonnambulist, I suppose. We keep strips of oilcloth in reserve for fellows like him. They spread it on the floor at either side of the bed. Stepping on cold oilcloth when he gets out of bed is pretty likely to awaken the most confirmed sleepwalker and prevent nocturnal wandering."

## CRUDE WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Long Used by an Indian Tribe of the Amazon Valley.

In these days of wireless telegraphy it may be interesting to learn that as long ago as July, 1898, the Geographical Journal recorded the discovery of a wireless telegraphic apparatus in use among the Catuquinaru, an Indian tribe of the Amazon valley, in South America.

The apparatus, called cambarysu, consists of a hole in the ground about half filled with coarse sand; above this layers of fine sand, fragments of wood and bone and powdered mica fill it almost to the surface of the ground. These materials are surrounded by a case of hard palm wood, which extends above the surface. The upper part of the apparatus consists of layers of hide, wood and hard rubber. Between the upper layers and the lower layers there is a hollow space. With a club, much like the stick used to play the bass drum, the native strikes the layer of rubber that forms the top of the instrument.

One of these instruments is concealed in each hamlet of the tribe. The villages are not more than a mile apart and are placed in a direct north and south line. Although a person standing outside the building in which the apparatus is kept cannot hear a blow of the stick on the rubber top, it is quite distinct in a similar building a mile distant. When one of these instruments is struck the neighboring ones to the north and south echo the blow. The Indian stationed at each one of the posts answers the signal, and by means of code messages a long conversation can be carried on.

## GREWSOME PRESENTS.

To Make a Chinaman Happy Give Him a Coffin as a Gift.

A Chinese custom that seems particularly strange to occidental readers is described by Sir Alexander Hosie in his account of a journey through the interior of China, "On the Trail of the Opium Poppy."

At the hamlet of Fenshilling, thirteen miles from Chichang Hsien, he says, we passed into Pa Hsien district, in which the port of Chungking is situated. No one ever sees a coffin without being impressed by the sight, and here we saw them in the piece as well as made up. Every house had a coffin or two lying under its eaves, some new, some old, and one's first surmise was that mortality in these parts must be great.

The cause was, of course, the abundance of cypress, a wood that is much prized for coffin making, and it must be remembered that in China a coffin is a very acceptable present, especially if made by your own family. Hundreds of pounds are often spent on a single coffin, and it is highly treasured by the person for whom it has been designed. To western ideas the present of a coffin by a son to a parent would be somewhat suggestive, and the daily sight of it at the house door would be decidedly annoying. In China it is otherwise. A coffin is one of the most valued of gifts.

### An Early Street Cleaner.

"One day," Ben Franklin wrote in his autobiography, "I found a poor, industrious man who was willing to undertake keeping the pavement clean by sweeping it twice a week, carrying off the dirt from before all the neighbors' doors for the sum of 6 pence per month to be paid by each house. I then wrote and printed a paper setting forth the advantages to the neighborhood that might be obtained by this small expense. I sent one of these papers to each house and in a day or two went around to see who would subscribe an agreement to pay these sixpences. It was unanimously signed and for a time well executed. This raised a general desire to have all the streets paved and made the people more willing to submit to a tax for that purpose."

### Jewels on an Idol.

The jewels of an Indian idol must be worth stealing if many of those remarkably hideous images possess such valuable head ornaments as one made for the idol Parthasathy, in the Triplicane temple in Madras. The ornament is worth some 50,000 rupees and is made of sovereign gold-studded with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, the largest emerald being valued at 1,000 rupees and the biggest ruby and diamond at 800 rupees apiece.

### An Ounce of Prevention.

For the third time in one afternoon the lady found her new maid fast asleep in the kitchen easy chair.

"What, asleep again?" she said. "When I engaged you you said you were never tired."

"I know I did," the maid answered, "but I should be if I didn't sleep."—New York Times.

## ENGLAND'S KING NEVER DIES.

The Law Simply Admits a Transfer of Royal Authority.

It is a curious point of British law that the king never dies, or, to put it in another way, it would be useless for any barrister to argue that the ruler's predecessors have really died, since the utmost law will admit that there may be a "demise of the crown," meaning, of course, simply that there has been a transfer of the royal authority from one person to another.

It is a maxim that "the king can do no wrong," and under the law he would not be held personally responsible for any crime or "tort" that he chose to commit at any time. At any rate, we are assured by high constitutional authorities, the law should actually and literally be so construed and that the statutes hold that any injury his majesty might inflict upon a subject must be ascribed to the king's advisers. One thing seems to be certain, and that is that his majesty can under no circumstances whatever be arrested. Nor, moreover, could his goods be distrained or taken in execution should he fail to meet his liabilities.

A quaint feature of British law is that in theory the king is present at the law court at every sitting, though he might in point of fact be actually on the continent or elsewhere. It follows, therefore, that it is impossible to "nonsuit" him as plaintiff should he not put in an appearance when his case is called, since the law specifically states that the king is there. In a similar sense the king is always constructively present in parliament, though he be, in fact, thousands of miles from his shores.—Exchange.

## THE SPILT PEARLS.

An Old Persian Fable of the Caliph and His Faithful Slave.

The most beautiful of all Persian fables, perhaps, is called "The Spilt Pearls" and relates how the couriers of a certain caliph marveled at his choice of an Ethiopian slave for his constant attendant and at the high honors he bestowed on this fellow, who had no special distinction of beauty, strength or grace. Thereupon the caliph told them that, though the slave's features were not fair, kindness beautified them.

Once, when a camel of the caliph's train tripped in a narrow street, a cask fell, broke, and rich pearls fell everywhere. The caliph nodded to his attendant slaves to pick them up, saying that they might have them for themselves, and they all rushed to pick up as many as they could.

One alone remained behind the caliph, the Ethiopian, who did not move. Turning to him, the caliph asked him what he was doing, lingering there, and received the answer that his duty was faithfully to guard his master, and he had sufficient reward in doing that. No one could be called a faithful servant who forgot his duty to his master for the sake of the gifts his master gave.

"Therefore," said the caliph, "I keep him at my side, for he has shown himself to be possessed of the brightest jewel a man can possess, the jewel of faithfulness."—Argonaut.

### Original Potato King.

John Pounds, an English cobbler, was the original potato king. He cobbled shoes for sailors in Portsmouth and was grieved by the sight of the ragged boys who ran about the quays. He set himself the task of rescuing them. A hot potato was a wonderful delicacy for these youngsters. John Pounds set his bait. He offered hot potatoes to boys who would come to him and be taught to read and write. Often he was seen pursuing a boy along the wharves holding out a potato like a farmer trying to catch a colt with a feeding of oats. Usually John Pounds and the hot potatoes won. He crowded his narrow workshop with his charges. When he died it was reported of him that he had saved 500 children to useful citizenship.—Toledo Blade.

### Uses For Viscose.

By converting cellulose, one of the elements of wood, into a gelatinous material known as viscose, a wide field is opened up for the utilization of wood waste, and a new line of products, varying all the way from sausage casings to tapestry, is added to the already lengthy list.

### Party Affiliation.

"Pa, what's meant by 'party affiliation'?"

"That's a term used by diplomatic persons to conceal the real motive which prompts men to hang together in the hope of sharing in the spoils of office."—Birmingham Age-Herald.