

DAIRY



USE A STRAINER FOR CREAM

Will Break Up Possible Lumps and Remove Curd Particles and Any Foreign Matter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When cream is ready for churning the churn should be prepared. It should be cleaned thoroughly, rinsed with scalding water, then thoroughly rinsed and chilled with cold water.

The butter ladies, paddles, worker and printer should be treated in the same way, and all but the worker placed in a pail of cold water until needed. If that is not done, the butter will stick to them.

Cream should be poured into the churn through a strainer to break up possible lumps and to remove curd



Straining Cream into Churn.

particles and any foreign matter that may be in it. In order to have the necessary concussion the churn should be only about one-third full. If too full, the churning period is prolonged and if the cream foams it nearly fills the churn and prevents concussion. In that case it is usually necessary to remove some of the cream in order to obtain butter in a reasonable time.

Except late in the spring and early in the summer, when butter has a naturally high color, a small quantity of butter color is usually added. In winter the quantity required to produce a shade of yellow like the desirable June color varies from about 20 to 25 drops per gallon of cream.

The color having been added to the cream, the churn may be started at a speed to produce the greatest concussion, which may be determined largely by the sound. About 60 revolutions a minute is the usual speed for the common barrel type of churn. After a few revolutions the churn should be stopped, bottom up, and the cork removed to permit the escape of gas. This is repeated two or three times in the early stages of churning. At that period cream produces a very liquid sound and the glass in the churn is evenly covered with cream.

When churning is nearly completed there is a noticeable difference in the sound made by the cream, while on the glass in the churn a thick, mushy mass will appear, which occasionally breaks away, leaving the glass clear. At this point the butter granules are just forming and the cream is thick and finely granular, like yellow cornmeal mush, with buttermilk separating slightly from the tiny granules. The churn should be revolved several times, then stopped and the butter examined in order to prevent overchurning. When the granules are the size of grains of wheat the churning is completed. To continue the churning until the butter is in large masses is a bad practice, because it incorporates quantities of buttermilk which cannot be washed out. The bad effect of too much buttermilk in the butter has been discussed already.

Lay of the Last Hen.

"The Lay of the Last Minstrel" may have caused some apprehension in its day, but were the lay of the last hen to be announced in ours there would certainly be a panic.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

MILK IS LOST IN HANDLING

Simple Methods of Checking Bottles and Method of Accounting Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much milk is lost in the process of handling in milk plants, says the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Economies effected in that particular by one plant caused a yearly saving of \$2,694. Simple methods of checking milk bottles, often an important item of loss, and a simplified system of accounting, have been worked out and put into successful operation in a number of milk plants by the bureau's investigators of milk-plant management.

AUNT BESS' TRUNK

By KERSHINE K. TRASK.

(Copyright, 1921, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Mother!"

"Yes, Laura?"

"Well, you know, mother, Roy Benton is coming home for a few days before going 'over there.'"

"Is he? That is very nice, indeed," said Mrs. Nelson.

"Yes, it is."

Then, hesitatingly: "There is going to be a dance given in his honor. Do you suppose I could have a new dance frock? There are some very pretty patterns in — a window that are very reasonable in price."

"Laura, you know I would love to get you something, but—"

"But what?" impatiently from Laura.

"Why, there are the rent and the gas bill due Saturday," said her mother wearily, "and you know the funds are low. Perhaps you could find something suitable in the trunk Aunt Bess left you."

"Oh, that trunk!" snapped Laura angrily. "I wish Aunt Bess had never willed it to me." Then she left her mother and went to her room.

Laura's father had been a carpenter and had kept his wife and daughter in comfortable circumstances, but when Laura was fourteen years old he died of pneumonia after a short illness of four days. Mrs. Nelson was a clever seamstress, and by careful planning and strict economy had managed to support herself and Laura.

Among the many friends was Roy Benton, the only son of the village doctor.

In her room Laura cried resentfully until her eyes were red and swollen. Indeed, she did not wish to be seen by Roy at that moment. After she had calmed down she thought of how hard her mother had worked for her, and decided to take her advice and look through Aunt Bess' trunk.

There were many dresses which probably had been very fashionable in their day, but there was nothing that was suitable for evening wear. At the very bottom of the trunk, however, there was a white voile dress.

"It is pretty," murmured Laura to herself, "and I am going to try it on."

About ten minutes later she ran into the sitting room, where her mother sat knitting on an olive-drab sweater. Her cheeks were aglow with excitement, and, dressed in the dress of the nineteenth century, she certainly looked like a picture.

"Laura Nelson!" gasped her mother.

"Isn't it pretty, mother dear?"

"Yes, Laura, it is. That dress was always very dear to Aunt Bess. She had worn it the night before Robert Kingston, her soldier sweetheart, went off to join the boys in blue in 1861. She was to have married him but he fell at Gettysburg. That is why she never married."

"Oh, mother," said Laura, "do you suppose it would have the same effect on—?"

"On Roy Benton?" queried her mother.

Laura blushed prettily, and said: "At any rate I am going to launder it. I may wear it to the dance, too."

Although the dress was pretty before it was laundered, it was much prettier afterward, and Laura made up her mind to wear it, just to see what the crowd would say!

Thursday night.

Laura went to the dance hall alone; and a little later than the other girls, for she wanted to see what the general impression of her old-fashioned dress on all who were there would be.

She removed her wraps in the dressing room, brushed her pretty curls back from her forehead, threw a pale pink scarf over her shoulders, arranged her flowers in her belt, and went into the dance hall.

The boys and girls were all talking at once, asking this, that, and the other of Roy Benton, but never waiting for a reply.

As soon as Laura made her appearance, the hubbub ceased. All eyes were upon her, filled with admiration and surprise.

Roy broke the silence by walking up to Laura, slipping her hand through

his arm, and turning to his friends said: "Friends, meet Miss 1861." They all broke into a laugh, and as the orchestra began to play at that moment, Laura and Roy had the first dance together. Not only the first, but many after, including the last waltz, after which they strolled to her home under the light of the pale moon.

"Excuse me for asking, Laura," said Roy, using the old name he had called her in days gone by, "but where did you get that dress?"

"Laura told him about the trunk Aunt Bess had left her, and then asked: 'Why?'"

"Why I don't know. You look so different from the rest of the girls. Sweater somehow. Oh, Laura, I've got five days more. Will you—? Couldn't we—? Oh, hang it all, I love you. Will you marry me before I go away?"

Before Laura went to bed that night she had a little chat with a picture of Aunt Bess. If you had been near, you would have heard her say: "I'm sorry for what I said about your trunk that other day. I am really glad you left it to me, instead of sorry. And dear Aunt Bess, I am sorry too that your sweetheart was killed. I must go to bed now, or mother will call me a sleepyhead and tell me my eyes look like two holes burned in a blanket. Good night, Aunt Bess, and thank you for the trunk."

Spain Is Buying Planes.

The American government is buying planes and blankets in Spain and paying for them with planes made in the United States, according to George W. Pound, manager of the National Piano Manufacturers' association, in calling attention to one of the striking developments at the present time in this country's export trade.

"As is the case with neutrals generally," Mr. Pound said, "much of Spain's population has profited largely by the war, and the demand for pianos has increased in spite of the fact that the prices of all musical instruments in Spain have doubled and tripled since the war began."

Mr. Pound said that the American manufacturers were thereby offered an unusual opportunity to help the government pay the war bills as well as to meet the foreign demand for our goods. In this connection, Mr. Pound said, piano manufacturers can only export their pianos through government license.

New Generator Finds Favor.

An acetylene generator supplying fuel for propelling motorboats is the device of a Norwegian captain and is reported to be in great demand, although the average cost is 21 cents per horse power hour. The gas given off as water is dropped upon calcium carbide, is led to the carburetor, where it is purified and fed to the motor. Though this apparatus is adapted only for the ordinary gasoline motor a modification is being worked out that is expected to serve for engines designed to burn kerosene.

IS ANCIENT CUSTOM

No One Knows Who Originated the "Round Robin."

Long in Use on Shipboard for Determining Each Sailor's Watch—Often Employed in the Form of a Petition.

That watch kept on board ship at night, while lying at anchor, is called the anchor watch. Generally speaking it consists of one officer and one man, whose duties are to watch out for the safety of the ship, see that the anchor light is kept burning brightly, and take care that the vessel does not drag her anchor. If there are eight hours of darkness to be covered and eight men constitute the crew, these men are required to watch one hour each. If there be more or less men the question arises who is to go on watch first or last, or, perhaps, who is to "lay over" until the next day.

It thus becomes necessary to ascertain who is to go on duty at a certain hour and each man must know when his turn comes. Arrangement for this is made by forming a "round robin," or putting it in another way, by "chalking for watches," which is accomplished in such a way that each sailor has the time for keeping his watch determined by lot, and not being favored more than another. The thing is decided in this way:

One man draws a large circle on the lid of a chest, or, if that is not convenient, the deck. The circle is subdivided into as many divisions as there are men; and each man makes his mark in one of the spaces. This may be a cross, a circle, a triangle, or any other sign that will suffice to identify him.

During the time the sailors are placing their marks within the division of the circle, one of their number is detained outside on deck and kept in ignorance of the identity of any author of any mark. When all have made their marks the round robin is complete. The man who was on deck is now called, someone else having made a mark for him. This man now proceeds to erase the marks, one by one. The owners of the marks are numbered from number one up, in succession, as he erases them, and their numbers are chalked up on the sides of the berth; those above number ten lying over until the next night. As the man who erases the marks does not know who made this or that, he cannot show any partiality.

The round robin is sometimes put to other use when the crew of a vessel at sea wish to present a grievance in the form of a petition to the captain. Their complaint is made out in writing, and the signature put in the form of a round robin, which prevents the writer of the document from being singled out and treated, as a ring-leader, with undue severity. A famous case in example of similar use of the round robin in the army within recent times was the "Roosevelt Round Robin" during the Spanish war.

Where the custom originated no one knows.

New Educational Idea.

For teaching children to read more rapidly a Boston man has invented a machine which displays but a single line of printed matter at a time.

Easy to Learn to Be Right.

Whoever really and earnestly chooses to do right and goodness is doing it shall learn how.—Aaron Martin Crane.

Draw Rusted Nails.

First drive them in a little, which breaks the hold, and then they may be drawn out much easier.

Daily Thought.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maltre.



Those Epileptic Attacks by Using

Dr. Miles' Nervine

A Nerve Sedative that has been successfully used in the treatment of Epilepsy, Hysteria, and other Nervous Disorders for the past thirty years.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



HELP THEM OVER THE RHINE

The Hun's doubt as to his ability to whip the world will grow when American armies begin to fight their way across the Rhine. Will it be from your contribution to the American war chest that the bridges into Rhineland are built? MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS NOT A PONTOON MISSING.

BUY Fourth Liberty Bonds ANY BANK WILL HELP YOU

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CONTINUED THROUGH THE PATRONAGE CO-OPERATION OF

MONMOUTH HARDWARE CO.