

## SKIMMILK VALUABLE

Skimmilk is by far the most important byproduct from the dairy and the best adapted to varied and profitable uses. A prominent dairyman says that skimmilk as a human food is unappreciated by most farmers, but it has been tested under various conditions by food experts and has proved a useful portion of an everyday diet for many people. The use of skimmilk ought to be encouraged.

Every dairy should be equipped with a good separator, and farmers would find city markets for a large amount of this valuable byproduct. Skimmilk has all the protein and half of the full value of the whole milk and is in most localities the most economical source of animal protein. The food elements in skimmilk are equal in physiological value to those of meats and are far less expensive.

As an article to substitute for water in the preparation of various dishes as well as for others that are made mainly of milk there is no waste, but a decided gain in food value. In making bread skimmilk will add to the weight and nutritive value of the loaf. Used in place of water, sufficient flour may be saved to pay for the milk and yet produce a loaf of equal weight and of more actual food value.

Milk bread is richer in fatty matter and superior in flesh forming elements, which is scientifically explained as being due to the casein of milk being incorporated with the fibrin of the flour. The sale of skimmilk to bakers and confectioners should be encouraged and is capable of being largely increased. Used in this manner, it may be made to net the consumer a dollar a hundred pounds, or more than a large per cent of the farmers and dairymen realize for their whole milk.

As a food for domestic animals skimmilk occupies the most conspicuous position of any foodstuff, especially as a feed for young and growing animals. It gives the best returns when fed to very young animals, constituting the larger part of their rations. It is next best for animals making rapid growth, but which need other feed than milk, mainly of a carbonaceous nature. Except for very young animals skimmilk gives the best returns when used in combination with other foods, generally grains. No class of live stock will give larger returns for skimmilk than poultry of various kinds.

If a premium were offered for the most rapid gains in pig feeding my opinion would be that some man skill-



WORKING A HAND SEPARATOR.

ed in feeding skimmilk with other foods would carry off the prize. Skimmilk is rich in bone building and blood making constituents, and when we consider its use for these purposes and also remember its easy digestibility and that by adding a variety it makes other food articles more palatable and assists in their digestion we must hold skimmilk as occupying a high place in the list of foodstuffs available on farms.

Authorities seem to differ as to the merits of sweet and sour milk as a feed for swine. Calves are next in favor as profitable consumers of skimmilk, and some feeders think that they can feed their skimmilk to calves and derive more profit from it than by feeding it to swine, but this depends to a large extent upon the good qualities of the animals being fed.

In feeding skimmilk to calves a cent's worth of tanned will take the place of a pound of butter fat that has been removed from the milk. Besides, when the milk is fed warm it is better for the calves than milk that is cold and sour.

A young animal that is fed on skimmilk, with milk feed or grain, may be made to weigh almost as much as one of similar breeding, but fed on whole milk, with the same kind of grain, at one year of age. In feeding skimmilk to calves overfeeding is dangerous and must be avoided. The digestive organs of calves are more easily deranged than those of the pig, and care must be exercised in their feeding. Some calves will take more skimmilk

than others, and it is well to study the capacity of each calf and fit the amount of milk to suit each animal.

Some dairymen feed skimmilk to their cows mixed with grain and find it is of more or less value. It has also been fed to lambs, horses and colts with success.

### Do Not Exercise In Cold.

The cow that is making from two to three pounds of butter each day should not be turned out in a yard in the cold to exercise, else her butter yield will drop.

### HOW TO CLEAN LACE.

#### Method of Restoring Fine Handmade Fabrics to Original State.

Lace which has become soiled may be restored to its original state and rendered equal to new if proper care and attention are bestowed upon it. Very fine handmade laces should never be cleaned by washing in the ordinary way. If they are only slightly soiled they could be very easily cleaned by rubbing powdered chalk or calcined magnesha well into them. This method of cleaning is credited to the late Mme. Modjeska. The lace should be neatly spread out upon a soft white cloth or fine white paper and thoroughly covered with the chalk or magnesha; then this should be covered by another cloth or paper of a similar nature, and the whole should be laid away for a few days under a heavy weight. At the expiration of the allotted time the lace should be taken from its wrappings and should receive a gentle but thorough shaking.

Another method is to take a quart or less of cornmeal. Put it into a bowl or pan; then dip and squeeze and work the cornmeal into the mesh of the lace without straining any of the threads. After this treatment and a good shaking it will look as fresh and attractive as new.

Very fine lace which has become quite soiled may be cleaned by washing it carefully in benzine. The lace should be put into a bowl and covered with the best and purest benzine that can be procured and be allowed to soak for a short time, occasionally receiving a gentle shaking, but it should never be rubbed with the hands. If necessary, when the benzine is poured off it should be replaced by a fresh supply and the lace allowed to soak again for a time. After it has become perfectly clean it should be pinned while still quite wet on a flannel covered board to dry. It is important that this should be done with great care. Plenty of small pins should be used for the purpose. Each point must be fastened down securely with due regard to the pattern of the lace so as to keep it even and correct.

If the lace dries before the task has been quite completed it should be moistened again with a sponge wrung out of benzine and then be exposed to the sun, where the fresh air may play upon it in order to dispel the disagreeable odor arising from the use of benzine.

### POWER FROM BROOK DAM.

#### Expert Urges Farmers to Store Up Water For Various Uses.

By EDWARD R. TAYLOR.  
Mr. Farmer, what are you doing with the brook on your farm? Letting it have its own sweet way in a hurry (and sometimes in a great hurry) to get its waters into yonder river? Why not curb it and make good use of it as it passes? John T. McDonald of Delhi, N. Y., some ten years ago began making good use of his brook—lights his house and buildings, runs saws and various machines in a little shop in winter and on rainy days and has enough power in addition to heat his house if he fitted up for it. Why don't you do likewise? The dam is made from stones and earth from the nearby fields, costs but little, securing a pond of about three acres which abounds in beautiful trout and other fish, and from the pond Mr. McDonald cuts 500 tons of ice per year for himself and neighbors.

It is really the most valuable land he has. Did you know if you have the only pond on your stream all the largest fish will make it their habitation, and if you make a spillway in connection with your dam large fish from below will come up and settle in your pond, and you and your boys and girls will go fishing there for the profit as well as for the fun of it? Make a safe place and teach the children to swim. Besides, it is stimulating and grateful in summer weather.

I almost think you are really interested, and perhaps are thinking now where you have the best site for the dam. Begin the work by laying down sewer pipe two or more feet in diameter and twenty, thirty or more feet long, according to the size of embankment you must build. This can be in the bed of the stream, diverting the water for the time by a little dam above. On the upstream end of this pipe build a square box of plank as high as you wish the water to be in the pond. It will take away lots of water safely in floods. Near its bottom on the upstream side fix a gate of plank which you can open to drain the pond in summer for repairs. If you put a grating made, say, of old strips of wagon tire in front of

the gate it will keep back all the fish that are too large to go through. This all done in good shape, you can let the water run through the pipe while you are building your dam proper.

At the right of the spillway of Charles M. Call's dam near my home is a square box connecting with the



BROOK DAM ON A FARM.

sewer pipe just described. This spillway is thirty-two feet wide, and the piers each side stand about four feet above, having been raised about two feet for safety after Mr. Call had seen the water almost get over his bank the previous spring. Too much care cannot be taken in having ample and safe spillway to take all the water that can possibly come down. With such adequate spillways dirt dams are about the best and cheapest a farmer can construct, as almost all the work can be done by his own teams and scraper. Below the spillway on the lower side of the dam is a good place to dump stones if you have them on the farm; if not and the bottom is not of hard material you must finish with cement grout so it cannot undermine.

There is a little power house containing the water wheel and the little dynamo of about six horsepower which furnishes light for Mr. Call's house and buildings. The machinery requires little attention, being oiled once a week and stopped and started from the house by a wire connected with a simple attachment to the gate of the water wheel. Here are city comforts right in the home of the farmer. With such a power he can churn, run a washing machine, saw wood, run a feed cutter.

Lots of farmers during the dry summers draw water some distance for stock who need not have done so if they had made a pond and retained the flood water. Such a pond would be valuable even if not used for power. I have today a letter from a friend who made a dam in a brook passing through his back yard which is dry for several weeks every summer, thus making a pond which stored flood waters, on the bank of which he set up a gasoline pumping engine, by means of which he irrigated his orchard on land above.

### AUTO TRUCKS FOR FARM.

#### Handy Horseless Vehicle Gradually Coming Into Agricultural Use.

One of the latest developments is the automobile truck for heavy hauling on the farm. The accompanying illustration shows one of these big gasoline driven vehicles doing heavy duty on a Virginia farm where until a few years ago the patient ox team drew the big loads. That the auto truck is penetrating the byways of the south is a significant sign of the times. For some years the horseless dray has been at work on many of the great western farms. Now it is becoming known in older communities.

The auto truck where the roads are fairly good is of inestimable service



AUTO TRUCK FOR FARM HAULING.

in hauling produce to town and in conveying machinery or building material from one part of the farm to another. Some farmers who have acquired this convenient vehicle help to pay for it by hiring its services to their neighbors upon demand.

Of course the cost of a farm truck is too high at present for the small farmer to find it a paying proposition, but each year the price is decreasing, while it is said the serviceability of the trucks increases.

#### A Heavy Watch.

A watch carried by the Emperor Charles V. in 1530 weighed twenty-seven pounds.

## NOTES FROM BUXTON

### By the Special Correspondent of the Press

Mrs. Jessie Beard is very ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Schneider was a Banks visitor, Wednesday.

Mrs. J. P. Via was a Forest Grove visitor yesterday.

T. B. Perkins was in Portland the early part of the week.

Miss Bessie Howard will shortly go to Inche's camp for the summer months.

A basket social will be given by the ladies of the Catholic church Saturday night.

Miss Hazel O'Donnell has returned to Buxton from a visit with her sister in Oswego.

Mrs. Simpson is visiting at home for a short time. She has been in Portland for the past month.

Ira Watson has accepted a position with Mr. McKusick, former hotel man of Buxton, in Astoria, and will leave for that place this Friday.

John Lee was severely burned on the foot recently. The injury was caused by two blazing logs rolling together and catching the foot between them.

Messrs Hancock and Bagley were in Buxton yesterday for the purpose of selling the mill, but for some reason the sale was postponed until May 20th.

### CURIOUS FARM FACTS.

Tulips will bloom better in the house if they are left until after New Year's to make roots.

A sensation in potato growing has been created in the neighborhood of Ridgely, Md., or at Richardson, a suburb, by the discovery that potatoes grown in a barrel yield enormously.

A white duck owned by C. W. Wintzler of Bridgeport, Conn., is normal in all respects save that it has no breastbone and over its breast feathers have never grown. The skin at this point is thin and almost transparent, and underneath this shallow protection one can see plainly the fowl's heart action.

Making bulbs blossom in the house in winter is one of the easiest processes in the world and adaptable even to city apartments, which is saying the last word about house plants. Hyacinths will bloom within a month in a Tye glass or a bowl of pebbles. You can buy the whole thing ready to fill with water and set on your mantelpiece for 30 cents.

On account of the starch they contain potatoes are valuable as food. The potato tuber consists mainly of a mass of cells filled with starch and encircled by a thin, corky rind. The chief value of the potato as an article of diet consists in the starch it contains and to a less extent in the potash and other salts. The quantity of nitrogen in its composition is small.

There was never a farm touched by an interurban trolley line but that its value was greatly increased. Farm lands on interurban lines have advanced to as high as \$200 per acre. The trolley converts a country home into a suburban home. Thousands of people move into the country with their families, where they live the year round, while their work is in the city.

If the younger men who are brought up on the farms do not want to stay there it is up to them, but there are 200,000 more farms in the country now than there were ten years ago, and there are 6,000,000 of them now, with 30,000,000 people making a fine livelihood thereby. We cannot find it in our hearts to pity the "poor farmer." He is getting along all right, and if his son is wise he will stay by him.

The Baldwin apple first grew as a chance seedling on the farm of a John Ball in eastern Massachusetts and was later brought into prominence by a Colonel Baldwin. These facts are stated on a handsome monument which was a few years ago erected on the spot where this first seedling tree grew, and the millions of Baldwins which have been grown since the birth of this first tree in about 1740 are direct descendants of it.

#### Multitudinous Details.

"I suppose life in the suburbs requires attention to many details." "Yes," replied Mr. Crosslots. "I have often annoyed my wife terribly by forgetting to take down this 'For Sale' sign when we had invited company."—Washington Star.

## ROY HAPPENINGS

### Chroniced by the Field Reporter of the Press

Mont Griffin leaves this week for Southern Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Killen visited with friends in the Grove Sunday.

Louis Roy has been enjoying a visit with his daughter of Tacoma, Wash.

Miss Mattie Griffin has been compelled to quit school on account of her eyes.

Sunday school this sabbath at 3 o'clock and preaching by Rev. Stewart at 4 p. m.

Miss Marvel King attended the closing exercises of Miss Nettie Phillip's school last Friday and reports a delightful time.

Mr. Bidwell of McMinnville the piano man was in our vicinity last Friday. He left one of his fine instruments with Mrs. M. King.

Mrs. Giggear and family were the guests of the Walker's Sunday. It being Messrs Walker's and Giggear's birthday and the hostess served a delicious dinner.

#### Age of Apple Trees.

A good four-year-old apple tree, if well grown and dug carefully, is a desirable tree for a town lot or the village garden, but is not to be recommended for orchard planting. It is too expensive, as the grower must have a big price for it to pay him for use of land and labor to grow, dig and pack such a tree. It is too large to handle properly and plant in the orchard, and the shock is too great for such a large tree to be removed after growing four years in a crowded nursery row. The chances are all against the tree being of desirable shape, and there is but little chance for the planter to get it into the desired shape of the modern orchard tree. The very best tree to plant in the orchard is a good one year tree. Such a tree should be from three to five feet high, according to variety, some varieties making much more growth than others in the same soil. The roots of this one year tree are ready to take right hold of the soil and commence to grow. The top of this one year tree is easily formed to any desired height and shape that suit the owner and is to be preferred to any other size or age of tree. Set side by side, it will bear a crop of fruit before the older and larger tree.

#### O YOU COXEY BADGE!

I don't wear a Carnegie medal,  
Though I'm brave as the most of men—  
Indeed, I've done so many brave deeds  
I should wear a barrel of them.

I don't wear a badge from congress,  
I didn't and that old north pole,  
But I've voted for many a congressman  
And helped him out of a hole.

I never have won a peace prize,  
Though I've run from many a fight,  
I never have killed my old woman,  
Though that would serve her right.

But I have a badge that's a dandy,  
I won it in no war,  
Nor did Carnegie present it  
For building a railway car.

It's a badge of the honest toiler,  
You can see that at a glance,  
It's a dandy, you bet, my Coxeys badge,  
I wear on the seat of my pants.

C. M. BARNITZ.

#### The Mark of the Hand.

When the hand touches anything it leaves upon the object touched a representation of that part which came in contact with the object. This impression is not visible to the eye. It is made by the acid of moisture exuded from the skin. If you place the palm of your hand flat on a sheet of blank paper you may not see the faintest trace of the hand, and many people will be angry at the suggestion that there is any exudation—their hands are perfectly dry; they do not sweat from perspiration. Nevertheless if a metal plate covered with a certain chemical preparation be passed over the paper the representation of the hand becomes visible in great detail.

#### The Electric Eel.

The electric organ of the electric eel is in no sense a storage battery, but a contrivance by which electric energy is liberated at the moment when it is required. At rest the organ shows so small an electromotive force that a good galvanometer is required to detect it, but a sudden nervous impulse from the eel's spinal cord raises a potential of many volts with very little heat and so small an expenditure of matter as to defy the most expert chemist to weigh it.—Youth's Companion.