

FARM NOTES.

There may be certain marks which indicate a good milker, but there is no sure guide except to weigh the milk and the food. The farmer will then know exactly the kind of cow he has and how much her milk costs.

It requires but a small amount of capital to get a start with sheep, and in opening up a farm they will help materially to commence the income, consuming much which would otherwise go to waste, both on the pastures and in the stables.

More care in baling hay would raise prices. The poor hay is usually at the center of the bale, sometimes caused by baling the hay before it is perfectly dry. There is considerable complaint at times against baled hay, and the prices are affected in consequence.

An excellent way to utilize any spare time is to clean up and burn all dried grass and weeds. Pruning the trees and vines may be done at this season. The manure heap may also be forked over and heaped up again if necessary, in order to ferment the coarse portions.

Popcorn does not contain as much fat or oily matter as yellow corn, and for that reason the grains are considered the best for feeding to poultry; but popcorn is probably worth more in the market than its value as poultry food, and will not be extensively used in place of the yellow field corn.

Many of our improved varieties of tomatoes do not ripen as early as the old kinds that we are used to. They are also subject to more diseases and improvement of quality progresses. The hardiest variety is the common small egg-shaped tomato, which bears well and yields abundantly on all kinds of soil.

Certain colors seem to be the preference in each section for hogs. The South prefers a black hog (the Berkshire); the West, a spotted hog (such as the Poland-China); while in New York and Pennsylvania the Chesire and Chester Whites (white breeds) are preferred, and even under strong rivalry at times the favorites have held their positions.

A clean soil in the fall, and the weeds destroyed before they seed, will save one-half the labor in the spring. Seeds of weeds start off in growth very early in the year, and the farmer cannot keep them out of the way. The time to destroy weeds is when they are just coming up through the ground in spring and by burning the refuse in the fall.

There is no poorer economy than in buying a poor harness because it is cheap. Well-tanned leather, with due care, will resist dampness and will keep sound a long time. Harnesses should never be kept in stables, which will quickly cause a harness to rot. When used in warm weather the harness should be cleaned often, and kept soft and flexible with oil.

The great importance of thorough disinfection of stables to prevent spread of disease, especially in case of such deadly diseases as tuberculosis, glanders and many others, and the general lack of exact knowledge as to how such disinfection can be accomplished, has led C. M. Haring, of the California Experiment Station, to compile the following simple directions for securing disinfection and sanitary condition in stables:

This is an excellent time for looking after the garden. As soon as the frost kills the weeds or other growth, make the garden plot over and burn the collected material. Flow to the depth of six inches, and spread as much manure over the plot as can be spread. There will be no danger of applying too much. The manure will be rendered fine by the frost of the winter, the soluble matter will be carried down by the rain, and the garden will be ready supplied with plant food in the spring.

Do not feed the hogs intended for slaughter a day longer than is necessary. They should be slaughtered as soon as the temperature of the atmosphere is at the freezing point which is better than when the weather is severely cold. It costs more to keep the hogs after the weather is cold, as a portion of the food consumed must be utilized by the animals for warmth. There can never be an increase in the weight of an animal until its body is supplied with sufficient warmth to ward off the cold, for which reason warm quarters assist in saving food.

When carrots or turnips are stored outside they cannot always be reached when desired for use, and it will, therefore, be advantageous to store them in bins, in a dry cellar. If packed in perfectly dry sawdust, oats, corn, or even dry earth, they will keep well, and can be taken out of the bins at any time. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that damages all root crops stored away in winter, but as the packing material keeps them at even temperature this hazard is avoided. The oats or corn used for the purpose will not be injured, and may be fed while using the roots coming from the bin.

The records published of the production of milk and butter by the registered cattle of dairy breeds in this country seem to indicate that they are in the hands of as skillful breeders here as they were in the countries from which the various breeds were imported. Holsteins have been bred here that produce as much milk and more butter fat than any that have been tested in their native country. Experts say that better Jerseys and Guernseys can now be found in the herds of some of our breeders than can be found in the Channel Islands, and of the same may be said regarding the excellence of the beef producing breeds. They do not deteriorate in our country nor in the hands of our breeders and feeders.

That young cattle take the place on weight in a larger proportion to the feed given than do those more aged has been fully demonstrated. One-half the amount of grain necessary to produce 100 pounds of weight in a two-year old will accomplish that result with a calf.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada, found by comparing one thousand pounds live weight in the case of calves, yearlings, two and three-year-olds that the profits for each one thousand pounds was: Calves, \$31; yearlings, \$37; two year-olds, \$19.10; three year-olds, \$12.80.

When all of the cattle of all ages were purchased at 40 a pound and sold fat at 50 a pound, the profits on \$1,000 invested in feeding cattle was: Calves \$57.50; yearlings, \$284; two-year-olds, \$198.75; three-year-olds, \$177.50.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. Fate leads the willing but drives the stubborn. From the German.

A CHAFING DISH CONSISTS OF

1. A silver or nickel-plated stand which holds the lamp.

2. The lamp, which should be able to be easily regulated.

3. A hot water pan, with non-heating side handles, which rests on the rim of the stand.

4. The cooking pan or "blazer," which is placed over the hot water pan.

A few desirable extras to the chafing dish are:

1. A metal tray, covered if wished with a pretty tray cloth, to avoid any danger of conflagration.

2. A pretty wooden, silver or china spoon. Wooden spoons are best for stirring, being cooler to the hand, noiseless and non-scratching. The table-spoon shape is best.

3. A fork is also useful for serving.

4. An egg poacher which enables the chafing dish cook to prepare eggs in one of the most wholesome and delicious ways.

5. A spit-iton to hold the fluid fuel, or alcohol to replenish the lamp. It is fitted with a cap which prevents the escape of the alcohol. It is one of the most essential of all the chafing dish accessories.

6. A toaster is handy to use with the dish. It is placed right over the flame, and by its use toast may be quickly prepared.

7. An omelet pan having a flat bottom, so that an omelet may be properly and easily turned in it. It may also be used for frying chops and other things.

Note carefully that the hot water pan must always be put under the "blazer" if gentle heat is needed for:

1. Keeping foods hot.

2. Preparations of eggs, cheese, crabs, etc.

3. Creamy sauces in which oysters, sweetbreads and other things are to be cooked.

THE BLAZER.

The blazer of a chafing dish is used the same way and for the same purpose as an ordinary sauce pan, or frying pan, or as the upper part of the double boiler.

To decide how to use the blazer, it is necessary to consider how the article would be cooked if an ordinary cooking stove were used, and use the blazer accordingly.

For example, a roux can be made by melting butter and frying or blending flour in it; and then adding a liquid to make it into a sauce.

This would be cooking in sauce pan or blazer directly over the fire, the same as frying; but if milk has to be scalded, the flour and butter creamed together, or stirred into the hot milk, then the cooking should be done over hot water.

After a sauce has been made, and meat or fish is to be reheated or cooked in it, or beaten eggs are to be added to it, the cooking, in such cases, is also best performed over hot water.

Steaks or thin chops, fillets of steak, or a small bird are broiled over a quick heat, no matter whether the utensil in which they are cooked be a sauce or frying pan or a chafing dish blazer.

WHAT TO BURN IN THE LAMP.

Procure good wood alcohol and fill the lamp only three parts full. It costs but little and renders this mode of cooking very inexpensive.

To prevent undue waste of it never leave the cap off the lamp when not burning it, nor off the spirit dragon.

Always regulate the flame carefully, which should be an honest, generous, hard-working one, as it not merely keeps warm the contents of the pan, but should cook with speed and thoroughness. Never fill the lamp with artificial light, always have it ready for any work at any hour by filling it up by daylight.

Should any alcohol be spilt it must of course be wiped at once from lamp or tray. Everybody knows that with an ordinary oil lamp careful handling alone will prevent danger, the same remark applies here.

Intending purchasers of a chafing dish should get an up-to-date list from a good firm, and if possible see the working of the dish. When about to do the cooking have the ingredients correctly measured and weighed out, on a pretty tray on some side table.

FOOD MATERIALS.

All the food materials should be prepared in advance, viz: Parsley washed and dried, and chopped fish and meat cut up finely, cheese grated and the butter rolled in little balls. Close at hand should be all the little accessories, the bottle of alcohol in readiness, a box of matches, salt, pepper and other seasonings, as well as anything which is to be used in the cooking, such as milk, water or stock. Remember not to attempt elaborate dishes, nor yet elaborate decorations or garnishes.

The trouble in keeping the vessels clean is little if rinsed out at once after use, and anything spilt by accident removed from the outside. After the meal have the dish and all its appliances put away in perfect cleanliness and order.

Almost anything can be cooked in a chafing dish, roughly speaking; but those articles which do not require to be subjected to a fierce heat and which do not require over long in the cooking are most suitable; things, for instance, such as omelets, buttered eggs, cheese savories, reboiled of all sorts, and all kinds of foods which have already been once cooked, such as boiled fish, chickens, etc.

All kinds of shellfish, such as lobsters and crabs, are very popular materials for the chafing dish.

Omelette Soufflee.—Six eggs, 4 tablespoonful of powdered sugar, juice and grated rind of lemon. Beat whites of eggs until they stand alone. Beat the yolks thoroughly and add the powdered sugar and lemon by degrees. Then add the whites with a pinch of salt and turn the whole without standing into the blazer, which should be moderately hot and well greased with butter. Keep the flame at an even height and watch the omelette constantly to prevent burning. When it has risen to the top of the cooking pan and is set all through, turn it quickly upon a very hot dish and serve immediately.

Mushroom and Bacon.—Six thin slices of bacon, a dozen mushrooms, seasoning. Take out the hot water pan and fry the bacon in the blazer to a crisp brown. Take out and keep hot over the hot water pan. Leave a little of the bacon fat in the blazer and in it fry the mushrooms. Serve a slice of bacon with each two mushrooms.

Welsh Rarebit.—Two cups of grated cheese, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, seasoning. Put the cheese and milk in the boiling pan and stir until the cheese is dissolved; then add the egg, well beaten, and stir ten minutes, while the mixture cooks slowly. Season with salt, pepper, a little mustard or celery salt, and serve on the toast.

APOLOGIZES FOR BEING FUNNY

Washington, Jan. 22.—Few features of the spectacular were missing from the proceedings of the senate. The Brownsville affair was the subject of controversy, and the day began with the announcement of a compromise resolution, which brought both Republican and Democratic senators together on the basis of ordering an investigation of the facts of the affray, without bringing into question the authority of the president to dismiss the negro troops.

When the "harmony" testimonials were all in "Senator Tillman took the floor and delivered a speech in reply to the recent criticism of himself by Senator Spooner. This speech began with a satirical picture of the senate as a minstrel show, which Mr. Tillman later said was his first and last attempt to be "funny," an attempt which at its conclusion brought a stinging denunciation from Senator Carmack in resentment of allusions to him. This was preceded by a serious reply from Senator Spooner on the attitude taken by Mr. Tillman on the race problem, all finally resulting in a session of nearly two hours behind closed doors.

The secret session was followed by a brief open one, in which Mr. Tillman made a profuse apology to Mr. Carmack, to all senators whom he had brought into his "first essay in the line of humor," and finally to the entire senate. "I very much regret that I ever undertook to be funny, and I will never do so any more." Mr. Tillman then withdrew all he had said in his "funny essay," and said it would not appear in the Record.

Tillman's Satire.

In his speech Senator Tillman said the press had denominated him "the burn-cork artist of the senate," and he added, if he were "entitled to this appellation, or that of 'Pitchfork Ben,'" at one end of the minstrel line, certainly "Fire-Alarm Joe" (Senator Foraker) ought not to be ignored at the other. We both do the Orlando and Furlow act admirably.

Senator Culberson was designated as performing a solo on the "bones" in praise of the president; Senator Daniel was called "the brilliant and courtly senator from Virginia, whose specialty is oratory, and who works his rhetoric overtime."

"Next," said Mr. Tillman, "we have the dying swan, Smiling Tom, of Colorado, the state recently bought at auction by one Guggenheim, and a swan song is a dirge for the dying Democracy of the north, stabbed in its vitals by Ben Pitchfork. His act is very pathetic, indeed, and always brings tears into the eyes of the audience."

"Next we have the redoubted Tennesseean (Carmack), who was once a knight, a very hotspur in the lists, whose spear has rung true and clear upon the visor of the usurper at White House, and who has made the sparks fly in many an onset; but his spear head is broken off, he has been unhorsed. His specialty is a song, 'Renominate our idol, or give us back our platform.'"

"Gumshoe Bill" the Star.

"Then comes the star of the troupe, 'Gumshoe Bill,' from 'Old Missouri.' He can dance the Highland fling on top of a 10-rail fence and never touch the ground, but his greatest feat is walking on eggs without breaking the shells.

"Last we have the artist from the Badger state (Spooner), an acrobat and juggler of international reputation. He is supple, sly and foxy, and, having once been a lawyer, is noted throughout the land for his ability to get on either side of any question, and maintain the negative or affirmative in any argument with great force and fervor. He sings bass, alto, soprano or tenor, and is superb in any role."

Mr. Tillman then turned his attention to Senator Spooner's recent attack upon him. He said:

"Have I ever advocated lynch law at any time or at any place? I answer on my honor, 'never.' I have justified for one crime, and only one, and I have consistently and persistently maintained that attitude for the last 14 years. As governor of South Carolina I proclaimed that, although I had taken the oath of office to support the law and enforce it, I would lead a mob to lynch any man, black or white, who had ravished any woman, black or white. This is my attitude calmly and deliberately taken, and justified by my conscience in the sight of God.

"The senator from Wisconsin speaks of 'lynching bees.' As far as lynching for rape is concerned, the word is a misnomer. When stern and sad-faced white men put to death a creature in human form who has deflowered a white woman, there is nothing of the bee about it. There is more of the feeling of participation as a funeral. They have avenged the greatest wrong, the blackest crime in all the category of crimes, and they have done it not so much as an act of retribution in behalf of the victim as as a warning as to what any man may expect who shall repeat the offense. They are looking to the protection of their own loved ones."

Mr. Tillman wanted the negro to have equality under the law, a right to acquire property and protection in its possession and the right to pursue of happiness—"provided his happiness does not interfere with mine."

The south, he said, was offering up anywhere from 40 to 100 maidens annually. Race hatred, he said, was growing. The north today had a billion dollars of capital invested in the south, and self interest made it the duty of the north to move to do something to

relieve the situation. At his conclusion Senator Tillman was applauded.

PENNSYLVANIA OUT OF DEBT

Treasurer Berry Sends His Annual Report to Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—State Treasurer Berry transmitted his annual report for the fiscal year, ending November 30, 1906, to the legislature. The report says the state is practically out of debt, and that the estimated state revenues for the next two years will be \$46,000,000, of which \$33,000,000 will be available for appropriation. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to \$25,818,924.03, or \$1,549,804.31 more than in any previous year. The report suggests that the act of 1906 governing state deposits could be improved by authorizing the treasurer to receive bids and place deposits with banks offering the highest interest rate.

Referring to the contracts for furnishing the new state capitol, the report states that upon the question of the legality of a large part of the expenditures upon the building Mr. Berry is in doubt, and desires authoritative instruction as to the payment of pending bills. After repeating his allegations of overcharge and duplication of items in these contracts, the state treasurer says:

"With these frequently proclaimed, and as yet undisputed, and as I believe indisputable facts before me, I shall decline to make further payments upon these contracts, believing them to be certainly illegal, and probably fraudulent. I desire to be assured of the moral and financial support of the legislature in defending the interests of the commonwealth if called into court."

Rockefeller Attends Negro Church.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 21.—John D. Rockefeller attended services at a negro church. Having an acquaintance with the "Black Spurgeon," Rev. C. T. Walker, who preached in New York four years, Rockefeller attended Walker's church, heard the sermon, made a generous contribution when the collection was taken up, and later talked with Walker, who introduced Rockefeller to the stewards of the church.

Threatened Uprising in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 22.—The authorities here received a dispatch from Santiago de Las Vegas, this province, announcing that great alarm prevailed there owing to a threatened uprising.

Rare Ben Jonson.

The epitaph, "O Rare Ben Jonson," engraved on the tablet marking the burial place of the celebrated playwright in the "poets' corner," Westminster abbey, is said to have originated with Jack Young (afterward knighted), who, "walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow 18 pence to cut it." Dr. Brewer in his "Phrase and Fable" says Shakespeare called Jonson "Rare Ben," but does not say where. According to Chambers' "Book of Days," the phrase formed the concluding words of the verses written and displayed in the clubroom of Ben's clique at the famous Mermaid tavern. The epithet "Rare Ben Jonson" is said to have been first uttered after the appearance of his highly successful farce, "Bartholomew Fair." The epitaph has been copied once at least. When Sir William Davenant was interred in Westminster abbey the inscription on his covering stone was "O Rare Sir William Davenant."

"Hand Rest" Best Term For New Hat.

Cousins to fur rugs in shape, though not as large, were a couple of muffs that attracted attention in the St. Regis hotel in New York the other afternoon, says the New York Press. They were made of the whole skin of the animal, lined perfectly flat and otherwise unmanipulated. Large pockets had been prepared in the lining in such a way that when the hands were slipped into these the skin could be rolled around the hands, giving somewhat the usual appearance of a muff. When not in use the hand rug, as it might be called, hung almost as flat and featureless as a sheet of paper.

"The Bible of the Body."

That title has been aptly given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, because to the physical nature it is a "light unto the path and a lamp unto the feet."

In this book the physical life and its mysteries are dealt with in the plainest English. From life's Genesis, wandering humanity is followed through desert and wilderness, and before it is always set the Promised Land of perfect health and happiness. This great work is sent free by the author on receipt of stamps to defray the expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Medical.

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For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. 524-2m e o w

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Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the system. They cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Haines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

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