

METHODS OF DRYING

Three Ways Applicable in Making Dried Products.

SHRED OR CUT INTO SLICES

When Artificial Heat is to be Used, Freshly Cut Fruits and Vegetables Should be Exposed First to Gentle Heat.

(From FARMERS' BULLETIN 15, United States Department of Agriculture.)

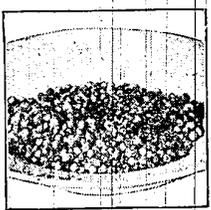
Three main ways of drying are applicable in the home manufacture of dried fruits and vegetables, namely, sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying by air blast. These, of course, may be combined. In general, most fruits or vegetables to be dried quickly, must first be shredded or cut into slices, because many are too large to dry quickly or are covered with a skin, the purpose of which is to prevent drying out. When freshly cut fruits or vegetables are to be dried by means of artificial heat, they should be exposed first to gentle heat and later to the higher temperatures. If the air applied at the outset is too high a temperature, the cut surfaces of the sliced fruits or vegetables become hard, or scorched, covering the juicy interior so that it will not dry out. Generally it is not desirable that the air temperature in drying should go above 140 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is better to keep it well below this point. Insects and other eggs are killed by exposure to heat of this temperature.

must be dried uniformly through and through. It will be found advisable also to "condition" practically all dried vegetables and fruits. This is best done in a small way by placing the material in boxes and pouring it from one box into another once a day for three or four days, so as to give it thoroughly and give to the whole mass an even degree of moisture. If the material is found to be too moist, it should be returned to the drying trays for a short drying.

Directions for Drying.
Many of the projects for which directions are given here may be dried either with or without preliminary blanching. In such cases, both methods are described. Alternative methods are designated by letters.

Sweet Corn.
Only very young and tender corn should be used for drying, and it should be prepared at once after gathering.

(a) Cook in boiling water two to five minutes, long enough to set the milk. Cut the kernels from the cob



Dried Green Peas.

with a sharp knife, taking care not to cut off pieces of the cob. Spread thinly on trays, and place in position to dry. Stir occasionally until dry.

(b) Boil or steam on the cob eight to ten minutes to set the milk. To improve flavor a teaspoonful of salt to a gallon of water may be used. Drain well and cut corn from cob, using a very sharp and flexible knife. Cut grains fine, only half way down to the cob, and separate out the remainder of grain being careful not to scrape off any of the chaff next to the cob. Dry from three to four hours at 110 degrees to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. When final dry is reached, remove remaining stage is the proper degree of ripeness. A pound of dried corn per dozen ears is an average yield.

(c) The corn may be dried in the sun. Dry in oven ten to fifteen minutes, and finish drying in the sun. Sun drying, of course, is not satisfactory in moist weather.

Pick in curtains or boxes for a few days to "condition."

Lima Beans.
Lima beans can be shelled from the pod and dried. If gathered before maturity when young and tender, wash and blanch from five to ten minutes. Length of time for blanching depends upon size and maturity of beans. Re-



Sliced Beets in Tray, Ready for Drying.

move surface moisture and dry from three to three and one-half hours at same temperature as string beans.

(a) Peppers may be dried by splitting on one side, removing seed, drying in the air, and finishing the drying in the dryer at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A more satisfactory method is to place peppers in biscuit pan in oven and heat until skin blisters, or to steam peppers until skin softens, peel, split in half, take out seed, and dry at 110 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. In drying thick-fleshed peppers like the pimento, do not increase heat too quickly, but dry slowly and evenly.

(b) Small varieties of red peppers may be spread in the sun until wilted and the drying finished in the dryer, or they may be dried entirely in the sun.

(c) Peppers often are dried whole. If they are large they can be strung on stout thread; if small, the whole plant can be hung up to dry.

Spinach and Parsley.
Spinach, when in prime condition of greens should be prepared by careful washing and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. Slicing will greatly facilitate drying.

Parsley should be treated in the same way as spinach.

Herbs.
Celery tops, parsley, mint, sage, and herb of all kinds, if not already blanched, should be washed well and dried in the sun or in the dryer. These are good for flavoring soups, purees, gravies, omelets, etc.

QUOTA TO BE DRAFTED IN EACH STATE

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionality to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

State	Gross Quota	Net Quota	National Guard	Regular Army	Aggregate
United States	152,985	687,000	183,719	117,974	465,995
Alabama	21,300	13,612	2,236	1,222	7,691
Arizona	4,478	4,472	271	171	998
California	17,652	10,757	5,128	940	7,155
Colorado	9,797	4,758	2,722	1,015	5,027
Connecticut	18,817	10,977	2,776	1,138	7,807
Delaware	2,269	1,202	720	223	2,860
D.C. of Columbia	3,796	929	630	180	1,000
Florida	10,129	6,325	1,659	954	3,786
Georgia	27,209	18,337	2,100	2,840	8,825
Idaho	4,833	2,287	968	711	2,538
Illinois	73,094	51,853	9,338	10,397	27,924
Indiana	29,871	17,610	2,493	5,940	12,408
Iowa	25,465	12,749	6,608	3,633	12,672
Kansas	17,795	6,489	6,988	2,588	11,325
Kentucky	22,152	14,238	3,622	2,276	7,878
Louisiana	19,481	13,582	1,979	1,498	4,967
Maine	7,076	3,621	2,722	553	5,243
Maryland	14,139	7,096	3,151	537	7,018
Massachusetts	43,109	20,586	7,571	4,965	32,448
Michigan	43,936	30,291	3,943	5,908	13,569
Minnesota	26,021	17,854	3,742	1,851	8,126
Missouri	16,429	10,201	4,457	581	5,600
Mississippi	35,461	18,660	7,738	3,984	16,740
Montana	10,423	7,872	592	982	2,533
Nebraska	18,900	8,185	2,538	1,653	5,691
Nevada	1,435	1,051	111	348	320
New Hampshire	6,419	4,204	1,172	346	3,207
New Jersey	35,823	20,565	4,534	4,202	14,896
New Mexico	8,956	2,292	1,239	227	1,557
New York	122,424	69,241	16,888	12,588	52,971
North Carolina	28,486	15,974	3,345	1,071	7,471
North Dakota	7,337	4,688	1,456	553	2,118
Ohio	66,474	38,773	14,129	5,020	27,586
Oklahoma	15,943	15,564	2,004	1,607	4,344
Oregon	7,387	717	2,249	1,376	6,657
Pennsylvania	98,277	60,859	9,716	13,781	37,448
Rhode Island	6,277	1,801	1,616	371	4,465
South Carolina	15,147	10,081	1,796	782	5,040
South Dakota	6,854	2,717	2,647	579	4,125
Tennessee	22,158	14,526	3,917	1,414	7,592
Texas	48,116	30,549	6,714	4,347	17,468
Utah	9,445	2,270	812	1,091	2,566
Virginia	3,243	1,049	1,111	205	2,188
Washington	21,354	13,795	2,992	838	7,522
West Virginia	12,768	7,296	1,784	1,446	5,450
Wisconsin	14,848	9,011	4,482	1,250	5,721
Wyoming	28,129	15,029	5,586	1,586	15,274
Alaska	2,683	810	1,180	304	1,668
Hawaii	710	696	182	13	13
Porto Rico	2,403	1,833	182	18	4,397

WILSON ISSUES FORMAL DRAFT ORDER

Washington.—The government has notified each state of the number of men it will be called upon to furnish in the draft. This notification was contained in the formal order issued by the president calling for 657,000 men under the selective conscription law to make up the national army.

The only steps remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week and which will establish the order to which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and National Guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army.

Total to Be 1,222,985.

The total of these three forces will be 1,222,985.

Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

Following is the Secretary of War's announcement of the order:

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of congress, entitled 'An Act to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917, the president of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 657,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States in order to bring to full strength the organizations of the regular army and the National Guard and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army.

The following is the list of the District of Columbia, acting for and in accordance with said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed by the president:

Up the Niger.

The journey up the Niger river in Africa has sometimes been painted in very dark colors. In reality the little government messengers are comfortable enough and provide a number of luxuries which exceed the allowance of comfort likely hereafter to fall to the lot of men sent [improvidently]. Much advice is poured upon the lot of those who are to journey with their monotonous man-grove swamps and muddy, cheerless expanses of water, yet a man will not easily forget the first time he traveled

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Man Should Know Truth.
Each man should learn what is within him, that he may strive to mend; he must be taught what is without him, that he may be kind to others. It can never be wrong to tell him the truth;... even if a fact shall discourage or corrupt him, it is still best that he should know it; for it is in this world as it is, and not in a world made easy by educational suppression, that he must win his way to shame or glory.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Those Healthy, Dirty Hands!
There is something very tragic to one who knows children, about the cleanliness of a sick child's hands. Mothers ought to realize that, and be downright glad when their children are well enough to get dirty enough to require long sessions with stiff brushes and orange suds and two different soapy waters before even thinking about rinsing.—New York Evening Sun.

Skates on the Flour Barrel
If your flour barrel is hard to get at, until a discarded roller skate of each side of the bottom of the barrel. With requiring long sessions with stiff brushes and orange suds and two different soapy waters before even thinking about rinsing.—New York Evening Sun.

Winners \$10,000 Net.
Dividing \$2,000 between the second, third and fourth horses, there will be enough left to make the winner by the United States and Canada.
Compled with the subscription, and starting fee of \$1.00, the total prize fund of the Windsor Jockey Club will total close to \$10,000, next to the triumphant derby and the richest event in the world un-declared.
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