

ultimate destination of our cream is, as a rule, the butter churn. This must be kept in view whether the farmer intends to make the butter on his own farm or send his cream away. A point of primary importance in grading butter is flavor, and it is a well known though often little appreclated fact that the care of the cream is the chief factor influencing the flavor. Therefore if the farmer can produce first, second or third grade cream, according to the care he bestows upon it, surely cream of the lowest grade ought never to appear at a creamery or elsewhere.

It has been said that the public will always pay for quality. The market was never yet overstocked with a first grade product. It is the material of inferior value which stagnates prices. Let the farmer produce the cream which will yield the highest returns, and that is first grade cream. To do this he must keep a close watch on it from the time it comes from the cow. Yes; some care even is necessary before the cream is drawn. We all know the injurious effect which the feeding of certain crops, such as potatoes, turnips, etc., sometimes has on the flavor of milk, cream and butter. In every case avoid feeds which show this tend-

The watchword in all dairy operations should be cleanliness. Dirt should never be countenanced, since it is the home of myriads of bacteria. Every particle of dust floating about in the air carries bacteria; every crevice in a dirty utensil has them by the thou-

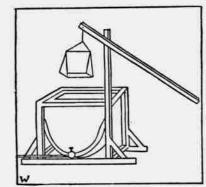
There is no other farm product so susceptible to bad odors as cream, Cream kept in rooms where bad odors are noticeable soon absorbs these, and they are transmitted to the butter.

Bad air has an undesirable effect. Keep the milk room sweet, well ventilated, clean and have plenty of light and fresh air in it. Never take cream into the living rooms, even for a short time. Don't allow people with infectious diseases to handle the milk or to come into the dairy. Cool the fresh cream to 50 degrees F. before mixing with older cream.

Let the farmer adopt "cleanliness, care and low temperature" as his motto, and then only high quality material will be produced.-Charles E. Thomas in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

#### Paraffining Cheese.

The accompanying sketch is to illustrate a very handy and expeditious way of paraffining cheese, invented and used with the greatest satisfaction by the Frank Hurd company in system of cheese factories on the Western Reserve, says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman. It is, as seen, a small round bottomed tank made of heavy galvanized iron, made double and secured in a crate frame. Steam is let into the division, which has a safety check to prevent its blowing up.



TANK FOR PARAFFINING CHEESE.

A rack is made of steel strips, as depicted, with an open oval bottom and suspended to the lever arm. Four cheeses are put into this rack, set ou edge side by side and lowered by the lever into the melted paraffin, the space between them insuring a thorough coating. They are then easily lifted out and more coatless cheeses substituted.

The plan of paraffining is cleanly, expeditious and attended with none of the trials and mishaps of submerging cheese in kettles of the wax one at a time. The cost of this apparatus is In the case of a cow producing milk very small, and as the inventor is sure it will be a winner has a patent pending. But aside from this we thought the apparatus worthy of preserving a niche in Hoard's Dairyman museum.

#### The Unprofitable Cow.

A writer in the Farm Journal asks the following pertinent questions respecting the keeping of dairy cows which do not pay for their keeping: "Two cows cost \$40 each per year for keep. One of them yields you 4,000 quarts of milk a year that bring you \$86. The other yields 1,200 quarts that bring you \$26. The latter loses for you about \$14 and reduces the gain on the former from \$46 to \$32. Why do you keep the 1,200 quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clears \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year. There would be no surplus butter on the market for years to come and prices would rule strong if all the cows were eliminated which are kept at a loss. Dairy farmers have not yet half waked up to an understanding of the great practical importance of weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. Many a man would make a fair profit that now faces constant loss if he would keep only such cows as pay a profit on their

#### BREAKING THE HEIFER.

If Carefully Handled, She Will Quick-

ly Submit to Being Milked. It isn't much of a chore to break a helfer to milk, not nearly so much as many of the writers on dairy topics would have you suppose. All that is required are patience, firmness and gentleness, says a writer in Farmers Advocate. We have broken many heifers and have never had one acquire the

kicking habit. It is better to have the helfer halter broken before she brings her first calf, but there is no need that she should be a perfect model of gentleness, submissive to all manner of treatment, such as being led about by an ear or having her udder handled before there is need for it. It is contrary to nature for a helfer to have her udder handled before she becomes a mother, and the majority will resent any such famillarity. After they become mothers, on the contrary, they are quite willing to be milked, and if they are spoiled in the breaking it is the fault of the one who essays to break them.

#### Handle Her Carefully.

Even the wildest heifer may be tamed after calving by careful handling. Go into the pasture or lot where she is confined after the calf has been licked dry and has sucked and handle the calf gently and quietly, and the heifer will soon learn neither to fear you nor to resent your handling the calf. By taking the calf where you wish the helfer to go you can get her any place you wish and after fastening her firmly you can milk her at your leisure. So long as the calf is quiet she

If the helfer has never been handled. she will naturally be nervous and sensitive. She may even use a foot to prevent her udder being handled, but if the milker keeps his temper within bounds and does not fight back the heifer will soon permit the milk to be drawn and cease any objections thereto. It is the man who hasn't sense to know that it is proper that the helfer should resent what to her seems an unfamiliarity and wants to fight back that spoils heifers and causes them to

become kickers. Teaching a helfer to submit to the milking process is an easy matter if gone about properly.

#### Feeding the Milk Maker

The more finely the meal is ground the more easily it will be digested. Then there will be very little loss. This should never be lost sight of in the feeding problem. Cornmeal should be fed with wheat brau, and linseed meal should always be added to a fattening ration.

#### Humor the Strong Willed Cow

Some cows are pretty strong willed and will not give down their milk until they have been fed some knickknack; then it will come all right. Such cows are provoking. It is better to humor them than it is to take an empty pail to the house. These cows usually give a good mess of milk when they get down to business.

#### Changes of Food.

Not only does a scarcity of water affect the milk flow in cows, but sudden changes of food often cause the flow of milk to decrease. This is due to the fact that the cows may not readily accept the new food and eat as much of it as of that to which they had been accustomed. Changes of food to mlik cows should be made gradually, so as to allow them to be accustomed to it, increasing the allowance daily.

#### Feeding Pumpkins to Cows. In reply to a subscriber who wishes to know the value of feeding cows

pumpkins, seeds and all, the New Engand Homestead says:

Based on chemical analysis, pumpkins should have about the same value as turnips. They are not as highly digestible as the turnips, on account of the hard shell and the stringy fiber inside. I consider one of the best ways to use them is to cook them for hogs. When used for cows producing milk they should have no injurious effects on account of the seeds unless fed in large quantities. Our grandmothers gave pumpkin seed tea as a medicine, prizing it for its tendency to stimulate kidney action. the feeding of large amounts of the seed would probably increase kidney action unduly, and this would tend to expel food products from the system before they had accomplished their work. Pumpkins should not be fed every day, but should be alternated with apples, cabbage, mangels or sugar

#### A Good Rotation.

A very good rotation for a cow giving forty pounds of milk daily or making one and a half to two pounds of butter per day is thirty to forty pounds of corn ensilage, thirty pounds of mangels, eight to ten pounds of clover hay. four pounds of bran, three pounds of ground oats and one pound of oil cake. If possible, cut the hay, pulp the roots and mix the bulky feed together for a few hours before feeding. Add the meal to the bulky part at the time of feeding. The foregoing amounts may be divided into two portions and onehalf to be given to each cow night and morning. The cows should be fed regularly, and each animal should be under close observation by the feeder in order to note her appetite, response in milk flow and other conditions. If the feeder finds that the cow can profitably consume more than eight pounds of meal daily, then extra meal may be given. Careful feeders who weigh the milk from each cow will soon learn the limit of profitable feeding for each

#### SACRED THREADS.

The Cords Worn by the Three Caste

The sacred thread of the Brahmans is well known. It is a caste distinction assumed at an early age and never parted with. It must be made by a Brahman and should consist of three strands, each of a different color, for ty-eight yards in length, doubled and twisted together twice, the ends tied in knots. It must be worn next the skin, over the left shoulder, hanging down to the thigh on the right side. The three castes of the Hindoos are distinguished by the material of these threads-cotton for the Brahmans hemp for the warriors and wool for the artisans. The Parsees also wear the sacred thread, and boys of seven or nine are invested with it, the threads used being made always of fibers of the suru tree. Monier Williams scribes the sacred girdle of the Parsees as made of seventy-two woolen threads, forming a flat band, which is twined three times around the body and tied in two peculiar knots, the se cret of which is known only to the Parsees.

The use of "medicine cords" is common among North American Indians Mr. Bourke describes those worn by the Apaches. These consist of one two, three and four strands, to which are attached shells, feathers, beads rock crystal, sacred green atones and other articles, doubtless employed sym bolically.-Chambers' Journal.

#### THE PARIS CLUBS.

Election to the Most Exclusive Ones
Is a Serious Business.

Election to the exclusive clubs of Paris is a very serious business. The proposer and seconder must not only know all about their candidates, but be able to bear witness to their antecedents and even to their forefathers. They must write to all their friends and ask them to support their candidates. When the election takes place, they must not only be in the room, but approach each member individually as he comes up to the ballot box and ask him for his support.

When the member has been elected. he arrives the first day as a kind of stranger and with his bat in hand. He is then formally introduced by one of his proposers to each member separately who happens to be in the room at the time. On the second occasion he has ceased to be a stranger and may leave his hat in the hall, but he is still expected to go round the room with one of his proposers and be formally introduced. This lasts for a week, by which time he is assumed to know all his colleagues, though a foreigner who is extra punctillous and insists on being introduced to every member of the club gains considerably in popularity. -London Saturday Review.

#### A Puzzled Author.

When Alphonse Daudet brought out "Sappho" an American publishing house that issued religious books, not anowing its character, offered M. Daudet a large sum for advance sheets of the work. He accepted the offer, and the advance sheets were sent. When the publishers received them they decided that they could not issue the book, and they cabled to the author, "Sappho" will not do." This dispatch puzzled Daudet. He consulted with numbers of friends, and this was the conclusion at which they eventually urrived: "Sappho" in French is spelled with one "p"-"Sapho," after the Greek fashion. In English it is spelled with two. An unusually acute friend pointad this out to Daudet, which much releved the novelist, and he cabled back to the publishers, "Spell it with two o's." It is needless to state that the publishers were more astonished at Daudet's reply than he had been at their cable dispatch.

#### Her Head Was Hot.

Lady Dorothy Nevill in her reminiscences tells this story of the two Misses Walpole, her cousins: "On one occasion, when both of the two were well over ninety, Miss Fanny, the younger, who had that day been rather ill, only joined her sister in the sitting room just before dinner. On her arrival downstairs the latter (Miss Charlotte by name) remarked: 'Fanny, I am going to be ill too. I feel so hot about the head. It must be apoplexy.' Nothing of the sort! exclaimed Miss Fanny, making a dash at her sister's 'Your cap's on fire, and I'm going to put it out.' And so the brave old thing did."

#### The First Dancers.

People have danced for thousands of years and will probably continue to do so for ages to come. This custom is of ancient origin. The first people to dance were the Curetes, who adopted dancing as a mark of rejoicing in 1543 B. C. In early times the Greeks combined dancing with the drama, and in 22 B. C. pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage. At the discovery of America the American Indians were holding their religious, martial and social dances.

#### Daily Duties.

The best part of one's life is the performance of one's daily duties. All higher motives, ideas, conceptions and sentiments in a man's life are of little value if they do not strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the ordinary affairs of life.

#### Woman's Marked Down Age. Howell-You have a sister older than yourself, I believe? Powell-She was orn first, but she isn't older.-New York Press

A liar is sooner caught than a cripple.-Spanish proverb.

#### LOVE CHARMS.

Some of the Queer Superstitions That Live In Sicily

The love charms of Sicily are many and curious. One, very popular and considered very powerful, is to put into an eggshell a few drops of the blood of the longing lover. The shell is exposed to the sun for three days and to the dew for three nights. It is then placed on hot ashes until calcined. when the whole is reduced to a fine powder and administered secretly in a cup of coffee or a glass of wine to the object of affection.

Another charm is for the witch to undress at midnight and tie her clothes up in a bundle which she places on her head. Then, kneeling in the conter of her room, she pronounces an incantation, at the end of which she shakes her head. If the bundle falls in front of her, it is a good sign; should it fall behind her, the charm will not avail.

Yet another is worked in the following manner: Pieces of green, red and white ribbon are purchased in three different shops, the name of the persons to be charmed being repeated mentally each time. The shopkeeper must be paid with the left hand, the ribbon being received in the right. When all the pieces are bought they are taken to a witch, who sets out to find the person to be charmed. On finding him or her the witch mutters to herself, "With these ribbons I bind you to such a one." Then she returns the ribbons to the purchaser, who ties them beneath his or her left knee and wears them at church.-Macmillan's.

#### DIED A BEGGAR.

The Pathetic Career of John Stow, the English Antiquary.

John Stow, the celebrated English antiquary, was a remarkable man. He was born of poor parents about 1525 and brought up to the tailor's trade. For forty years his life was passed among needles and thread, but in the few leisure hours which his trade allowed him he had always been a fond reader of legends, chronicles, histories and all that told of the times that were past. By such reading he grew to be so attached to old memoirs that when about forty years of age he threw down his needle, devoted himself to collecting them and followed his new profession with the faith and enthusiasm of an apostle. Short of means, he made long journeys afoot to hunt over and ransack colleges and monasteries, and, no matter how worn and torn might be the rags of old papers which he found, he kept all, reviewing, connecting, copying, comparing, annotating, with truly wonderful ability and good sense. Arrived at fourscore years and no longer capable of earning a livelihood, he applied to the king, and James I., consenting to his petition, granted to the man who had saved treasures of memoirs for English history the favor of wearing a beggar's garb and asking alms at church doors. In this abject state, forgotten and despised, he died two years later.

#### From the Bountiful East.

A small proportion of the flora is in-digenous. The majority came from the east, like all the great ideas on which our culture is founded, and were developed and improved on this classic soil. Italy received the lemon and the orange from the Semites, who in their turn had obtained them from India. The olive, the fig. the vine and the palm were grown by the Semites long before their cultivation penetrated to the west. The laurel and myrtle, indeed, are indigenous in Italy, but their use for ceremonial purposes came across the Mediterranean from the east. The home of the cypress is not in Italy, but in the Greek archipelago, northern Persia, Cilicia and Lebanon.-From Strasburger's "Riviera."

The Difference Small Boy-Pa, what is the difference between a pessimist and an optimist? Pa-Well, let me see if I can illustrate, You know I am often discouraged, and things don't look to me as if they'd ever go right. Well, at such times I can be said to be a pessimist. But years ago, when I was a young man, everything looked bright and rosy, and I was always hopeful. Then I was an optimist. Now, my son, can you understand the difference between a pessimist and an optimist? Small Boy-Oh, yes; one is married and the other isn't.-Harper's Weekly.

#### Cause of His Joy. "What are you looking so happy over,

old man?" "I am rejoicing over the birth of

twins." "Great Scott! I congratulate you!" "Don't congratulate me. Go and con-

gratulate Evans. He's the lu-'v man.

I never did like him."-Philade.phia In-

Stole His Livelihood. Tattered Timothy - I hate doctors Tiepass Thomas-What fur? Tattered Tim-One of 'em cured me o' fits w'en

I wuz a kid. Gee, I cud work up some

sympathetic crowds if I c'd have one

#### right now!-Cleveland Leader. She Was the Girl.

The Widower-I've always said that if I married again I should choose a girl who is as good as she is beautiful, Miss Willing-Really, this is very sudden, George, but I accept you, of course.-Pick Me Up.

When money does not talk too much it may properly be termed a modest sum.—Nashville Democrat.

**A Serial Story Entitled** 

# "LINCOLN'S

## LOVE AFFAIRS"

Will Soon be Published in the Gazette

This entrancing story was written

### WARD HILL LAMON

Lincoln's Law Partner

Mr. Lamon was the author of "Lincoin's Boyhood," a serial published in the Gazette a year ago . . . .

"Lincoln's Love Affairs" affords a vivid insight of the life and beautiful womanly attributes of Miss Ann Rutledge, the object of Lincoln's first great affection, and unhappy mental condition on her death. His short courtship of Miss Mary Owens creates intense interest and is historically correct.

Final Courtship and Marriage of

### MISS MARY TODD

Lincoln's early experiences as a lawmaker and other interesting incidents in the life of the great emancipator.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GAZETTE NOW

Published twice a week for \$1.50 per annum, in advance.

This Story Alone is Worth the Price

OUR

JOB PRINTING

Facilities are the Best