



The 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 appreciated fact that the care of the cream is the chief factor influencing the flavor.

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.

The watchword in all dairy operations should be cleanliness. Dirt should never be countenanced, since it is the home of myriads of bacteria.

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.

Let the farmer adopt "cleanliness, care and low temperature" as his motto, and then only high quality material will be produced.

Paraffining Cheese. The accompanying sketch is to illustrate a very handy and expeditious way of paraffining cheese.

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.

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.

Feeding Pumpkins to Cows. In reply to a subscriber who wishes to know the value of feeding cows pumpkins, seeds and all, the New England Homestead says:

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.

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.

Howell—You have a sister older than yourself, I believe? Powell—She was born first, but she isn't older.—New York Press.

BREAKING THE HEIFER.

If Carefully Handled, She Will Quickly Submit to Being Milked.

It isn't much of a chore to break a heifer to milk, not nearly so much as many of the writers on dairy topics would have you suppose.

It is better to have the heifer 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.

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.

If the heifer 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.

Teaching a heifer 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.

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.

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SACRED THREADS.

The Cords Worn by the Three Castes of the Hindoos.

The sacred thread of the Brahmins is well known. It is a caste distinction assumed at an early age and never parted with.

The three castes of the Hindoos are distinguished by the material of these threads—cotton for the Brahmins, hemp for the warriors and wool for the artisans.

The use of "medicine cords" is common among North American Indians. Mr. Bourke describes those worn by the Apaches.

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.

When the member has been elected, he arrives the first day as a kind of stranger and with his hat in hand.

A Puzzled Author. When Alphonse Daudet brought out "Sappho" an American publishing house that issued religious books, not knowing its character, offered M. Daudet a large sum for advance sheets of the work.

From the Bountiful East. A small proportion of the flora is indigenous. 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.

The Difference. Small Boy—Pa, what is the difference between a pessimist and an optimist? Pa—Well, let me see if I can illustrate.

Cause of His Joy. "What are you looking so happy over, old man?" "I am rejoicing over the birth of twins."

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.

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.

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

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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.

Another charm is for the witch to undress at midnight and tie her clothes up in a bundle which she places on her head.

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 pathetic career of John Stow, the English Antiquary.

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DIED A BEGGAR.

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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.

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.

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