

FAIR NOTES.

If butter contains much water it will absorb many colors.

—One year's record is not sufficient by which to judge a cow.

There are five million globules of butter fat in one drop of milk.

Milk from a sick cow is only good for one thing—to throw away.

The last drop of milk is the best, so don't leave any in the udder.

If you want to get on well with the hired man, treat him kindly. The same rule applies to cows.

If milk is kept at a temperature of 40 degrees, bacteria will not multiply in it. They will increase at 45 degrees, and at 65 degrees milk will swarm with them.

The first few streams of milk drawn from the cow should not be put into the pail. Very often they contain dust and germs that have accumulated in the ducts during the day.

New milk should be aerated as soon as possible after it is drawn, but this should never be done in the barn. A simple way is to pour the milk slowly from one pail to another several times. Bad odors are thus driven off and a fine butter flavor is preserved.

—When farmers are busy in the spring they are liable to neglect many matters which should command their attention. Now is the time for getting the implements in readiness and sharpening the tools. The grindstone is a valuable adjunct to good farming if thorough work is desired.

—No man who owns a cow can afford to have her afraid of him. It is a loss to the owner every time she is frightened. To run a cow to pasture is throwing money away. Make pets of the cows and they will make money for the owner. The milk of a frightened or abused cow is poisonous.

—It is no easier to keep poultry than any other stock, as labor and proper management must be used to meet success. Less capital may be required with poultry, but it must be judiciously expended, or a loss can result as easily as from any other source. Experience is of more value than capital in poultry raising.

—It is, perhaps, the proper system to water the animals at regular periods, especially horses, but animals differ, and may desire water at times when they do not receive it. To give all animals free access to water is not contrary to the natural law, as they are sometimes best judges of eating and drinking, so far as they are concerned, than their owners.

—The food left over on the ground ferments and decomposes in a very short time on a warm day, and it therefore becomes one of the main sources of gases in chickens and cholera in fowls. Fith in the summer season should never be allowed. It is well to do away with troughs entirely, feeding only whole grains and scattering the food as much as possible.

—There is one advantage in growing strawberries in preference to other fruits, which is that less capital is required and the crops come sooner. Plants set out this spring will send out runners and form matted rows full of berries next year. If kept clean the rows will give two crops. There is no food that can be produced at a lower cost. The ensilage is not of itself a complete food, as the best results are derived when hay and grain are also allowed, but it cheapens the cost of the whole, and provides succulent food in winter when change occurs from grasses to the regular dry rations of that season.

—It is believed that failures with peaches in many sections are due to the fact that the proper varieties for each section of the country are not carefully selected. To learn more on the subject, the work of testing the varieties has been submitted to the experiment stations, and it is believed that the results will be very beneficial. One of the greatest difficulties in the way is that of procuring varieties true to name. It is seldom that a peach grower succeeds in procuring the exact stock of varieties ordered unless he knows from whom to buy, or is satisfied that no mistake will be made.

—Ensilage is valuable as a means of dieting stock in winter, affording them green, succulent food at that season, when nothing but the dry material can be had. For that reason if for no other it is a valuable adjunct to the crops used for food. The farmer who has no ensilage, but who stores in a crop of sugar beets, mangels, turnips, carrots or potatoes, will find himself fortunate in having a variety. There is no difficulty in having roots that they are properly stored. Roots are injured more by heat than by cold. Freezing is not injurious if roots are not thawed out too suddenly. By keeping them at an even temperature they will last until the summer opens.

—Sudden changes of feed should be avoided, especially if very marked, as in changing from dry to green feed, says Prof. W. J. Fraser, of the University of Illinois. Special care is required when cows are put on pasture in the spring and when first turned on rye or clover. Only a small quantity of green feed should be given at first, the amount being increased as from day to day the dry feed is reduced. If care is not exercised at such times, the cow's system is likely to become deranged and the milk will then have a very disagreeable odor, but if this method is followed the system gradually becomes adjusted to the new conditions and no bad results follow.

When feeding turnips or cabbage, the difficulty is frequently experienced of having disagreeable odors in the milk.

—In regard to cutting potatoes a very large number of experiments have proved that whole potatoes are the best for warm, high land, and for very early potatoes they will not only yield enough more to pay the cost of the seed, but will produce a crop from a week to 10 days earlier than cut potatoes, which will sometimes make a difference in price of from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel. But on rich, moist lands the difference between whole and cut potatoes is not so great. In the first place, on a rich, moist soil, it is not so important to secure an early vigorous growth as it is on a warm, dry soil, and in the second place, not being planted too deep below the surrounding land, there is a tendency to the production of a larger number of stalks than on dry land, but even as a rule it will be better to plant a whole medium-size potato.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

But if I plan a little sin, So small no eyes can enter in: Though fool, if thine own soul can see, What need for God to look at thee?

A Paris dermatologist declares that men have better skins than women, and hints that this is because the men scrub their faces more conscientiously. He adds the insult to this injury by expressing the belief that women might be as good looking as men were they so inclined!

Any woman may have a good skin if she chooses. This sounds rather sweeping, but under normal conditions the statement will prove itself. Twice a week a thin coating of a good face cream should be rubbed into the skin. If one wishes to improve one's general figure and strength and scalp, if it is inclined to be dry, use coconut oil as a rub and massage. It feeds the skin directly. All skin foods should be used on warm flesh, after the use of warm water, which opens the pores, which are the mouth that absorb nourishment of this nature. A daily walk is necessary to keep the muscles firm and the circulation good.

A glass or two glasses full of pure water should be taken upon rising; but if the stomach is out of order, cold if the subject is in fair physical health. A couple of oranges may be eaten, or the juice pressed out and drunk afterward. For breakfast eat a cereal; not oatmeal if the skin is inclined to be bumpy. Eat meat but once a day, and not every day at that. It is no necessary to eschew coffee entirely, but it should not be taken while the skin is out of order.

Eat an apple, baked, with or after your cereal, and a raw one for dessert instead of pudding or pastry. Another apple before going to bed may be recommended. In fact, you cannot eat too many apples. If onions agree with you, eat them cooked or raw and have spinach on your table every other day, and every day if you can stand it. Eat lettuce and asparagus and grapes. Drink a glassful of water half an hour before each meal. Does all this read as if you would be doing little else beside caring for yourself in your effort to be beautiful? It will not seem so, for what after you have cultivated your habits of health. For, after all it is only by being well that one may be comely. Apples will give brightness to your eye and color to your cheek. Water will sluice through you and make you clean.

Use a camel's-hair brush about three times a week, with soap, for a thorough cleansing of the face, but always rinse well and do not use a stiff or coarse towel to dry with, as that would have coarsening effect. Give up sweets in excess; a bonbon after dinner will not hurt you. The French eat candy in that way, not in the wholesale fashion of we Americans do. This is no catalogued article on complexion culture, but the result of actual personal experience. I resent the inference that women do not care for themselves as much as men do, and would, if it were possible, make every woman lovely.—New York Globe.

To scent the hair delicately a specialist advises pouring a little of the oil of jasmine or bergamot in the palm of the hand and pass the brush through it. Then brush the hair lightly, but well, until every strand has been reached. This will give it a delightful odor, but one must first be sure that the hair is clean, and do not use any perfume in which alcohol is included, as it will take away the gloss from the hair.

One finds lace buttons among the latest novelties from Paris, and very pretty some of them are. One should choose one's lace according to the occasions for which it is to be worn.

Thus for morning gowns Valenciennes is the prettiest, while the richer forms of guipure are suitable for coats and blouses for occasions.

The fashion of "making up" lace over chiffon is one that will doubtless continue in vogue, and some of the most "chic" lace gowns are thus mounted.

Then lace frills underwears counts for something, for the enormous amount of lace used in lingerie is a freak of fashion that is carried almost to an absurd excess. Yet it is a fact that underwear is as richly trimmed now with lace as are gowns.

Torchen and Valenciennes are the favorites for this purpose, the former being specially good for withstanding the ordeal of wash. g. Everybody knows the havoc wrought by too unscrupulous laundresses when "getting up" fine underclothing, and how badly the finer kinds of lace fare at their hands.

To return to everyday dress, one notes that lace edgings and insertions are among the attractions which either the dressmaker or the amateur will find admirable. There are some wonderful imitations of torchen and Valenciennes lace at normal prices, as well as some notable lawn and cambric edgings and insertions invaluable for trimming underclothing.

One pint each of lobster and weak soup stock. One teaspoonful of finely minced onions. One teaspoonful of curry powder, one coffee-spoonful of salt. Brown the onions in butter, add the curry powder, stock and salt, boil them together for five minutes. Then put in the lobster and serve as soon as heated through. Boiled rice goes very nicely with this.

Some skirted coats are seen among the fall suits in long hip or three quarter length.

New veil borders are dotted in delicate figures and designs, which are far more fetching than heavy ones.

With a dainty gown of rose colored silk and Valenciennes lace, there was worn a Leghorn hat with a very large rose-colored feather.

A practical and becoming automobile straw turban has a leather crown and a leather strap encircling it, threading under straw bands.

The tiny glove handkerchief has given place largely to the sheer handkerchief, which, though of practical size, is so thin that it slips into the palm of a glove.

The many laces composed of several varieties of light and heavy mesh which have appeared during the past season will be used in great quantities on both gowns and wraps for fall.

The skirt fitting closely over the hips and having a group of about 12 tucks at the middle of the back and front has been a well-liked model which bids fair to hold over the autumn season.

SELLING A PLAY.

The Uncertainty That Attends the Dramatic Writer's Efforts.

Preliminary arrangements between playwrights and managers sometimes supply surprising facts looked at from the after production period.

On one occasion a certain New York novelist wrote a play containing one striking and very powerful scene. He put it into the hands of an agent to dispose of; but, getting tired of waiting to hear from this individual, he decided to see what he could do himself toward marketing it.

Meeting Blanche Walsh, he got her interested in the thing to the extent of plunking down \$500 for an option. Highly elated, he went to the telephone and called up his agent.

"Never mind about that play of mine," he said. "Blanche Walsh wants it."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the agent. "I was just ringing you up to tell you that I have sold the option to Mrs. Fiske."

"Gee! I've got a winner for fair," the playwright told himself.

Then he proceeded to straighten out the tangle, and here circumstances played into his hands with delightful smoothness.

Miss Walsh found a big success in "Resurrection," so let her \$500 go with little regret. Mrs. Fiske went so far as to announce the new piece and then made a ten strike with "Leah Kleschna."

In the end she, too, paid over her option money, and the play was finally brought out by another manager and under a different name without a star and failed promptly, going to the storage house after a fortnight's run.

But the author nevertheless made \$1,500 out of it, taken from the pockets of the two actresses, who no doubt congratulated themselves that they got off so cheaply.

In the case of another play the author offered the piece to the husband of the actress whom he had had in mind for the leading part when he wrote it. But this man, who is also a manager, "could not see it," to speak in the language of the Rialto.

A younger firm decided to take the risk and brought out the play with no particular flourish of trumpets and without a star as a pure matter of speculation. The critics were not over-kind in their remarks, but the play developed into the big success of the New York season, and when it was decided to make up a second company for the road the author had his sweet revenge, for the woman chosen for the leading part in this No. 2 organization was the manager's wife, for whom it had been written.—Scrap Book.

Artificial Men—\$500.

"I could duplicate you for \$500." The speaker was surrounded by dapper skeletons, silvery surgical instruments, brilliant glass eyes, shapely artificial limbs—the usual stock of a surgical dealer.

"Yes," he went on thoughtfully, "a pair of willow legs to replace yours could be made for \$100. They would be full jointed, springed and tendoned.

"Artificial hands and arms would cost \$125. My hands are wonderful mechanism. You can write and eat with them. One of my clients, a painter, paints good pictures with a false right hand.

"I'll make you for \$25 a glass eye that will move automatically with your

other one. When you swing to the left, the glass pupil swings in unison with the pupil of flesh, deceiving even sweet-hearts and wives.

"False ears cost \$30, false noses \$25, palates 10, windpipes \$20, eardrums \$15.

"No, I can't make false stomachs yet. But what's the use? Surgery has proved that man can live without a stomach."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

The Waltz.

In an article published in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse Dr. Ferdinand Scherber gives an interesting history of the waltz. The dance in its present form was introduced, he says, about the year 1785, but similar dances based on the same principle ("walzen," or "to turn") were popular many years before that time. On Nov. 17, 1786, a new opera by Vinzenz Martius, entitled "Una Cosa Rara," was performed in Vienna. In the closing scene of this opera a dance, which was called "Langaus," was introduced, and "this became the waltz, which soon invaded not only the public places, but the palaces, and became fashionable."

In speaking of the early waltz compositions, the writer says: "The popularity of the waltz at that time may be judged by the fact that it penetrated the walls of the monasteries, intoxicated the ear of a Franciscan monk and inspired him to compose a quick time waltz, which was published in 1790."

As a Balance.

For more than a week the teacher had been giving lessons on the dog, and so when the inspector came down and chose that very subject there seemed every prospect of the class distinguishing itself on brilliant essays about our canine friends. Things were progressing quite satisfactorily, and the master was congratulating himself on the trouble he had taken, when, alas, a question was asked which made him tremble for the reputation of his scholars.

"Why does a dog hang his tongue out of his mouth?" asked the inspector. "Yes, my boy?" he said to a bright looking lad who held up his hand while the light of genius was in his eye.

"Please, sir," cried the pupil, "it's to balance his tail!"

And the teacher groaned in anguish.—London Telegraph.

Dress in Old Massachusetts.

There was an ancient law in Massachusetts that ladies' dresses should be made long enough to hide their shoe buckles. In 1690 an act of the general court prohibited short sleeves and required garments to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrists and gowns to the shoe buckles; "immoderate great breeches, knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands, and they be, silk roses, double ruffs and cuffs" were forbidden. In the same colony, in 1653, I. Fairbanks was tried for wearing great boots, but was acquitted.

"Blood tells." That old saying may have many applications. When the face is blotched with pimples, the body vexed with eruptions or eaten by sores, the blood is telling of its impure condition. By purifying the blood with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery you can have a smooth skin, clear complexion and healthy body. The "Discovery" purifies the blood and removes the poisonous substances which cause sores and pimples.

—Some people's goodness is probably due to the fact that they are never found out.

Medical.

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