REDUCING RUBBER.

MOW ARTICLES OF USE ARE MADE FROM THIS VALUABLE PRODUCT.

A Long List From Rubber Hands to Surgical Supplies—An Interesting Description of How Belts For Spinners and Atomizers Are Made.

Rubber is one of the most staple and useful articles in modern use. There are but few uses to which the wonderful product cannot be put. It can be made as pliable as putty or as hard as wood, and is just as adapted for use as a hairpin as for a golf ball or a waterproof jacket. Few people, however, are so familiar with the process of manufacture as with the product itself.

The larger part of our rubber goods comes from Brazil, which is the greatest rubber producing country in the world. Here, of course, rubber workers handle sharp classic material with as cool and co'rcity which is a revelation to the man who has wooed the greater part of a forenoon trying to mend a hole in his gamesteed hose. Although the large part of rubber manufacture is done by machinery there is still considerable done by hand. In making up goods for druggists, stationers and surgical supplies the best grades of Para rubber, the best in the world, are generally used.

The ordinary commercial rubber is gray, but its coloring is an easy matter. This is done by mechanically mixing with the rubber, after it is washed and dried, different kinds of pigments—oxide of zinc for white, lampblack for black, golden sulphuret of antimony for yellow and vermilion for red. The rubber mixed with the pigment is run through heavy rollers and rollers into thin slor'ts.

The making of rubber bands is a simple process. This sheets of pure gum are wrapped around a form until it is shaped into a flat tube of the required thickness. This tube is then vulcanized, when it is stripped off the form and run through a machine, which cuts it crosswise into strips.

Rubber sheets contain finely powdered pumice stone or emery dust. The abrasive materials are mixed with the rubber mechanically, which is then molded into shape and vulcanized under steam heat.

One of the most interesting processes is the manufacture of rubber goods in that of balls. Long tubes, such as syringes and atomizers, are made from two pieces of rubber, but round balls, such as pumps and balls, are made from three pieces. For cutting the rubber sine or galvanized iron patterns are used. Considerable care is necessary in this, as the strength of the sling depends upon the smooth fitting of the edges. The three parts for hollow balls may, however, be cut with a die. If the ball has a neck, small pegs of iron are first prepared by being cemented and wound with strips of rubber as a nucleus.

After the rubber is cut into the proper parts it is then treated with cement the whole length of the sling edges and thoroughly heated. The ballmaker then takes the softened rubber, and taking a prepared peg places the neck on one piece on one side of the rubber sore and another neck piece on the opposite side, then presses them firmly together, and, rolling the whole into shaped pieces between thumb and forefinger, has finished the neck of the ball. The next process is that of knitting the edges which form the seam. This is done by holding the finished neck toward the operator in his left hand, while with the thumb and forefinger of the right he pinches the edges firmly together for nearly the whole distance at'ind. Into the one aperture, which is 3 ½ open, is poured a little water or liquid ammonia. The opening is then made still smaller, and as a final touch the maker gets his lips to the orifice and blows full and hard into the ball. The softened rubber under this pressure expands, the Entire-S' shape is ion in a fuller and more rounded outline, while the opposite, with a quick nip of his teeth, closes the opening, the imprisoned air and water holding the sides apart in symmetrical orpulsory.

The partly made ball is now passed on to the turners, who, armed with sharp knives with curved blades, carefully circle the seams, cutting away all unevenness, till the whole exterior is ready for the mold.

The balls, as soon as they leave the trimmers' hands, are laid in shallow pans filled with chalk. When taken from here, they are carefully dusted with talc, so that the rubber will not adhere to inside of the mold. A mold worker then takes one-half of the mo'd in his left hand and with his right gently forces a ball in it, coupling it with the second half. Each ball, if the pattern worker is skilled, will fit the mold; otherwise the finished ball is apt to be imperfect.

The molds are run upon small tracks into the vulcanizer. After they have been in a sufficient time the vulcanizer is now an opened and the cars are run under an ordinary shower bath, which quickly cools them. They are then unlocked, the mo'd twisted open and the finished ball out. If the work be well done, the sending of the liquid within its rubber prison has exerted so intense a force that every line and letter within the mold is reproduced up to the outside of the balls, while the sulphur, combining with the heat, accomplishes the vulcanization.

The final process takes place in the cylinder room, where in nearly revolving tumbling barrels the balls undergoes a thorough cleaning. When taken out of the cylinders, the dirty yellow color which the balls now on leaving the mold has disappeared, and they are now pleasant, white and beautiful. The work being cut off the assorted sought, the balls is ready for market or for the various fittings which necessary it is adapts to the syringe or atomizer.—Hardware Trade and Advertiser.

Dairy and Creamery.

It requires also product day digestible, but must be modified to suit a body in good condition without reference to the milk she gives. Any amount of food above the nine points of digestible dry matter will go to help the flow of milk. It follows, therefore, that the more food she can assimilate above the nine points, equal to keep her body in condition for more milk she will give. The best dairy farmers on the western states, to-day, feed a ration of from 25 to 30 lbs. of ensilage, and 10 lbs. of hay, or 20 lbs. of ensilage and 10 lbs. of hay, according to the size and condition of the animal. Some farmers feed more than this, but the ration given is the average. Some farmers feed less than this, but they do not get the best results from their cows. Some farmers feed more than this, but they do not digest thoroughly.

There is often corn left over after the silo has been completely filled. When this is the case, the ensilage may be fed immediately after from means and set upon end to any convenient open. It is a good plan to begin and feed from the silo till it is emptied sufficiently to allow the corn left over to be put in. When the pit is lowered enough, if the corn is soft or fodder is then cut up, sprinkled plentifully and packed away in the silo it will in a little time ferment excellent ensilage. Some to be found in the silo of three strong cut or shocked corn that that is brings the best results. If the silo is full from as soon as it is filled, the stage does not have time to get moldy.

Dairying is an occupation that based another to cows can make pay. Women are well suited to it.

It is quite possible to raise calves and make them thrive on the separator milk from a creamery. The addition of some linseed jelly when the calves are very young will make the milk nourishing enough.

It is a great mistake to work butter too much. It breaks the fibrous butter fat globule and lets the grease out. Work enough enough to get the milk out and the salt in and then let it rest.

You can't go on losing flesh under ordinary conditions without the knowledge that something is wrong, either with digestion or nutrition. If the brain and nerves are not fed, they can't work. If the blood is not well supplied, it can't travel on its life journey through the body. Wasting is tearing down; Scott's Emulsion is building up. Its first action is to improve digestion, create an appetite and supply needed nutrition. Book free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an order of sale and decree of foreclosure to me directed and delivered by the Third District Court of the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, in a cause wherein Andrew J. Allison and Rebecca Allison, plaintiffs, vs. James Jenkins, Sarah Jenkins, Sarah Jenkins, as guardian and trustee, Sarah Jenkins, as guardian and trustee for Mary Jenkins, Sarah Jenkins, as guardian for Mary Jenkins, Sarah Jenkins, as guardian for Mary Jenkins, Sarah Jenkins, as guardian