SKILL IN A CHEESE FACTORY.

What It Is, and More Particularly What It Is Not.

When a man in a cheese factory has a weighing can all greasy inside and all spattered outside, he is not ready to sell skill. He is going to contaminate the milk, and skill and contamination won't go into partnership in dairy work. When a man has set the milk cans wrong offside one day a week, he is not going to apply any skill; and he cannot sell skill that way, for skill does not run through a pipe like that. Let me tell you right here that when a man sells anything that he gets from a farmer, he never sells at a profit except when he sells skill. You cannot get material from the farm and sell that alone at a profit. When a man makes good butter he sells skill, and that pays, but bad milk and bad butter are as limited in their capacity for holding skill this the buyer never detects the skill, and so he does not pay for it.

Then when a man has a milk vat that has been painted, and that may be pointed yet for all any observer can tell from its outside, he is not ready to sell skill. Then when a cheesemaker does not have the hoops in his factory scrubbed oftener than twice a year, he may sell some skill, but somehow the skill outside is applied unskillfully; and you know if you have skill in a cheese with a rough outside, the buyer wants to get the cheese for the price of unskillfully made goods. I will give you a little wrinkle here. If you sell buy a few cents worth of borax and wash your hoops with that once a week, I believe you would seldom have a bad one.

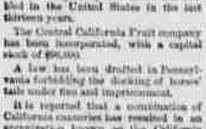
I on the sides of the cheese. I have all cheeses stored in rather a damp place for a long while that have been treated in that way, and I cannot find any mold coming on them yet. Skill can be sold that way to advantage.

Then if a man has a strainer cloth on his vat, through which the milk can hardly find passage at all—well, he has destroyed the element of skill. It is not that way. Suffer me to say a few plain things here. There are cheesemakers who write to me complaining of the careless neglect of the farmer in not airing his milk, when they have a strainer cloth that would completely counteract all the good of aeration. The cheesemaker should remember that it is a good thing not to complain of the mote in his neighbor's eye when there is a beam in every part of his strainer's eye.

This will have much to do with profits for selling skill when the creamery is in such order that it does not scorch the milk the first thing. A man provides for selling skill when he buys or prepares his cheese vat back before the season begins. He provides for selling skill when he does not make up his coloring in such a way that may be it will fade away and leave his cheese all like Aberdeen granite, yellow and black and red. Cheese is not sold on account of its variegated colors. Then he should see that the rennet permeates every part of the whole portion of the milk uniformly. When the curd is thickened, his skill will enable him to use the knife first that will give him the best service, and while men may differ in this rather unimportant practice, I find the cheesemaker will sell the most skill with the least work by using the horizontal knife first.—Professor Robertson.

A Butter Cow's Head.

We reproduce from the Rural New Yorker this fine and spirited picture of the head of the typical English Jersey cow.



HEAD OF AN ENGLISH JERSEY.

The cow is nearly as good looking as the American Jersey, all the female sex being expected to be handsomer in America than in England. This British Jersey has the slightly crumpled horn that need to be considered an evidence of pure blood in the Alderney breed.

Creameries in the Northwest.

Those northwestern creameries are tremendous. Wisconsin has one that makes 2,000 pounds of butter a day, another that turns out 1,000 and several others that run from 900 to 600. Iowa ranks about the same. Minnesota creameries make from 600 to 900 pounds a day, while Michigan and Illinois rejoice in establishments that produce 400 and 500 pounds a day. In Nebraska and Kansas the business is newer, yet a co-operative creamery in Nebraska turns out every day 400 pounds, while the product from the boss creamery of Kansas tips the beam at 1,200 pounds a day. Fully two-thirds of all this butter goes to the markets of eastern cities.

Here and There.

The average weight of fleece has doubled in the United States in the last thirteen years.

The Central California Fruit company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $50,000.

A law has been drafted in Pennsylvania forbidding the docking of horses' tails under fine and imprisonment.

It is reported that a combination of California canneries has resulted in an organization known as the California Fruit Canneries company.

The Australian farmer is already engaged in turning his attention to the cultivation of cotton, and every assistance is being given him by the colonial authorities.

SOME GOOD POINTS.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal advises to cut early enough to grow a second crop.

Cut clover when about one-half or two-thirds of the heads are browned.

Cut in the late afternoon, rather as soon as the dew is off next morning, rake and draw in in the heat of the early afternoon.

Grass cut while it rains, or just ceases, is ready to dry and cure when the sun and wind follow the rain.

A wide cut mower, six or seven feet, and one that leaves the grass standing as much as possible is the right sort.

A cubic foot of fine hay, tightly trampled and settled in the hay, weighs about five pounds.

CLOVER FAILURE AND "SICKNESS."

Peculiar Conditions of Soil That Render Paying Crops Impossible.

The advice is usually given to grow as much clover as possible on the farm, and the soils would be richer for it. With most western soils in this country, this advice is applicable, for very few farms have a superabundance of vegetable matter mixed up thoroughly with the soil, especially in the large open growing regions. But, writes an Ohio farmer in The American Cultivator, the inducement is made advice to grow clover continuously on the land, and even on the same field, may in the end have a contrary result from what is generally expected. There are many cases of clover failure throughout the country, and many who would grow clover on the farms complain that a good "catch" cannot be obtained. The clover only comes up in a straggly, sickly sort of way, which weeds and other grasses soon crowd out. Elaborate systems of seeding the clover, sometimes seven times in succession, with other weeds and grasses, and other means, have not been able to effect a change on such soils, and if this can be accomplished the farm will be greatly benefited by the change.

But when clover has been grown on a field year after year for large crops, and then should suddenly begin to fail, and in time it refuses to grow any better than on the first poor soil where a catch could not be obtained, it is pretty certain that a new element has entered into the question. It is the almost absolutely "clover sickness" of the soil which prevails so extensively in England, and even in this country where the crop has been grown too long or has been frequently repeated. Clover sickness of soil is a peculiar condition of the land which has not been understood until recently. Farmers could comprehend the destruction of the young roots by worms, black enemies and other similar causes, and they could easily explain the reason why a good catch could not be obtained on very poor, unorganic soil; but for the soil suddenly to refuse to crop as it had been accustomed to for years was a mystery. Now it appears that the soil has been very supplied with the rich clover until, like the human stomach, stuffed with too much food of one kind, it refuses to receive and digest any more. The land is sick of this one crop, and the soil is clover sick, as it is called in England.

The cause beyond this is really obscure, even in England. Rich land, suitable to clover, that will grow large crops of grain, turnips and potatoes, refuses to grow clover except at intervals of from four to twelve years. Furthermore, it has been discovered that the addition of organic matter only aggravates the matter and increases the clover sickness of the soil. There are (apparently) few farms in this country that are suffering from too much organic matter in the soil, but from those facts it may be seen that such a thing is possible, and that clover in time cannot be grown on them. It is then time to stop and consider the application of commercial fertilizers and loss of organic matter. But one should not confound clover sickness with clover failure. Clover fails from many other causes, such as poor land, freezing in the spring or droughts in the summer.

Before coming to the conclusion that the soil is "clover sick" a careful distinction should be made between clover failure and sickness. Most soils in this country suffer from lack of clover than from a too great abundance, but here and there a rich soil may be suffering from a surfeit of this crop.

That Much Disputed Animal, the Mole.

A South Carolina farmer writing to the New York World says: It has often been asserted by farmers and naturalists that the mole is a carnivorous animal which never buryes vegetables except by disturbing their roots when searching for insects. There are at least two distinct varieties of moles in this country one may be strictly carnivorous, as far as I know, but the other, to my certain knowledge, is vegetarian and may be omnivorous. Last season the moles almost entirely destroyed my peanut patch, and my potato patch was almost eaten up by them. They get in or under a row and follow it to the end, unless there happens to be a stump, rock or other obstruction to arrest their progress. The two varieties are almost identical in the shape, size of their bodies and fineness of their fur. They differ mostly in their feet and legs. The common garden or carnivorous mole has very short and strong legs and palmated feet, and the forefeet turn outward. It seems to be specially adapted for burrowing. The "shrew" or rat-footed mole has longer legs and feet precisely like a rat or mouse, and none of its toes are joined together like those of the common mole. Both varieties sometimes inhabit the same spot of ground, but not always. The shrew or vegetarian mole is very prolific, and when it takes to a piece of ground it is not worth while to plant any ground peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, etc., near the spot. Now, the way to test the truth of this is, not to consult the books on natural history, but to turn out and catch the moles.

Time Required to Hatch Eggs.

Circumstances have much to do with the time required to hatch eggs; twenty days, twenty-one days are the extremes. Nine or ten freshly laid eggs in a properly constructed nest, covered closely by a faithful hen, would probably hatch by the twentieth day, and all, it is highly probable, in an hour from the first chipping of the shell; whereas, if twice that number, which have been laid three or four weeks, be placed in a poorly constructed nest and covered by a careless hen twenty-two or twenty-three days will undoubtedly be consumed in hatching, and not so many chicks obtained as in the other case, says The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Pickings.

Pullets become hens after they moult.

Hens that lay well are neither hungry nor fat.

A safe rule is to keep a hen as long as she is profitable.

Hens with scaly legs should not be set, as it is unlucky.

As the weather becomes warmer be careful not to crowd the fowls.

Many of the ailments in the poultry yard arise either from cold or indigestion.

Sour milk is not only a treat but a valuable food for both laying hens and chickens.

A half teaspoonful of Glauber's salts dissolved in water is recommended as a good cure for cholera among fowls.—Southern Cultivator.

DR. LESLIE'S SPECIAL PRESCRIPTION IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY IN THE WORLD THAT WILL ABSOLUTELY CURE

SICK HEADACHE!

TESTIMONIALS.

TOD A. CRAWFORD, Commissioner Merchants and Drawers in Building Materials.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 19th, 1891.

Bridge Medicine Co.:

Gentlemen—Some of the 100 received I shall use up before I write, so I will tell you that Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription (Liquid) is all you claim for it. I have bought of you in the past four years has cured every case, except strong cases of sick headache, and in those cases it relieves, so I think I speak truthfully when I say it is the best thing in the market as a remedy for sick headache. Yours truly, TOD A. CRAWFORD.

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THE CRY OF MILLIONS

OH, MY BACK! STOP IT NOW, SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have used many advertised remedies and spent scores and scores of dollars (literally) without relief. About the 15th of April I was suffering from a very severe attack that almost prostrated me to such a degree that I was unable to work. It was I did not think it was about impossible for me to get up or down in bed on my back. While in San Francisco also in Boston, with the THOUSANDS I HAVE TOLD, I AM HERE. I immediately commenced using the tea. It had the desired effect, and to the astonishment of all the people in the house, in a few days I was able to walk about, and I am a new man. I never recommend the tea to all afflicted as I have done. G. A. TUFFER, Proprietor Occidental Hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal.

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Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If you can't find them, please ask your dealer to send for catalogue, showing how orders may be sent by mail. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE.

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WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a standard shoe, with a reputation of over twenty years, and is the best shoe for the money ever offered to the public. It is made in all the latest styles of toe and lace, and between all widths, from A to E, and in all sizes, from 3 to 11. Its superiority over other makes is due to the fact that we have a system of our own, by which we are able to produce a shoe which for style, easy fitting and durability cannot be equaled by any other manufacturer.

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$4. Hand-sewed, Welt, a shoe that will hold its shape and give the wearer more comfort than any other shoe ever offered at this price.

$3. Hand-sewed, Welt, a shoe that cannot be equaled by any other manufacturer at this price.

$2. Extra fine calf, hand-sewed, very stylish and easy, the best shoe ever offered for $2.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoe, the best ever offered for the money, and a trial will convince you.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 Hand-sewed, the best ever offered for the money.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, Welt, hand-sewed, turn, and McKay sewed, the finest shoe ever offered for $3 by any manufacturer.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for general wear, the best ever offered for the money.

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DELINQUENT NOTICE.

Leady Fort Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of Mine, Bear Creek Mining District, Wasatch County, Utah.

NOTICE.—THERE ARE DELINQUENT assessments upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment of ten cents per share, levied on the 5th day of May, 1891, delinquent thereon, and unless the amount of the respective assessments, as follows, are paid on or before the 15th day of June, 1891, the same will be sold at the office of the company, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th day of June, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessments, as follows:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount.	Date.
J. J. Hunt	[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]
John Taylor, Sr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. T. Whitehead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. F. Robinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. G. Pugsley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. H. Hawkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. S. Donaldson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. F. Lathrop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. F. Harris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Hood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hiram Marchant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. Weber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. F. Hatch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Forman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 6th day of May, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of stock delinquent as may be necessary will be sold to pay the delinquent assessments, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. G. J. BURTON, Secretary. No. 36 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. [illegible]

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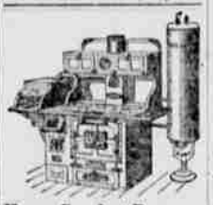

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