ABOUT CREAMERIES.

Which of the Two Plans Described Below Is the Better?

E. H. Partington of the Wisconsin Dairy school, Madison, writes in Hoard's Dairyman: Two creameries, which a bicycle epidemic recorded as only three miles apart, were recently visited by the writer. They were very far from each other in their observance of some essential points in the creamery business, although comparatively near in miles.

Although they turned off cool one creamery was white inside and the other was black on both sides. The colored creamery was enamelled with spider web brackets in the corners of the tubs and from the legs to the bottom of the milk and cream vats these same brackets were very numerous. The cream was conveyed from the separator to the cream vat through a very old rubber hose, which had begun to lose its outside coating, so that nearly every time the hose was moved pieces of rotten rubber dropped into the cream. The cream vat was not covered. The flies were plentiful. The skimmilk and butermilk tanks were not washed daily, and when the operator replied, in answer to an inquiry, that he generally washed the butter only twice each year, the writer began to think that perhaps it would be a wise policy to move on, especially after noticing that the steam gauge on the boiler registered 140 pounds pressure. Before leaving, however, the writer was given a sample of the skimmilk and butermilk obtained that day. The operator complained somewhat of the separator and said that if the "boss" would get him a new, new separator he would work for $5 a month less wages.

Tests of these samples gave the following results: Skimmilk, .35 per cent fat; butermilk, .8 per cent fat. This led to a calculation to show whether or not the "boss" could afford to buy a new separator. The best separators now made will skim milk so that only one-tenth of 1 per cent of butter fat is left in the skimmilk. This is .15 per cent less than the amount of fat found in this sample of skimmilk. If the factory received 6,000 pounds of milk daily and from this made 4,000 pounds of skimmilk back to the patrons' farms, it is returning daily 6½ pounds fat, which it might to retain and make into at least 7 pounds of butter. The daily loss of 7 pounds of butter, at 20 cents, is equal to $1.40, which is $42 in 30 days and $420 in 300 days.

But this is not all; the rich butermilk contained fat which should be sold for butter. It is a well known fact that frothy cream, which some separators generally give, will set churn so exhaustively as the smooth cream delivered by the modern separators. Hence the separator in this case must be charged with some of this loss in the butermilk. Another cause for the rich butermilk in this case was the reused of the churn, which received at a rate of 75 times per minute. Such a speed will churn the butter quickly and save the operator a little time, so that he may not need to get up quite so early in the morning, or he can quit a little earlier in the afternoon, than if the churn had a slower speed, but it is a rather expensive variation. This sample of butermilk tested 0.8 per cent fat. Brought to have tested as near 0.2 per cent fat, so that there is an unnecessary loss of 0.6 per cent fat, which is equal to 1.5 pounds of fat in 300 pounds of butermilk.

This 1½ pounds of butter fat, added to the 6½ pounds of skimmilk fat, is equal to 8¼ pounds fat, which ought to make about 9½ pounds of butter. If this butter is sold for 20 cents a pound, this unnecessary loss or waste amounts to $1.90 per day, or $57 in 30 days. This is $7 more than the operator's wages for a month, and would easily buy a new separator in 200 days, to say nothing of the discount of $5 a month which the operator claimed he would make provided he could have a new separator.

The neighboring white house creamery was clean, the skimmilk tested one-tenth of 1 per cent fat, and the butermilk tested fifteen hundredths of 1 per cent fat. The operator was part owner of the creamery, he subscribed for and read dairy papers, and he had been a student at one of our leading dairy schools.

QUESTIONS OF SUBSOILING.

It Must Be Determined by Conditions When Wasteful and When Useful.

The question of subsoiling is beginning to attract the attention of farmers all over the country.

This matter is one that must be determined by conditions. There are many localities where it would be a waste of time to subsoil. A deep, rich loam, which the ordinary plow will not reach through, and those soils with a loose, sandy or gravelly subsoil, would not be benefited by subsoiling. The subsoiled spot thus having a stiff clay bottom, with a shallow soil above, and those having a hard gravelly subsoil. These results deeper stirring than can be given with common plows. The object of the work is to loosen this hard bottom, and by letting the air get to the lower layers they are greatly improved and gradually changed by it. As to the depth, this will depend largely on the strata in to be broken up. An Iowa correspondent of The Orange Judd Farmer thinks it would be best in central Ohio to begin by subsoiling ten inches, gradually increasing the depth each year until 16 or 18 inches has been stirred. All the bluff lands along the rivers and creeks have more or less of this soil clay subsoil, and where these lands have become worn from long cultivated subsoiling would be of great benefit and would largely increase the crops. Additional information from the writer quoted is as follows:

The work is done by following the ordinary plow and running the subsoiler in the furrow of the furrow made by it. The subsoil plow does not throw the stirred up soil out, but simply stirs up the bottom, leaving a loose, mellow bed to be crossed by the next furrow of the first plow. This loose bed affords good drainage in wet weather, the deep furrows carrying off the surplus water. In dry weather they will collect moisture from both below and above, thus making up a supply for keeping the roots of crops much longer than the same will do under any other system of culture. In the spring of 1895 I subsoiled for first time in my life, and the work is done in the fall the land feels very mellow yet enough sensitive to easily take in the rain. The land was very dry when we began subsoiling, and I was doubtful about the result, but the crop was very much better than on land not subsoiled.

Most farmers have thin soil on much of their land and one reason why the top soil moves away on the hard clay or gravel bottom, which becomes more compact each season. It is hard to get the plows down into this hard layer, and if we could, it is not desirable or profitable to turn the clay up on top. Therein we see the importance of the subsoil plow. Another great advantage in subsoiling is that such work will hold moisture twice as long as they did before. There is no excuse for the farmer to wait for it. It is taken up in the world and gradually works down in this for a fad, where it is held until removed by the growing crops. The letting down of the moisture and top soil and air to the roots which gradually changes the whole character of the land, and with a proper rotation of crops and a few good crops of green manure turned under, we would soon have a deep, rich soil instead of only a few inches of top or surface soil. Subsoiling has shown its value perhaps more largely on root crops than on cereals. This work on the soils described has increased the yield of root crops at least one-third.

The Larder.

The importance of the larder in every household is not always analized as it should be, and consequently the waste of the whole household suffers. In a well ordered household the larder should be thoroughly ventilated, dry and airy, and, where possible, should be on the north side of the house.

A Safe Rule.

"Candy, why are you always asking old Blearly's advice?"

"Because I can always make big money by doing what he tells me not to do."—Detroit Free Press.

Anæmia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fat foods. Scott's Emulsion is an easy food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes the blood rich in just those elements necessary to robust health, by supplying it with red corpuscles.

For sale by all druggists and $1.00 by all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York

For your Protection CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

IT WILL CURE. COLD in HEAD

A particle is applied directly into the nostrils and is agreeable. 50 cents at druggists or by mail; samples 10 cents.

ELY'S CREAM BALM, 56 Warren Street, New York

Make Your Wants Known

ONLY 5c A LINE.

Advertising in the NEWS

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO IT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Office of the Board of Public Works, Room 3a City Hall.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Nov. 7, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Public Works, in the City Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 23rd day of November, 1896, for the construction of a sewer, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer, and the ordinance of the City Council, approved October 26, 1896, and to be found in the office of the City Recorder, to which reference is hereby made for a full and complete description of said work.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $500, with satisfactory sureties, which will be forfeited to the City in case the successful bidder fails to enter into the contract and give the bond required within ten days after the award is made.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities.

C. S. ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of the power vested in the undersigned trustees under and by virtue of the mortgage executed and delivered to them by the Bullfrog Mining Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds in said mortgage mentioned, and the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in the lawful money of the United States, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the West front door of the Salt Lake County Building, in Salt Lake City, Utah, all the property and franchises of said Bullfrog Mining Company, including its mining claims, mills, machinery, tools, implements, fixtures and all other property of said company, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the right, title and interest of said company in and to said property and franchises, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the right, title and interest of said company in and to said property and franchises, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, acquired by said company since the execution of said mortgage, and all the franchises of said company, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the right, title and interest of said company in and to said franchises, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, acquired by said company since the execution of said mortgage, to satisfy said mortgage, and the interest thereon, and the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

FRANK T. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City, October 21, 1896.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Edgemont Gold Mining Company, Principal place of business, Salt Lake County, Utah.

NOTICE, THERE ARE DELINQUENT upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 11th day of September, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name.	Certificate Number.	No. Shares.	Amount Due.
R. H. Chamberlin	11	10,000	$100.00
R. H. Chamberlin	12	10,000	100.00
John Hendricksen	13	10,000	100.00
Joseph Hendricksen	14	10,000	100.00
Joseph W. Smith	15	10,000	100.00
Joseph W. Smith	16	10,000	100.00
Joseph W. Smith	17	10,000	100.00
James Rogers	18	10,000	100.00
James Rogers	19	10,000	100.00
James Rogers	20	10,000	100.00
James Rogers