SOUTHERN CREAMERIES.

Dairy Prospects in the Mild Climate of the South.

The development of the great resources for dairy enterprise in the south deserves careful attention for one reason among others—that the mild winters afford the best opportunities for butter and cheese making, when all the northern dairies are in enforced idleness or working under disadvantages on account of the cold weather. There are creameries now at work in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina, and there is no good reason why this should not be the case even in Florida. Better milk is the winter might be shipped to northern markets and to foreign countries, where the prices paid are enormous.

This foreign business is now in the hands of the Dutch and French, and these countries do not possess the conveniences that are found in the southern states. The feeding is so cheap that butter may be made for ten cents a pound, and the profit from the manure that would be made, and which is so much needed, would easily be equal to half as much. The conditions of the season are reversed in the south, for the mild winter affords equal advantages for butter making that are enjoyed in the summers of the north, with a large preponderance in favor of the south. Dairying would cheapen the cotton product, for it would fit the soil well for this crop and would supply the best manure for it.

In the southern mountains the business may be carried on every day in the year, and the fine grasses there grown, with the cheap pasture in the cool summers in the shady woods, where a variety of grasses and edible weeds and the numerous cool springs afford the finest facilities for summer dairying in the whole country. Butter of the finest quality may be there made for less cost than elsewhere in the world.—American Agriculturist.

Cold Cream Churning.

Vice President Morton's butter maker has started the fashion of making his Guernsey cream into butter at a very low temperature. His process, as explained to the editor of The Rural New Yorker, is as follows:

When the evening milking is about one-quarter done the separator is started, and the milk, warm from the cows, is run through it. In a few minutes after the milking is done the cream is all separated. It is at once aerated and cooled, getting it down to about 40 degs.

It is then put into the cooling room and held at that temperature until the next morning. The morning milk goes through the same process, and as soon as it is cooled the night and morning creams are mixed together and churned.

"At what temperature do you churn?"

"At from 36 to 39 degs.

"Thirty-six to thirty-nine—why that is revolutionary! How long, pray, does it take to complete the churning process with the cream at that low temperature?"

"You will be surprised when I tell you that it takes only from twenty to thirty minutes. When we began to churn sweet cream we started in with the cream at a temperature of 62 degs. But that was not satisfactory. In spite of our most careful and painstaking work the Babcock tester applied to the buttermilk showed that we were losing about 2 per cent. of our butter fat.

"We then began a gradual reduction of the temperature, testing the buttermilk carefully all the time. The indications were favorable—we were on the right track. When we had got down to 36 to 39 degs. we found we were practically getting all the fat, the buttermilk showing only about one-twentieth of 1 per cent. As you say, this low temperature churning seems to set aside many preconceived opinions and theories, but it works perfectly with us."

Farm and Creamery Butter.

Our best hotels, restaurants and private customers pay higher prices for creamery butter because it is always uniform. On the farm there is often a lack of facilities, and first class butter cannot be made. Too much of it is made in the kitchen, and the cream raised right where it can absorb the odors of boiled cabbage, onions or other vegetables. Give the skillful farmer and his wife the facilities of the creamery, and they will produce butter as fine as or finer than can be produced in the creamery.

Many cows—most of those from which comes the cheap butter—are now running out and eating frozen grass and dry cornstalks, foods that will not put flavor into butter, and the cows are what are known as "stripers"—in milk since last spring. The high priced butter, or most of it, is made from milk of well fed cows fresh in milk.

All along in the journey of butter from the milk pail to the butter tub there is a chance for butter to pick up flavors foreign to its own.—Exchange.

Making Butter Come to Winter.

Nine thousand of for the reason the churn does not churn in winter is because the cows have been in milk a long time and give a milk which is somewhat viscous. Owing to this viscosity or stickiness it would seem that the fat globules are not able to clear themselves and cohere to form the larger butter globules. The best way to remedy this difficulty is to have part of the cows fresh in the fall, in which case the difficulty usually disappears. If milk is set in deep cans, poor in one-fifth of the bulk of warm water at time of setting; perhaps this will even help in the shallow pan setting. Since the cream from shallow pan setting is very thick, try diluting it with water, and also use a little salt at churning time.—Professor Henry.

The Heroine of Many Stories.

Lady Dilke has been well termed as a heroine of romance. She is said to be the Dorothea of "Middlemarch" in the Mr. Cookham, for which her first husband, Professor Mark Pattison, is believed to be the model. She is the charming Bellinda of Rhoda Broughton's entertaining novel of that name, and, as the lovely young wife of Dryasdust, has figured in numerous stories which always happily unite her finally to the other man.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Make a baby waist and to it sew a chemise as long as usual, finish with an inch hem on the bottom, and hem this run a tape; when the baby is dressed put on the creeper and turn the extra length up under the skirts and tie the tape around the waist. When baby is through creeping slip it off, and baby is fresh and clean.

THE MILK CONDENSING INDUSTRY.

"Crazy Uncle Gaff" Idea and What Came of It.

About forty years ago Gail Borden, a civil engineer of New England ancestry, conceived the idea that milk could be boiled down in a vacuum till from the liquid condition it became substantially solid, and in that state, preserved by means of another Yankee invention—the sealed tin can—it could be kept for any length of time. Mr. Borden had lived much in the south, particularly in Texas, and he had seen the great need of such an article as his invention would produce if the thing was practicable. He began experimenting on this and other ideas that teemed in his overburdening brain.

Eighteen years he experimented with the milk condensing. He made a success of the condensation, but he could not make it a financial success. He spent all the money he got on his new ideas, for them were so many of them. People who knew him, especially the neighbors, made merry over the milk condensing notion. They would have believed a man could take wings and fly to heaven readily as easily as he could condense milk and ship it all over the world. The man who would think of such a thing was nothing less than off his head. So they called him "crazy Uncle Gail," those kind neighbors.

But Uncle Gail had a son, John O. No man except perhaps Edison is at once inventor and financier. Gail Borden had to wait till his son John was grown before the milk condensing became a financial success. Gail was an inventor, and Providence kindly sent him a son who was a financier, the only trouble being that Uncle Gail had to wait eighteen years till the son was old enough to take hold of the financial end of the business. Then it became one of the greatest successes on record.

The elder Borden waited patiently and hopefully. At last, when it began to look as if the enterprise would be a go, Uncle Gail said one day, "If I thought the condensery would ever consume as much as 5,000 quarts of milk a day, I should be satisfied and happy."

Well, there are now six great Borden milk condensing plants in various parts of the country. Two of them are in Illinois. Not long since I visited one of the New York factories. It was not one of the largest, yet it alone consumes 25,000 quarts of milk a day, manufacturing daily 10,000 pounds of the finished product. What the whole six factories consume may be calculated from this. The condensed milk goes all over the earth. Peary took it to the north pole with him. Explorers flavor their coffee with it under the equator in Africa. Best of all, "Crazy Uncle Gail" lived to see the enterprise he had set his heart on assume almost the proportions he had pictured. Prosperous then he rested from his labors with the sweetest consciousness that he had helped mankind.

Visitors are allowed in every part of the Borden condensaries. The tall and good looking superintendent of the one I visited in Walkill valley, Mr. Smith, himself conducted me through the departments of the factory and gave me every facility for obtaining information. The milk, with granulated sugar stirred into it, is boiled down in vacuum in great shining copper tanks. I am proud that the invention belongs to America.

The first thought of one visiting the condensery is that no one need ever be afraid to use condensed milk. The factory is absolutely the cleanest place I ever saw. The floor of the machine shop where the cans are made is scrubbed every Saturday; ditto the engine room. Gail Borden, of blessed memory, had a sort of craze for cleanliness, a beneficent craze which his son held after him. The firm make their own tin cans at the factory, and you will be surprised to know that girl machinists do the work. They are cleaner and more deft with their fingers than boys would be, and making the little cans requires neatness and precision. They make excellent wages, I was told.

At various conspicuous places this sign in big letters meets your eyes: "No Smoking. Spitting on Floor Is Prohibited. Read the Other Side." When you turn it over the other side says exactly the same thing. It requires nearly five pounds of milk in the natural state to make one pound of the condensed product.

The condensery has its own set of milk farmers, who deliver the year round. They must obey strictly certain rules laid down by the firm. One of these is that no ensilage shall be used. They say they cannot use ensilage milk for making the condensed product. They declare further that feeding cows on ensilage through the season is much the same as feeding people on sauerkraut all the year. The superintendent of the factory said he had put his hand into some of what was called prime ensilage. He found it hot and fermenting. If his statement will add any new fuzz to the ensilage war I shall be glad. I have no ensilage and no opinion, and am not in the fight.

The farmers furnish their own cans. The exquisite cleanliness that pervades the factory must extend also to the farms that supply milk to it. The farmers are expected to keep the outside of the cans clean, but the inside is cleaned at the factory itself. That is a task the condensers require to be performed under their own eyes. The milk is strained a second time after it comes to the factory, and is likewise passed through an aerating machine. Every can of milk that comes in is inspected separately. The inspector from the condensery visits constantly the cow stables on the farms to see that they are kept free from filth and odors. The farmers average about twenty-five cows apiece. No stagnant water, no foul animals must be allowed on the place. The barnyards must be kept clean.

ELIZA ACHESON CONVER.

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A Wonderful Shark.

A shark recently washed ashore at Mallala, British Columbia, had two distinct tails, three perfect eyes, and what appeared to be the rudiment of a fin or flipper hanging to the under jaw. It will be mounted and sent to the World's Fair.—St. Louis Republic.

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From all Eastern points ... 12:40 p. m.
From Cache Valley and points ... 7:00 p. m.
From Milford and intermediate points ... 7:00 p. m.
From Park City and points ... 8:15 p. m.
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For Boise, Portland and Pacific coast ... 8:00 a. m.
For Cache Valley ... 12:00 m.
For Cache Valley and Park City ... 5:15 p. m.
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No. 5—For Ogden and West ... 11:00 p.m.
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