# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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## FAIRYLAND.

Under the branches they went tiptoeing,
The blossoming branches that crowed the sky,
All in the moon of the young June-time,
To see softly the grass on the leas flush red,
And twenty thought it was over the meadow,
And twenty thought it was over the meadow,
But Polly was sure that the southward shadow
Shadowed that magical fairy ring.

Brave the number they softly trod them—
Oh, but they trod in the fairy way wise!
They saw not the tears of the lilies beside them,
The violets smiling beneath their feet.
Long by the spring they loitered and listened,
Twas a chalice set in a mossy rim,
And oh, the music that came from the spring!
In Poll, lovely fairy, sweet and glorious
Poll, lovely fairy, sweet and glorious!

They sought in the wood for a wonder revealing,
And saw not the leaves in a sea virginal,
Oh, but the song through the pine-top stealing!
And oh, that look down in the dim wave cool!
Then, when the tree leaves bowed to bid them
Homeward that sunbeam a sorrowful way,
And how sad the land they were leaving behind them!
The dare new land of a young June day!

But twenty thought it is over the meadow,
And lovely pity it is close to the spring,
While Polly is sure that the southward shadow
Shadows the magical fairy ring!

—Virginia Woodward Cloud in St. Nicholas.

### Theatrical Superstition.

Among country companies superstitions are more varied and extended than among metropolitan ones, and are of course more blindly and religiously adhered to. If, on entering a town where the next "stand" is to be made, a graveyard is visible on the right side of the railway track, the country manager's heart swells with bright anticipations. But if, on the contrary, the tombstones loom up on the left of the road, he becomes depressed, as he takes the fact as a warning that his "business" will be small during his engagement, in that place. Such a manager will be apt to give some man or boy a free pass to the theater on a first night, as he would tear a rag of it back in case a woman should chance to enter the house before a number of the opposite sex had found his way within.—Chicago Post.

### How Mines Are Salted.

The gullibility of persons who buy mines has passed into a proverb. It is said that such properties have actually been salted with half melted silver dollars and sold to investors, who did not realize that the precious metal was not found in nature with the stamp of the mint upon it. Undoubtedly the most scientific method of accomplishing this sort of swindle is to apply the silver in the shape of a nitrate solution. When it is ready for use some salt is put into it and it is squirted over the rock, the salt causing an immediate precipitation of the metal in a manner that is equally conspicuous and deceptive to the eye.—Kansas City Times.

### The Indian Hunter's Scene.

The Indian hunter will cut the shape of an animal out of stone, have it "blessed" by the medicine man and believe it gives him good fortune in the chase of the beast represented. When he kills one he dips the fetich in the blood. Perhaps he wraps about it beads, signifying money, and attaches to it little arrowheads, which represent the executive function of slaughter. So as to secure as much help from the unknown as possible, he hangs charms all over his person.—Washington Star.

### Meerschaum Artists.

The artist who carves meerschaum is required to pass through as severe a school of apprenticeship lasting from three to ten years as though his work were in marble. Meerschaum carved and in the rough resembles the ordinary plaster cast. The outline being completed, it is scraped with a knife, filed, sanded in a preparation, and then polished with a linen cloth.—New York Times.

### Cannot Be Both.

A good body is necessary to a satisfactory expansion of the mentality. But no man can be a Daniel Webster mentally and a John L. Sullivan physically. The possibilities of either the mind or body can be fully developed only at the expense of the other. The colleges boy who becomes a great athlete will not be a great scholar. Genius is almost always associated with soft spots.—Troy Press.

### A Fairly Business.

Money Lender—You want to borrow a hundred pounds? Well, here's the money. I charge 5 per cent a month, and as you want it for a year, that leaves just forty pounds coming to you.

Innocent Borrower—Then if I wanted it for two years, there'd be something coming to you, I suppose, eh?—London Tit-Bits.

### At Both Ends.

"By Jove," said the youngster, "I'd like to have $100,000 to go into business with in the proper shape."

"Ugh," growled the veteran, "I'd like to have $100,000 to go out of business with in the proper shape."—Detroit Free Press.

The oldest pensioner on the rolls of the New York pension office and two of the oldest in the United States, although pensioners are proverbially long lived, are General Tupper and General Dailey. They are veterans of 1812.

The city of Paris has 51,855 trees in its streets, and each tree represents a cost to the city of 115 francs. This makes in round numbers $5,000,000 worth of trees in the streets.

An investigator has discovered that the greater number of vagrancies are unmarried, and a traveler in the west reports that St. Louis people are shorter of stature than outsiders.

No part of the body should be clothed so entirely that perspiration is easily induced, since a rapid loss of heat is caused by its evaporation.

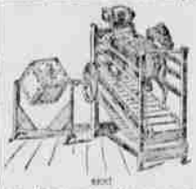
## MAKE HIM PAY HIS WAY.

### Make That Lazy Dog Earn His Own Living—Sense.

The good old country grandfather of a certain able editor used to make the big dog of the household do the churning. It is said that the dog possessed something of a man's intelligence. This is probably true, for at length on churning days, which came regularly about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the dog would sneak off in the morning and could not be found except after long search, sometimes not at all. On churning days that dog "took to the woods."

But all are not as human in their sagacity as the editor's grandfather's dog. But, like a boy, knew enough to sneak off and hide on churning days. It is easy to make a dog do all the family churning.

An ordinary yellow dog, weighing thirty pounds, is large enough to run a churn in the manner shown in the picture.



ure. The power machine comes really made among the goods kept in dairy and creamery supply stores. The same power could be utilized for churning a grindstone, or any other purpose where not too much strength is required. On the women folk of the farm falls the lack of feeding the big lazy dog, who often times refuses to drive a pig out of the garden for them. Many a time they must cook corn cakes especially for his delicate appetite, yet he lies in the sun almost too lazy to scratch the flies off and blinks at the old housewife trying the old fashioned dasher churn. Let us have an end of it.

With a small power cob as shown in the picture, either a calf or a sheep can be made to walk the treadmill and do the work. Our correspondent states that he has a large power and makes the boil not only do the churning, but cut the fodder and heat it too, and saw wood as well. Dog, bull, calf or sheep, it is all the same. One makes as good treadmill as the other. In small dairies some of the creamery now manufactured with a power chain like that in the illustration would turn farm hotter making hard work pleasure. The dog would be the need to turn the hand cream separator.—Rural New Yorker.

### Disposing of Cheese.

A good way of selling cheese is getting it in somewhat in vogue, viz., by contract. A responsible firm in New York contracts with a factory manager to take the product of his factories at a stated price for the season. The cheeses are guaranteed to be of a uniformly good quality and of a certain weight agreed upon, and to be sent in weekly shipments to market. To protect both parties the price named is not a stated figure, like 9 or 9½ cents per pound for the season, but it is a stated fraction in relation to the ruling price in the market to which the cheese naturally belongs.

For instance, a factory in the Utica district contracts with a New York firm to take its cheese for one-fourth of a cent above the Utica ruling price. The price of the Utica market up to its August make, including August and beyond that to the end of the season, the factory, by the terms of the contract, is to receive one-half a cent above the Utica ruling for its cheese output. The firm deals with the treasurer or manager, making deserved remittances to him, and he checks it out to the patrons as per the secretary's books.

All this is a very nice, smooth way of doing business, provided the cheese are bringing a good price and the factory management is satisfactory. On the whole, we advise dairymen who patronize cheese factories to waive the right of selling to men who are more competent in that line. They and their fellow patrons will be benefited by the attitude, and a troublesome responsibility will be taken from inexperienced shoulders. Of course dairymen should invite only competent and thoroughly responsible parties to take charge of their factories, and those are the men that they can trust to manufacture and sell their cheese wisely and well.—George E. Newell.

### Water in the Butter.

There is a law against adulterating milk even with pure, clear water, and it may become necessary to enact one against adulterating butter. Pure butter made from well ripened cream, and worked after the old fashioned methods, used to contain about 12 or 13 per cent of water. Now a good butter is allowed to contain about 20 per cent. In part this is due to the process of beginning the working in of the salt while the butter is in the granular form, and in part to the trusting of washing to get out the buttermilk, and a much lighter working which leaves in an amount of salt water that would have quickly spoiled it if it had been buttermilk. As butter is now not often expected to be kept from September until June, it will pass with much less working and may be better for it. When 20 or 25 pounds of butter fat can be mixed with water and salt enough to make 100 pounds of butter, it is a profit to the farmer or to the creamery. But there are customers who expect to get and would like better that would have less water in it.—American Cultivator.

### Soldiers Prefer Goats Food.

Cornmeal was the grand necessary of life in those Mexican days, when Lee, Cesar, subdued the world, and whoever counted themselves starved and were apt to mutiny if reduced to the "famous fare" of animal food. Even Bunker Hill heroes have been known to suffer from an exclusive meat diet, as indeed we found to our cost in the Zulu campaign of 1879, while the preference of the Roman soldiery for the vegetable food had its just influence in the experience of the Russian army, and will more of the German one in 1870, which carried that memorable campaign to its triumphant close on the Frikaward upon sausage fare, served for a little longer.—London Lancet.

## AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

### Volume Twenty-six of the Year Book of Record Now Ready.

Running down the list of members we see the names of many lawyers and bankers, preachers, editors, humanitarians, doctors, farmers, governors of states and grandsons of both Federal and Confederate generals. Indeed it seems that in the course of her career the little brown cow has rather queen captured all classes and conditions of mankind and a few women, three of the best women agitators of the soil, though one of the three has since resigned. Certainly no live stock organization in America represents more intelligence and enterprise or so many millions of dollars in its personal possessions, and certainly no organization of its kind has ever come to search for the attractiveness of the dairy interests of the world as the American Jersey Cattle club.

Organized in 1883 and incorporated by an act of the New York legislature in 1885, it has steadily grown in numbers, power and influence each year of its existence. In December last, at the close of the fifth year of its existence, the membership numbered 3,600, and the number of cattle registered 30,000, of which 19,000 were males and 27,000 were females, several thousand have been registered since then, so that there are now considerably over 100,000 registered animals of both sexes. Up to the close of the volume the admissions from foreign countries amounted to over 400,000, the animal in cluded from that source amounting to about 8,000—more than double that of any other pure breed cattle organization. It has a bank deposit of $30,000, its yearly income from all sources $90,000 to nearly $3,000 is expended in expositions.

Its money is spent with liberality for the advancement of the Jersey cow and the general promotion of the dairy business of the country. At her last meeting the club appropriated $10,000 for its exhibit at the Columbian fair. It is so free herself in its efforts to collect from and to keep its record pure, its expenditures in that direction for one year alone amounting to over $2,000, of which sum $1,000 was paid out in investigating the genealogies of one member, who was proved guilty of fraudulent practices in the matter of registering his cattle, was expelled from the club and his cattle stricken from the records. The secretary's office is on Broadway, New York, in which city its annual meetings occur. The membership is scattered over thirty-six states and territories and the various provinces of Canada. Of the 3,600 members nearly one hundred, three resigned and one was expelled. In order to become a member every applicant has to be recommended by five of more members as a man fit and reliable to enter into the associates of the cow club and to take advantage of the privileges and assume all the responsibilities and duties of all societies and boards of membership. So there is no "easy" way to get in here. Anyone can be a member of the Jersey club who can be a member of the club.—W. Gorge in Breeder's Gazette.

### Keeping Cows in Stables.

In discussing the question as to the advisability of keeping dairy cows in the stable from late fall till spring, Mr. Powell said that after practicing it for years he had become doubtful as to its merits and was of the opinion that the practice, if followed, in time will result in diseased joints of mature animals and in the birth of enfeebled calves.

Mr. Iron said he was glad to have Mr. Powell converted to his drug doctrine. There is no doubt but a saving of cost and an increased production of milk can be secured in so keeping cows, but it is not the immediate increase in dollars and cents about Boston. There seems that we should look for permanent gain, especially if we are to keep our dairies replenished with strong, robust, healthy cows of our own breeding and raising. The latter object should be paramount and the first one sought.

Mr. Powell said he had noticed the joints on some of his stock, particularly the younger portion, that were showing signs of disease, which made such stock kept in the stable and not turned out till spring, and it could not be laid to a want of comfort, as his cattle are all fastened in such a way as to be able to turn and lie down when they wished, standing or lying down at all times, and had all the room needed in their stalls.—Report in Breeder's Dairyman.

### Dairy and Creamery.

"If the cow could talk we doubt not that she would be heard all over the land calling for an improved breed of dairymen," says Field and Farm.

In every case some of the butter fat in milk is lost whether the milk is skimmed or separated. Possibly care and exactness need be the factor to make this loss as small as possible.

"I tell you this cheese business ain't what it used to be," said a man whose tastes of slightly skimming his milk seem to be sent to the factory but been detected by means of the milk test.

A handful of wheat scattered into wheat bran chops night and morning will sometimes cure a cow's cough.

If a deliver 8,000 pounds of milk to the creamery in thirty days, containing 3.6 pounds of butter fat, and 8 delivers 12,000 pounds of milk during the same time, containing 450 pounds of butter fat, what do honor, truth and justice require to the approximate of dairy?—Rural New Yorker.

If, in spite of the best care and treatment, a milk cow persistently declines to health and flesh, it is a sign she has some ailment and for milk is unfit for use.

The price of beef cattle has not been so low for years before, it would be. Why not try dairying and cheese and butter making for a change?

### How to Remove Fruit Stains.

If the color has not taken out of either by fruit stains, ammonia will usually remove the color.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