THE DAIRY SHORTHORN.

John Gould, of Ohio, Makes Satisfactory Experiments.

The dairy is made up of cows purchased out of droves of late summer milkers on their way to New York, and the highest priced cow in the herd of twelve cost thirty-six dollars. They are inclined to Shorthorn blood, but they are all selected with the dairy form in mind, the best type being reported every time.

Of course there has been some weeding out in the past three years but most of the herd are those bought in the "mills" of Indiana three years ago. They calved in the fall; but, the all winter dairies, they come in all the way from September to Jan. 1. It is my intention to have 1,000-pound cows, but it is found with my method of care that they will grow and take on size, so that those first purchased are now from 100 to 200 pounds heavier than when purchased.

SHORTHORN MILK TYPE.

Assuming that the milking season commences Nov. 1, the cows are actually then put on their winter rations, but previous to this those that are giving milk, fresh ones and strippers, are soiled with plenty of sweet corn fodder and two pounds of "cut dust" each daily. As soon as the nights get cool they are kept in, but nothing but the food consumed during the day is given, allowing them to digest the rations fed by daylight. By Thanksgiving they go into winter quarters and will be practically kept in the stalls till Easter Sunday.

Commencing about Nov. 15 the silos are opened, and for the next six months the ration will substantially be fifty pounds of ensilage, five to six pounds of wheaten "seconds" and from three to five of the best clover hay to each cow daily, varying of course somewhat according to the demands of the animals. The cows are watered twice a day, but a watering device will be used in the future, so that each can drink when she chooses.

The cows are tied with "Dutch halters," two in a half stall, 6 feet 4 inches wide, and on a two-thirds dirt floor, plenty of bedding being used and absorbents in the gutter. The stalls is warm and light—sunlight being sought in abundance on the three sides of the stalls—and plenty of fresh air is introduced, but there is little draft. The stables never freeze, and the water is pumped from a deep rock well into a large, closely covered iron tank standing in the stable, so that the cows get it at a temperature of about 50 degs.

In the spring the cows are not turned out until the grass has made a good growth—usually about May 5 to 10. The "seconds" grain is dropped off gradually and cut dust at nine dollars per ton substituted, and about two pounds are fed daily to each cow as long as she continues to give milk, which all will do until within two months of calving. I am finding out that with the winter milker the habit of longer milk giving becomes stronger and more pronounced in amount, so that this year, when the first of the cows came into the dairy in September, eight of the twelve were yet giving, on the average, fifteen pounds each daily.

The milk record of the twelve cows for the twelve months ending Nov. 1 is a trifle over 71,000 pounds, but if the amount were to include the milk between calving in 1891 and in 1892, then about 4,000 pounds of milk should be added to this, and three of the cows to calve in three months are still giving a united mess of forty pounds daily.

While all are good cows, attention is called to one, a pure bred Shorthorn that calved or Aug. 23, 1891 and came to the dairy with a 22-pound mess of milk. When she had completed her year of milk giving she gave eighteen pounds a day. At 300 days she gave nine pounds and the 400th three pounds, when she was given her liberty until Christmas.

While I have no great record breakers, the dairy is a fair one and the animals are long milk givers, and their performance is somewhat contrary to the general opinion that a good herd cannot be bought, but must be raised, though a friend says the opinion is all right with a summer dairy, but will not hold good with a winter one. The milk of the herd is sold at the dairy, and the average price received for the year is slightly above $1.10 per 100 pounds.—John Gould in Rural New Yorker.

About Testing Milk.

The buying of milk and paying therefor according to the fat shown by the Babcock test is a practical business operation, in evidence of which hundreds of creameries and cheese factories in this country now bear testimony.

The making of the test is a delicate operation and should only be in the hands of a man of good common sense. No other sort of a man should be allowed to manage a creamery. A hundred farmers cannot afford to raise thousands of acres of feed to be consumed by hundreds of cows, each of which must be milked twice a day, and then place the valuable milk product in the hands of any shallow brained operator who may easily lose to them twice his wages every day. Dairying is hard work, and you cannot afford to hire any but the best help to make up the butter and put it to market. The right kind of help will easily manage the Babcock test.—Professor Henry in Breeder's Gazette.

Cows bred in February still be fresh in October—just the right time to start off for winter dairying.

RATTLESNAKES ARE HIS LIVING.

Five Times Bitten, but Not Ready to Abandon His Vocation.

The popular idea is that a rattlesnake is a curse to mankind and of absolutely no use, except possibly to give the male contingent in camping and picnic parties an excuse for providing a well known serpent into antidote. Andrew Akers, a white haired old miner, who occasionally comes to town from his lonely home away up in the San Bernardino mountains, tells us that the rattlesnake is, in his way, a blessing to mankind.

"I reckon I ought to know something about the serpents," said he the other day, "for I have earned the whole living of myself and wife for several years in catching rattlers and getting the oil out of them. I know some folks are mighty scary about rattlesnakes and for one who don't know about the critters' ways it is pretty risky business—getting banged by a rattler. I occasionally get nervous among the rattlers, but I have to keep a steady nerve and quick eye in my business."

The old gentleman tells us that he had always heard how valuable pure rattlesnake oil is, and that several years ago he got the oil from a dozen snakes that he came across in his woodcutting operations in the mountains. When the summer was over he had twenty ounces, and got two dollars an ounce for all of it from a Los Angeles druggist. He has since made a business of hunting rattlesnakes up and down the mountain sides and through the canyons. He catches from 150 to 200 snakes in a summer, and generally gathers from $300 to $400 worth of oil from them. The market price for the product is two dollars an ounce, and there is little fluctuation. Rattlesnake oil is used in rheumatic cures and in ointments for some skin diseases. The oil when sold has a pearly white color and is free from any odor. It tastes much like tallow. A good sized rattlesnake will furnish from one to two ounces of oil.

"How do I catch the snakes? Well, that is easy enough. I wear boots up above my knees so as to protect me from any rattler I may tread upon, and I always go with a strong forked stick or club in my hand. I have to keep my wits about me constantly, and to think quick when I am in a snake locality and hear a rattle. I always try to get the rattlers by putting the fork of my stick over their neck as quick as a flash, and then I have the critter just where I want him. I next strangle the snake by pressing my fingers down upon the neck. I put the rattlers in this way so as to keep them from biting themselves, and thereby letting the poison into the oil that I am after. In nine cases out of ten rattlesnakes will bite themselves if they have a chance, and they are the smartest things alive, except human beings. Once in awhile I get a the rattlers by crowding them in the head, but I don't like that way, for it's more dangerous and the oil is not so good.

"Have I ever been bitten? Yes, five times, and I suffered so much the last time that all the money on earth would not induce me to be poisoned so again. That was four years ago, and I can feel pains from it to this day. I don't believe any one ever fully recovered from a dose of genuine rattlesnake poison. It is the most awful stuff on earth. I have seen great big cows die of a drop of the poison in an hour's time."—Pomona (Cal.) Progress.

Locomotive Fog Signal.

An improved method of signaling to the drivers of locomotives in thick weather has been brought forward in England. On the locomotive itself is fixed an electric bell, to which is attached a contact device, which operates by means of a movable bar which is associated with each signal box. When the engine passes each a signal box contact is made and the bell rings, and by the number of beats upon the gong the engine driver knows whether to proceed or whether to stop. The apparatus does not interfere with any existing signaling arrangements, and would be quite automatic in action provided that the signal man attended to his levers just as if the weather was clear.—London Letter.

An Anecdote of Whittier.

A friend in conversation with Mr. Whittier, the poet, remarked that he was about to contract to furnish a lot of oak timber for the government gunboats, and asked him if he thought it was in consistence with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question the two arrived at their parting place, when Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said, "Moses, if thee does furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of, be sure that it is all sound."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Following an Old Instinct.

I think that there can be no doubt that the pointer and setter in acting in their characteristic manner are following an old instinct connected with an ingenious piece of cooperative pack strategy, although the peculiarity has been enhanced by human training and selection, and the sportsman with their guns have supplanted and therefore act the part of the dog's natural comrades in the chase.—Contemporary Review.

Wallie Reasoning.

"Papa, what is dynamite?" asked Wallie.

"It is a powerful explosive," returned his papa.

"What's explosive for?" the boy asked.

"To blow things up," was the answer.

"I guess my nurse must be an explosive, then," said Wallie. "She's blown me up all the time.

A Natural Question.

Highwayman—Throw up your hands and give us your money.

Camper—How can I do that, you idiot? Do you imagine I am a contortionist and can put my nose into my pants pocket?—Life.

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Pe-ru-na Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine sold by JOHNSON, PRATT CO., 35 and 37 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

DR. GUNN'S ONION SYRUP FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP.

A REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

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Dusky Diamond Tar Soap A Superb Complexion Soap.

At ½ Price

How Much will you Risk for One Cent?

THE difference is now between the PUTNAM NAIL and cheaper brands amounts to one cent on each horse shod.

Are you willing to use the cheap unreliable and inferior nails, with all their constant disadvantages, in order to save that one cent?

The success of their manufacture is spoken of thus. The cold process discriminates that iron and cause it to flake or scale, so that after the point is sheared and the nail is driven into the hoof it is extremely liable to split, and ruin a valuable horse. Did you ever spend your cent? Now this is how you can save the two or three hundred dollars you would have to pay for a good horse, and you would not save your cent.

Use the Putnam Nail.

It is Hot-Forged from the best Swedish iron rods, which is a welding heat, by the action of Hammers alone, and then Hammer-Pointed.

Thus, the old hand process is followed, which was hot-forging nails under hammers, and hammer-pointing them by the shoer, solid, without any clipping or shearing whatever,

AND THE NAIL CANNOT SPLIT.

Not it will cost you one cent more for each horse shod!

The shoes will stay on longer, and your reputation will be thereby increased.

ALL FOR ONE CENT.

Send for pamphlet.

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For Ogden, Portland, San Francisco and Cache Valley.....
For Cache Valley and Park City.....
For Ogden, intermediate points and the Pacific Coast.....
For Provo, Juab and Milford.....
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No. 5—For Provo, Parachute, Rifle and Glenwood Springs.....
No. 7—For Provo, Grand Junction and points East.....

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No. 2—For Ogden and West.....
No. 6—For Ogden and the West.....
No. 8—For Ogden and the West.....

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No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and points East.....
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and points East.....
No. 5—From Provo, Parachute, Rifle, Glenwood Springs and points East.....
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