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From all Eastern points.....
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Trains marked thus * run daily.

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For Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Cache Valley.....
For Cache Valley and Park City.....
For Ogden, intermediate points and all points East.....
For Ogden, all intermediate points and San Pedro.....
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CURRENT TIME TABLE

In Effect Sep. 1st, 1892.

STATES SALT LAKE.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.....
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.....
No. 6—For Provo, Payson, Eureka and Silver City.....
No. 8—For Bingham, Provo, Marion, and points.....
No. 10—For Ogden and West.....
No. 12—For Ogden and the West.....

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and points East.....
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.....
No. 5—From Provo, Payson, Eureka and Silver City.....
No. 7—From Bingham, Provo, Marion, and points.....
No. 9—From Ogden and the West.....
No. 11—From Ogden and the West.....

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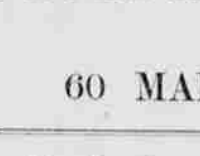

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GERMAN COACHES.

A Breed That Will Be Represented at the World's Fair.

The illustration, reproduced from The Breeder's Gazette, shows a fine specimen of a family of horses that promises to connect with the hackney for general popularity.

The picture shows a German coaching stallion 4 years old. These horses are of a build to fill the demand for the

GERMAN COACHING STALLION.

large, imposing carriage horse that is now the fashion. The animal looks as if he might well be descended, as he undoubtedly is, from the famous horses that figured in the tournaments of the Middle Ages.

Strength of bone and endurance are characteristic of the German coach horse. Germany is taking great pains with the breeding of these animals. The German coacher will be amply exploited at the Columbian fair.

Best Hog for Market.

Sanders Spencer writes from Great Britain to The Breeder's Gazette as follows:

I have no recollection of a time during the last thirty-five years when pig breeding and pork manufacturing were so profitable as at present. All kinds of feeding stuffs are very much cheaper with us than a year since, and the price of pork is some 50 per cent higher. In nothing is the changed state of affairs more evident than in the price of pigs about 10 weeks old. Last year numbers of these were sold at 2s. 6d. each. Now a good strong store pig of the age is worth about eight times as much. Indeed we have well nigh reached the guinea pig—i. e., one sound and well over the operation of castrating or spaying. At this price the breeding and rearing of pigs must be profitable even if the cost of food were half as high again as at the present time.

In this country, as on the continent, particularly in those countries where considerable attention is paid to the dairying industry and as a natural sequence to the breeding and fitting of pigs, the bottle of short, thick, heavy shouldered and fat jowled pigs versus the long, deep sided, heavy hind quartered and light fore quartered and jowled pigs is being so vigorously fought money, and I think I may add that the victory in favor of the latter style of pig is more pronounced than at any previous period. The curves in Ireland are loudly calling out for the much needed improvement to the form, length and substance of the Irish pigs, and do not hesitate to affirm that those foreign curers, such as the Danes, Swedes, etc., who have of late years freely imported large numbers of pigs from the less bacon districts of Large White Yorkshires, are pressing the Irish bacon so closely as to render it probable that the premier position held by the latter for so many years on the English bacon kiln will inevitably be lost unless the Irish breeders of pigs take a leaf out of the books of the enterprising foreigners. Even in Holland a considerable amount of money has been expended to my knowledge by a firm of bacon curers whose factory is situated at Assen, Berkshires, Tamworths and improved Large Whites have all been tried for years, and the verdict is the usual one—that the long, deep sided, well developed hind quartered Large Whites answer by far the best both for breeding pure and for crossing on the Dutch pigs.

Improved Horse Stall.

The following is the description of an improved horse stall, the merit of which consists in its simplicity: In the center of the stall—a large box stall—a pit was dug eighteen inches in diameter and three feet deep. Into this was put middle stones, the size of a horse's foot, until they reached the top. Three large flat stones were added, which just filled the top of the pit. A wagon load of gravel stones was spread around the outer edge of the stall and raked toward the center, giving it a gentle slope in this direction. Over this was spread two inches of yellow clay well tamped.

The stall when thus completed has the appearance of an oval dish and carries all the urine to the center of the stall and into the pit, where it gradually soaks away into the ground. There is no opening in the bottom of the pit, and therefore no bad odor comes back into the stable, as often occurs where a drain pipe is used to carry off the urine. Another advantage in this stall is the shape, which more nearly fits the horse while lying down and requires less straw for bedding.—Exchange.

Minorcas and Leghorns.

Minorcas, both white and black, lay larger eggs than the Leghorns, are equally prolific, but our experience would not lead us to think that they excel the latter breed. They are nonsitters. They were boomed largely a few years ago, but they never have obtained the popularity of the Leghorns and are not so well suited for a farmer's fowl, especially in cold climates, on account of their enormous combs and wattles, which become frosted easily. The breed is a good one with which to breed up common stock. Unless they are allowed to run at large one needs a high fence to keep them within bounds.—Rural New Yorker.

NITRATE OF SODA AND CEREALS.

The True Theory and Safe Rule for Applying a Valuable Fertilizer on Grain Crops.

Following the principle of obtaining the greatest amount of anything for the least cost, nitrate of soda is of the greatest use to farmers for their cereal crops, affording a correspondent of American Cultivator. It gives very satisfactory results, however, unless properly used. If applied in the spring in large quantities, it naturally stimulates the growth of the straw, so that the grain does not have much chance to develop. The nitrate of sodaapplied when the straw is growing produces very luxuriant growth, and therefore application given when the grain is forming stimulates this part of the plants in the same way. If used for wheat, about one-quarter of the amount to be applied should be used in the fall. This gives the plants a good start, and during excessively dry falls it makes the grain endure the drought better.

One-half of the remainder of the nitrates should then be applied in the spring, when the vegetation begins to start up and grow. This will give it a good beginning and make the crop grow strong and rapidly. But to avoid too luxurious growth the remainder of the nitrate must be spread over the fields just before blossoms appear. The grain is beginning to form heads then, and the nitrate will help forward the process. The true theory and rule for using the nitrate of soda on the cereal crops is never to let the soil be lacking in potash and phosphoric acid. These should be in abundance in the soil, and then the nitrate will give results for all cereals that cannot be surpassed by any other fertilizing material.

Potato in Butter Making.

During the hot weather butter makers are greatly troubled with soft butter. This is largely due to most cows to improper handling of the milk, cream and butter. Where persons have springhouses or refrigerators better that is soft when churned can soon be brought into a firm, presentable appearance, but it is for better that it should come from the churn in the right condition. Grass butter, made from rich old pastures free from weeds, and from such varieties as June or Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, red top, wire grass and white clover, or from mixtures of some of these sorts, if churned at a little below 60 degs. and properly handled, should be of a texture that will give little or no cause for complaint. During the hot spells, however, there is a tendency for the butter to be soft, notwithstanding any care which may be taken of it.

As the result of experiments made at the Ontario (Canadian) experiment station to test the effect of food on milk and butter, Professor H. H. Dean reports that the addition of a small quantity of meal, especially cottonseed meal, to the food has a tendency to make the butter firmer and raise the melting point from 1 to 4 degs. centigrade. During the last summer about one pound per day of cottonseed meal was fed to each cow at pasture, mixed with bran or some grain meal, and not a shearing of soft butter occurred during the whole season. Whether this was altogether due to the cottonseed meal he is not prepared to say, but believes it had much to do with it.

Broadcasting Wheat.

It is found that in wet seasons when the ground is broadcasted, sometimes as well as when it is drilled, says American Cultivator. The reason is that the drilled wheat is usually covered too deeply. Drilling is resorted to mainly for the purpose of distributing commercial manures with the seed. Then it pays, but even then the ground must be rolled to prevent the drill tools from going too deeply. If all the seed is not covered it does not matter. The smaller amount planted near the surface will make more vigorous growth and stand the winter better.

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