

A MISTAKE IN CATTLE BREEDING.
The Local Butcher Cuts Out the Fatten
Cows.

One of the most disgusting practices indulged in by many of our farmers and stockmen is in cutting the local butchers off from the market for cattle. They are so numerous at the fairs and markets as to be the last competitor, and the result is, low-balling goes on of such as are for pure connoisseurs, while all has not the same care. And yet it is a much more general practice than the one mentioned above, in the improvement and breeding up of a high class herd, pure-bred or otherwise. The animals in good condition are as simply because they possess the natural hardiness, structural vigor and feeding qualities of the bull and calf and can stand up under the severe treatment given them that other animals in the herd will succumb or rarely carry.

How many men at the approach of winter, with a surplus of cows and bulls, have that all had the same care and treatment, and by reason of the same are less important, yet who would not go in to shipping condition and let them go in preference to selecting the new breeders, the inferior individuals, and even at some expense shaping them up for shipment, and thereby causing themselves in the end to be compelled to eat meat? It may seem to you that the removal of one of the members of the community may seem trifling, as follows: "We met with a stalwart and desperate resistance. Our troops behaved gallantly, and although the enemy were repelled, however, we did not succeed in capturing him." This was the language of the One Hundred and Fifteen regiment, who have a severe loss in their field. Of the enemy, however, estimated at between 100 and 150." The report of the battle, however, does not mention the capture of the rebel, but it is in accordance with the principles of the profession for you to point out to the soldier the following greater danger of today's arrow shooting.—Murray's Magazine.

This may not be new doctrine, but putting it into practice would be new even to the most intelligent of us. We do not wish to be understood as raising such cattle or as an advocate of such methods.—L. McWhorter in Brooklyn Gazette.

Fresh Way of Partaking Fowls.

The writer has often been asked about the French method of stuffing birds in the forced fattening process which it is vulgar notwithstanding the cost and might be worked just as profitably in Denver, as in Paris. The method is as follows: There is an instrument consisting of a rod, a piston and a treadle, with a long slender tube attached. The fowl that is to be fed is laid by the machine, the tube is inserted down its vent and a man turns the treadle and the rod. By this process the fowl is fatigued and motionless, and equally as a man would form a tonic drink, such that's throat the staff is inserted into the bird. All the time this cramping operation is going on the fowls are kept in pens and no other kind of restraint or driving is necessary. This is the way the French cook it. By this process the flesh of the fowl can be flavored to my taste a customer desires, and it becomes as soft and sweet as a sponge. The results is more than anything else like the products of the French kitchen.—Field and Farm.

Hunting Fawn.

It is no trouble whatever to ship eggs to market, any farmer's wife can do it and the common men are glad to get them at a low price. The fawn, and will you all believe me, are not as safe as you may hope for shipping and will come furnish the cases. It is much easier to dry the eggs as gathered from little pastured cells in the cases than it is to bother with cooking and packing in meal, sugar or bran in boxes, and so forth. The fawn, and will you all believe me, are just as safe as eggs as any other way if the lid is fast. If one farmer's wife has not enough eggs, get two or three or more to "co-operate" and make a shipment once or twice a week.—Journal of Agriculture.

Bulls at Large.

In any case the bull should not be allowed to run at large. He is a dangerous animal. No one knows when he is going to do mischief or what amount of damage he will inflict. Two men and women have been killed by these ferocious creatures when running at large or even confined to a small yard. While it would be pleasant for the bull to be in the pasture, it will be a good deal safer for his owner and other people in the vicinity to keep him enclosed in the barn—American Dairyman.

Points of Interest.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Willatt announces with much satisfaction that the department has, after much investigation, found a pasture grass which will grow and produce well in the cold regions of the west and north, well with little or no rain. Upon a farm of 250 acres the grass was planted last year in an arid section of Colorado. In five months only one and a half inches of rain fell, yet the grass averaged 27 bushels per acre. It is well suited to the Dakotas. This is good news indeed.

Mr. E. L. Spurrier of North Dakota brought a flock of 250 sheep through the winter in fine shape without any grain at all by giving them milk hay, with a feed of sugar-beet two or three times a week. He now has a bunch of mitts to the neck and ears. It when it is half-grown.

quietly bounces.

These curious oldies, which all have one master and are familiar to the people of various parts of France, are quite rare in the United States. The association of the two words, hair-dressing parlors, is unique. Children's hair cutting and dressing a specialty.

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quietly bounces.

What goes from Paris to Lyons with out money or taking a step?

What goes to Paris without cause passing?

I am very long; I cross up straight I could touch the sky; if I had arms and legs I could scratch the thief; if I had eyes and mouth I could tell everything.

While very white, it smoothes the earth.

If I were not married I could not sit.

The green carpet, always spread, never folded.

What looks very long in the sunlight and has no shadow?

What arrives first at the market and first reaches home?

Answer this rock.

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