INTELLIGENT FEEDING.

Artificial Feeders Do Not Necessarily Injure and Kill.

The point to which feeding has made the greatest and yet least satisfactory advance is the better understanding that now prevails among proprietors farmers about the feeding of animals and poultry. It is true that a large part of the food that used to be given to pigs was either wasted or was positively injurious. It is yet, for that matter, among the large class who give little thought to their business and despise the heeding of experiments and experimental stations. To abnormally stores and stuff animals used to be considered healthy food. It was the condition of success, and it was argued that wild animals in a state of nature would not be good food. Those who argued for better feeding than nature's method were told that what was added to Nebuchadnezzar fitted to subject to severer constitutions, and that to be impatience of the digestive functions.

That this was sometimes the fact is true. The science of feeding has been of comparatively recent growth, and is not to be lost sight of that there are diseases that already have been helped to science more still than most feeders possess. We are at last learning that for the very best feeding animals must be guarded against injudicious food from birth, and even earlier than birth. It is possible certainly to start pigs before their birth, and it is other ways when breeding sows are fed too much corn. They are apt to such sows to farrow pigs whose digestive tissue is to be impaired even from birth. Generally, however, young animals have good appetites and are able to digest what nature has provided for them. The first milk they get from their dams is always intuitive, and the weakness of very young animals comes from against getting more at first than is good for them. In fact, for a number of days after birth, suckling their dam provides the kind and amount of food that is best for growth and future well being of the young animal. It is when the natural supply becomes insufficient that the injury to digestive tissue. Either the young animal is left with too little, or it is apt to be greatly overfed, or fed with what is too hard to digest. Of the two evils, underfeeding is less serious.

There were farmers who studied out this problem of feeding before the days of scientific analysis. Their reasoning was that good feeding required as nearly as possible a continuation of the food by which young animals received from their dams, the amount fed being gradually increased as the animal became stronger. The digestive organs, like all others in the body, are strengthened by use and weakened or injured by abuse. Weak or called dyspepsia almost always results from bad feeding, alternately starving and pampering, or the giving of food that is difficult of digestion. Sometimes the trouble with dyspepsia is that the food is not properly balanced. The natural appetite calls for the kind of food that the system requires. If this is not furnished, any substitute for it will be eaten too heartily, will not remain in the proportion of nature and will not digest well.

The analysis of food showing its different constituents has only made more plain the reason for the success of some old fashioned feeders and the failure of others. By showing what rations for growth, for fattening and for milk are required it has made it possible for all to be reasonably successful. There is far less feeding of corn to young or to breeding animals than used to be common. When corn is fed now, it is in combination with other concentrated foods of food and those having more of the flesh, muscle and bone forming material than maize. There is far more use of the wheat middlings as a constituent of the concentrated food, economical, and also as an aid to better digestion. Then many farmers imagine. If they are fattening animals, they often suppose that the more concentrated following food they can get eaten the better will be the result. But skilled feeders know better. It is not what is eaten, but what is digested and assimilated, that benefits the fattening animal. With a balanced ration and some bulky food to distend the stomach, the fattening animal will eat more and maintain its appetite, which it will not do if fed only on the most fattening food.—American Cultivator.

Live Stock Points.

February is the month in which to set lame fat early without stables.

Fred Grundy tells in The Rural New Yorker a fact that is enough to circulate the blood and make each particular hair stand on end. A hound had broken off a farmer's fence. Instead of setting another one on and taking away the splintered old one, the already farmer left the hound lying upon the ground. A valuable mare was exercising in yard in the yard some time afterward, and while running stepped upon the hound's head. The splinters went deep and pierced her thigh. Result, hound died, mare set in, and the mare died in a few days. The farmer hauled her dead, poisoned body off to the hog pasture and said he was going to "think it up so the hogs could eat it." Who could ever a more heartily, sickening tale tell?

Some people complain that poultry was low during the holidays. City dealers did not find it so. The young poultry raisers who live near the outskirts of the large cities charged in some cases $1 apiece for freshly killed and dressed chickens and dollar and then did not care to sell them at that price even.

With fresh laid eggs 9 cents appears to private consumers the less people will eat more during cold weather.

Texas seems to be in the 79 list to the United States.

Says The Horseman: "When a horse is chilled or worried, some lay to kind words and apply medicine, with the few quietly. An owner lives in great family strife, and to while time is dear, goes, in fun, fretful and cross."

THE NEWEL STEEL BAR.

Interest at the Government Gulch on shape over the New Method of Annealing.

The iron of the World's Columbian ships has nearly completed the annealing of the first newel steel pole for the navy, and the result is counted with interest. The ordinary steel bars have been annealed when they have been straight enough for use in the navy. The U. S. Navy is looking for the ship of the gun, which is to be fired under the first time the gun is a national pursuit of so to be publicity pastime. The gauge, in place of solid wads, to rear the last of metal subjects it gun strings will be found just the time with to bind it to behind its attaching to Europe of the best to be conducted as plaudits of a stream of water.

The delay in accepting the gun, to forgone of which there from ready to wear time, has been caused by the 300 lb. to secured a specimen, a fact was mentioned for regulating the test 60 feet of the frames. The result has been proved, and everything is ready for the possibilities of the gun. There is nothing more interesting to the people than the test of the new system of armor and guns to gether. So, if the proposed method be a success, it will take the place of the old way, which required a good deal of shifting of heavy weights and the use of a stranding gun.

There is also much interest in the test of the metal used gun. It is expected that it will accomplish some of larger iron bars the single steel gun.—Westinghouse.

Minnie M. Kepner
Pleasant Grove

Consumption Checked

Obstinate Case of Catarrh

Local Applications Failed—Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I ought to make known my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla, as the relief it has made where so little is to be expected. I had catarrh in the head and suffered intensely from it. It seemed as if the disease would end my life. I took several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the disease left me. I am now in good health, and I attribute it to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I hope all who suffer from catarrh will try Hood's Sarsaparilla."

A Consumptive's Grave

Long ago, I have taken about two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which have effectually cured me. Before commencing to take the medicine, I could not walk across the room without stopping to rest. I was so weak I could do no work. I was confined to my bed. I was considered a consumptive, and I thought I should soon be in a grave. I am now able to do my work, and I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. M. Kepner, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion and constipation. 25c.

CONFERENCE RATES,

—VIA—

Rio Grande Western Railway.

For the Annual Conference, L. D. S., and Women's Conference, L. D. S., at Salt Lake City, April 6th to 8th, inclusive, the following rates are authorized to Salt Lake and return:

Ogden	$ 1.50
Hooper	1.50
Layton	1.50
Kaysville	1.50
Farmington	1.50
Woods Cross	1.50
Bountiful	1.50
Centerville	1.50
Hingham Junction	1.50
Brigham	1.50
Smith's	1.50
Deseret	1.50
Lynn	1.50
Lynndyl	1.50
Delta	1.50
Hinckley	1.50
Oak City	1.50
Leamington	1.50
Lucin	1.50
Grantsville	1.50
Tooele	1.50
Stockton	1.50
Ophir	1.50
Mercur	1.50
Fairfield	1.50
Cedar Fort	1.50
Eureka	1.50
Silver City	1.50
Dividend	1.50
Gold Hill	1.50
Ibapah	1.50
Deep Creek	1.50
Fish Springs	1.50
Dugway	1.50
Knolls	1.50
Iosepa