THE CHESHIRE HOG.

How Can Such Small Bones Hold Up Such Big Hogs?

Like most of the best breeds now in this country, the Cheshire hog originated in the United States. It took its rise in Jefferson county, N. Y. The breed started in a cross of large Yorkshires with native sows of fine quality. They have now been established long enough to have characteristics of their own. What these characteristics are the editor of the Cheshire Herd Book, Mr. E. M. Davis, tells us in The Rural New Yorker, from which the accompanying cut is taken. Mr. Davis writes:

CHESHIRE HOG.

The Cheshire is a long, broad hog—a shape much of course gives heavy hams and shoulders. The head is very short in proportion to the length of the body, the face slightly dished, the ears thin, small and erect and the nose straight. Looking at one a person would say that the nose, compared with that of the Small Yorkshire, was long, but in proportion to the length of the body it is quite as short as that of a Yorkshire, while the head, taken as a whole, is of less weight than the head of a Yorkshire. The texture of both flesh and bone is fine and compact, bone, though the bones are very small, the animals never break down.

One often hears the remark at fairs: "I don't see how such small bones hold up such big hogs." The fineness of cellular texture gives the very best quality of meat, both lean and fat being firm and solid, not soft and flabby or lardy, like the flesh of many other breeds. Cheshire have a larger proportion of lean meat than any other hogs. In this respect they stand unequaled, and hence are the best to meet the present requirements of the butcher. The demand now is for lean meat, not fat. Let any one feed a Cheshire in the same pen with pigs of other breeds and the Cheshire will give the most lean meat. If fed with a small Yorkshire one will have the two extremes of all the breeds, the Cheshire giving the most lean meat, the Yorkshire the least.

At the New York and New England fair at Albany an aged gentleman came along and remarked, "This is the best breed of hogs in the world." He then stated that he was a butcher in Albany, and that the Cheshires was the best hog to cut up in the market because it had the most lean meat, and he added, "I can tell a Cheshire as soon as it goes into the scalding vat; for it will sink right to the bottom, and no other hog will do that." I was aware of the fact that Cheshires weighed more according to looks than other hogs, but their sinking in the scalding water was new to me. This must come from their larger proportions of lean meat—lean being heavier than bones or fat.

Another quality, which most people would probably consider the most important of all, is their rapid growth or early maturity. At nine months or under Cheshires will outweigh on the average any other breed. The best weights I can personally vouch for are the following: A pig from a litter from which most of the pigs were shipped was fat fitted. It was dressed when 8 months and 14 days old and weighed 418 pounds. Forty pounds of lard were taken from the entrails, which are not included in the 418 pounds. A litter of seven killed when exactly 9 months and 1 day old averaged 406 pounds. These pigs, of course, were very fat, but there was a large amount of lean meat. The feeder of Cheshires can have lean meat only or both lean and fat as he may prefer. He will get the lean meat anyway. If he wants fat he can get it atop of the lean by longer and better feeding. Cheshire pigs of about 6 months of age, dressing 200 to 250 pounds, are the best that can possibly be obtained for market purposes.

Farmers call the Cheshires tame. At farrowing time the tameness is very important, especially if the weather is cold. At such times my practice is to throw a blanket over the sow, and as the little fellows arrive they are placed under the blanket against the udders of the mother. In a few moments they are dry and warm and vigorously fighting with their fellows for choice of position. I never have any trouble in treating sows in this way. Young sows with their first litters lie as quietly as those that have raised pigs for years. It is not necessary to take a stick when one goes into the pen to catch a pig.

Points of Interest.

In Dallas and Fort Worth hog packing establishments have been started. The two together can dispose of 1,000 hogs a day. The new south will not, apparently, import bacon from the north.

If your live stock has come out poor and varmints covered from the winter, it is a sign that you have not half fed it, and even with the fattest pastures it will take the animals half the summer to catch up even. Starve yourself if you want to economize, but never shorten the rations of a poor dumb brute that cannot help itself.

George R. Newell says he knew once a mean, stingy farmer who kept his sows poor as scarecrows and said the hay they lowing: A pig from a litter from which most of the pigs were shipped was fat fitted. It was dressed when 8 months and 14 days old and weighed 418 pounds. Forty pounds of lard were taken from the entrails, which are not included in the 418 pounds. A litter of seven killed when exactly 9 months and 1 day old averaged 406 pounds. These pigs, of course, were very fat, but there was a large amount of lean meat. The feeder of Cheshires can have lean meat only or both lean and fat as he may prefer. He will get the lean meat anyway. If he wants fat he can get it atop of the lean by longer and better feeding. Cheshire pigs of about 6 months of age, dressing 200 to 250 pounds, are the best that can possibly be obtained for market purposes.

Farmers call the Cheshires tame. At farrowing time the tameness is very important, especially if the weather is cold. At such times my practice is to throw a blanket over the sow, and as the little fellows arrive they are placed under the blanket against the udders of the mother. In a few moments they are dry and warm and vigorously fighting with their fellows for choice of position. I never have any trouble in treating sows in this way. Young sows with their first litters lie as quietly as those that have raised pigs for years. It is not necessary to take a stick when one goes into the pen to catch a pig.

DECLINE OF REVERENCE.

Painful Indications of Flippancy as to Sacred Things.

It sometimes seems almost a thing of the past. Reverence for parents, for teachers and persons in exalted positions used to be observed with the strictest care, but at the present day nothing evinces the lax rule which obtains in many families of good standing as the utter lack of respect or deference paid by the young to those who are older and wiser than themselves. Deplorable as we hold it to be that the old time code of manners and decorum is so rapidly passing away, there is yet a far more important consideration connected with the general lack of reverence prevailing with reference to sacred matters.

We read the other day: "It is very easy to lower our standard of reverence for anything. We have only to speak of it habitually in a light way. There is nothing like it to take the life out of the most precious text of Scripture. We may repeat of such sin with latter weeping, but those words can never be to us again what they were before. We may have cut down a hedge we shall some day vainly long to cross." We must confess to having listened with astonishment to what were considered clever roundrobins made by professing Christians, and made by twisting and turning some Bible verse in the most ludicrous manner, and so making it serve to answer the laughable question.

Years and years ago, in the thoughtless years of youth, a young companion much older than ourself repeated a portion of the Lord's Prayer, making the sweet, simple sentence to rhyme with a silly, irreverent line, and long after maturity had been reached the foolish rhyme would force itself into the mind when striving with all reverence to repeat the pure and hallowed prayer. And just so there comes to be verse after verse which have been invented and made the subject of a riddle, until as the years fall upon it in the sacred volume, or as the minister reads it from the sacred desk, involuntarily into the mind darts the queer, grotesque use which has been made of the verse, shame that it ever should be so. And great pity it is that any one professing love for the word of God should be willing to repeat even a very so-called "cute" conundrum, made by misapplying a text of Scripture capable of serving a double meaning.

We believe that the Testaments of the Bible are the invaluable legacies by the study of which the life can be ennobled, and through acceptance of their teachings the soul can be saved. They come to us from God the Father and his son, Jesus Christ. What would be thought of a man or woman who would be willing to use the sayings or precepts of a good parent and make fun, not exactly of them, but out of them! What right minded person would regard other than with contempt such really contemptible lack of reverence and respect, such lack of delicacy, of filial feeling and regard? The trouble is that "the standard of reverence," as before quoted, has been lowered by allowing these things to be spoken of repeatedly, if not habitually, in a light way.

A believer in the precious truths of the Bible should remember two things in this connection: First, a loose, light application of a scriptural verse is generally the work of some one who is no lover of the precepts themselves or of him who gave them; and again, there comes a time when no other promises then those of the Bible can sustain the faltering, drear heart, no other words comfort and support the spirit when the dark valley of the shadow of death is reached. And yet some of the most common words of the Bible have been used time and again to make the thoughtless laugh, and so cause them to forget or overlook the real, intense meaning of the literal sense. We must sometimes feel that many who call themselves Christians have grieved afresh the Holy Spirit, and they never need be repeated.

Parents, especially, who wish their children to grow up with an idea of reverence for the Bible and for sacred things should never allow themselves to speak lightly of texts of Scripture, or of all things to regard a witticism based on some verse of the Bible. No one can afford to make light of the lifeboat which offers the only chance of ever reaching the shore in safety. When the time comes to lean hard on the rod and staff which alone can comfort and support, it will be a bitter thing to reflect that when in health and strength all thought of coming dependence was cast to the winds, while the hospital verse was perverted to serve a double meaning and cause a careless laugh.—Harriet A. Cheever in Christian at Work.

Slightly Sarcastic on "Robert L. Smear."

A bearded bachelor came behind the door, in strict accordance with "the hanging law,"
The vinal nap entire
From his grandfathers fruitful apple tree
He pasted the trunk as sure as it could be,
And in reasoning thus
Thought every branch would bear bad bees fruit;
And when destruction's work was done he said
"That ought to be a good enough scarecrow."
He stood in all the world, "each as this tree
Bar winds, when fed could up the memory,
And here rise upon Smear's
Yet Robert's righteous end, the author tells,
Was nearly equal with Elias miracles!
—Lewis Stephenson in New York Observer.

Remorse may disturb the slumbers of a man who is dabbling with his first experiences of wrong, and when pleasure has been tasted and is gone, and nothing is left of the crime but the ruin which it has wrought, then, too, the Furies take their seats upon the midnight pillow. Bad habits are like a fire in the mind, left unvexed; and when a man has chosen his road he is left alone to follow it to the end.—Fronde.

When the murderers of Bishop Patterson laid his body in a canoe and placed a palm in his dead hands, they little knew they were showing forth one of the most beautiful truths of our faith—that through suffering and death the kingdom of peace and life is found.—Anonymous.

Transact business with the men of the world like a gentleman in a shower of rain; staying no longer than is indispensably necessary.—Cecil.

If the world knew the trouble, distraction, inconvenience of life, it will not the sweets and true use of it.—Fuller.

A family without prayer is like a house without a roof—it has no protection.—Jay.

We are only worth really what we are worth in the eyes of God.—St. Francis Assisi.

Do You Dine?

If yes, your dinner should begin with soup. Soup can be most easily, most economically, and most expeditiously made with

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

without other meat stock.

This is how a jar of the genuine looks. It has a blue signature like this on the wrapper.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S

SHORT LINE! FAST TIME!

First-class Equipment, Electric Lights, Courteous Employees and Splendid Service.

If you are going east, take the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Chicago Short Line, and enjoy all the improvements and conveniences of a first-class railway such as electric lighted and steam heated, solid vestibule trains, with Westinghouse air signals and the finest dining cars in the world. Free reclining chair cars.

The road runs no emigrant trains or cars. Second-class passengers are provided on regular express trains in clean, light coaches, with cushioned seats and backs, and are as good as the coaches furnished by many roads to first-class passengers.

The electric berth reading lamp feature in the Pullman sleeping cars run on this line is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.

Travel by this road and be assured of courteous treatment by its employes.

For further particulars call at 161 Main Street.

ALEX. MITCHELL, Commercial Agent.
T. F. POWELL, Contracting Agent.

SEE YED.

OUR SHETLAND PONY STALLION, Sultan, formerly owned by E. H. Parsons, has arrived South, in charge of Mr. Hardy, and will be found at C. S. Marshall's office, and he will be ready for service.

WANTED.

SHEEP ON SHARES BY A RESPONSIBLE party. Address H. S. C., Grand Junction, Colorado.

A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL. APPLY to Mrs. Isaac Jennings, 25 N. Second West.

SITUATION AS SICK NURSE IN A PRIVATE family. Family or lady in experience and skill. Apply at 54 W. Fourth North Street.

FOR SALE.

35 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good stand of lucern on the same, in Grantsville. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BEST PART OF CITY, on Fifth South, between Fifth and Sixth East Streets, on easy terms. Apply to Carl E. Allen.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM HIGH BALE, A LARGE BROWN Durham Cow, seven years old, branded on the hip with a bar and a diamond and a slope off right and square underbit in left ear. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of a lot of stock will be rewarded by ANGUS M. CANNON, Box B, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hecksher Mining Co. will be held in the Presiding Bishop's office, Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 2, 1891, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing trustees and other business to come before the meeting; to hear the secretary's report and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
JAMES GILLESPIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Tho Forest Investment Company will be held in the company's office, 111 Dearborn St., Chicago, May 4th, 1891, at 12 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing trustees and other business to come before the meeting. To hear the secretary's report and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
GEO. D. TIFFS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE REBUILDING OF THE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward Square, Salt Lake City, on the same foundation of the old one, but not exceed. The proposed building to have four fronts, three stories and basement, and the contractor to do the work of what is known as stone work. Class of building completed not to exceed $100,000. All plans and specifications to be filed by Monday, May 4th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., when the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars apply to
HOS. G. M. SCOTT, Mayor.
BEN. G. W. MARCUS, Probate Judge.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 4, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Inland Salt Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, on Monday, May 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
L. A. CLAYTON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and style of CHRISTOPHERSEN & TANNER, conducting a grocery business in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, in the Eighth Ward, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Martin Christophersen having purchased the entire business of Hugh J. Cannon in the concern.
Dated April 20th, 1891.
MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.
dtf HUGH J. CANNON.

SPECIAL.

L. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, April, 1891.

To Our Patrons:

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE ATTENTION to the fact that on and after FRIDAY, MAY 1 next, the several departments of our mass store will open generally at 8 a. m. and close at 6 p.m., except on Saturdays and the day preceding any public holiday, when the hour of closing will be extended to 9 p. m.

It is believed that this arrangement will meet with the approbation of all our patrons, and that the patronage will continue to be as liberal as heretofore.
T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

RED BRICK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO CALL attention to the merits that he is manufacturing a red brick from Sand Springs that is short and smooth.
CHARLES HAYES, Proprietor,
Pacific Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co.
Residence, Davis County, Utah.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Butcher's Cemetery. Apply to Robert Eldridge, Provo City.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, made on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1891, in the matter of the estate of Dorothy Ingleby, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on the 23rd day of May, 1891, at the office of Richards & Marshall, in the Constitution Building, in Salt Lake City, Utah, the following described real estate, belonging to said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said estate, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,