THE FARMER'S BEEF BREED.

Some Good Epidemes of the Fine Old Pennsylvania Cattle.

In districts where dairy products pay better than beef raising the agriculturist should select his cows from the well known milk, butter and cheese families. But if he is a small farmer in a rough

PURE BRED AMERICAN DEVON BULL.

country not convenient to market he could not do better than to cultivate the Devon cattle.

The Devons are among the hardiest of cattle, well adapted to a hilly or mountainous region. They can eat as well as anything will feed; and hence should be allowed to range it. Where cows are necessary, the gentle, intelligent Devons make the best cows of all. A Connecticut dairy farmer who makes vast quantities of Jersey butter keeps a pair of Devonshire cows to do all the rough work of the farm and to cure it pays him. Besides that, in England, the native home of roast beef, there is a belief that the beef, most which comes to the British markets is that of a small Red Devon steer.

Western machines have heretofore objected to the long horns of the Devon as being in the way of shipping them, but with the new and painless methods of dehorning now in use this objection falls out of sight.

Finally, if there be such a thing as a general purpose cow, which there is not, the Devon comes nearer it than any other breed. The cows of this family

PURE BRED AMERICAN DEVON COW.

will give a fine yield of milk if well cared for, and it is only less rich than that of the Jerseys and Guernseys. The Devons have their enthusiastic admirers among the leaf saints of the west, and the American Devon Cattle club is well sustained. One of the most devoted Devon men in the country is Mr. E. R. Eldredge of Provo City, U. T.

Give Us Kentucky Saddle Horses.

The people in early days largely depended upon horseback riding for long distance travel as well as for short trips; hence they encouraged breeds of horses which could carry their burdens with ease, both to themselves and the rider. The soldiers of that early period were not the stylish and finished steppers of this. The best horses for the purpose were brought from Canada, where the race or saddling gait had been most encouraged, while Virginia and the south Atlantic states had given more attention to the race horse. The Canadians were said to be a cross of the early French stock with the stallions obtained from New York and New England. They combined the hardiness and perhaps the gaits of the former with the better size of the latter.

When Kentucky was growing into statehood, away back in the thirties, two classes of horses mainly were imported into her territory to grow up and fatten on the succulent blue grass. They were the thoroughbred and half blood from Virginia and were and then a racer from Canada. Naturally these were crossed, because many people did not care to keep up the breeding of race horses, and the cross produced a more useful animal, particularly for saddle purposes.

The taste for a real saddle horse is revived some these days by a class of "professors" from England and Germany, who conduct riding schools in eastern cities. They know nothing of the delights of horseback riding proper. They have perhaps never mounted a saddle horse of the western type and therefore make the most of what they know about the saddle horse. There is another reason for their adoption of the high trotting horse in their schools.

Many of the eastern riders are driven to horseback as a relief from the ills of cramping houses. Hence they expect to find it in the high stepping trot. They are misguided and will find in the end that the ease of body and mind given by a saddling ride on a gaited saddle horse will prove more beneficial than the wear and tear jolting they get on the back of the school horse. Still it is not the province of western horsemen to dictate to their betters. Our saddle horses are capable of taking on the trot if need be, and they will be so educated while the crazes last, but here's hoping that it won't be long. Mounting the eastern boarders on a saddle horse is like getting out of a fine buggy and taking an ox cart.—The Horseback.

Millet For Fattening Hogs.

"I fed 31 head of hogs," says F. H. Smith of Brown county, S. D., "which I raised and fattened on millet seed, which made an average gain of 83½ pounds to a head, and I fattened one hog that weighed 331 pounds. The hog gained for the last 20 days 2 1-2 pounds per day. Thought 16 cents per bushel is cheap to raise it to a sure crop, grows quickly and to danger of frost. It is cheaper than corn and just as good if not better for fattening hogs."

Mrs. Dana Winnard, Mrs. Barnes and Reporter Jennie Harper drove up to Provo, with Orson Hyde and the Lewis. The driving weather on the Mountain was not so good as it might be, but we had a good time. Arrived at Provo, Mrs. Winnard visited Mrs. Hyde, while the rest of us went to the tabernacle. At Fond Lindsey's on long bench, a lock was drawn on the wheels and "we were going to place upon the before, upon a hitherto untouched set a little extra strong, and used by Elder Hyde and a youth of 19 replied the tops of the appearance and brought about the sensation, who would otherwise certainly have been drenched.

Hair Death

Scientific chemists and Famous Botanists at Kickapoo Lake, Ark., have spent the last 20 years in search of a remedy for Baldness, Gray Hair, Dandruff, Scalp Diseases, etc. Success at last crowns their efforts. Kickapoo Hair Grower is a sure cure. Sold everywhere. Beware of imitations. Genuine only when bottle bears our signature. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Guaranteed to contain no poisonous or injurious ingredients. The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co. Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Conn.

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NOTICE THERE ARE DELINQUENT upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 10th day of September, 1893, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amt.
Anthony, Hatton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams, Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen, Sarah Ann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carson, Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornelison, C. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornelison, E. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornelison, E. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornelison, E. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon, Mark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon, George W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall, Robert G