FALL PIGS.

Pros and Cons of the Profit and Loss in Them.

So far as is possible it is desirable to have the pigs come in September. This will give them a good opportunity to get well started to growing before severe cold weather sets in, and they will thrive much better during the winter than if they are farrowed later. But many do not consider it a profitable plan to breed for fall pigs. The cost of wintering them, considering the growth secured, is too much to make them profitable.

Yet the sows must be kept and wintered and in many cases where three or four sows are kept this is no inconsiderable item, and only to have one litter of pigs each year would make considerable difference in the cost of them, as it is but fair to count the cost of feeding the sow against the pigs up to weaning time. The one thing necessary to make fall pigs profitable is to give such management as is necessary to secure a vigorous, thrifty growth. If pigs are weaned and in the spring do not weigh any more than in the fall previous, they are certainly not profitable. Whether pigs are farrowed in the spring or fall, nine months is as old as pigs that are to be marketed should stay on the farm. If they are fed well and made comfortable they ought to be ready for market at this age.

As with much other work on the farm if the best results are secured some management ahead must be given. The starting point is to breed sufficiently early so that a good growth can be secured. Pigs ought to have to eat well before cold weather sets in, as it requires but a little to be stunted than if they must be weaned and learned to eat later when the weather is cold. Another item of importance in wintering pigs economically is to provide them comfortable quarters and this can be done in advance. If they are farrowed sufficiently early in the fall and are provided with comfortable quarters they can be kept growing steadily and at a cost that will leave a fair per cent of profit. But if the hogs are to be left to look out for themselves during the winter the best plan is not to breed for fall pigs.—Ex.

The Typical Hereford.

The breeder pays his money and takes his choice as to which kind of cattle he will raise, beef or dairy. He must be guided by circumstances and his own natural tastes.

HEREFORD BULL.

If a beef raiser, with facilities for a good sized herd of animals, he will take a genuine artistic satisfaction in the sight of a magnificent group of Herefords, with their white faces and deep red bodies. They are a striking feature in a landscape, quite handsome enough to paint. The illustration shows a magnificent specimen of a Hereford bull. We reproduce his picture here with a view quite as much to art as to beef.

Breaking Cavalry Horses.

A 4 or 5-year-old horse, or occasionally an old as 7 or 8, that knows not a halter, is caught with a lasso or squeezed, like a bronco in a crowd, against a force in a chute by a strong gate made to swing for the purpose. If the former, he is choked and strangled until he comes from every pore and his eyes turn bloodshot.

When he is sufficiently subdued to allow handling a halter is slipped on his head; a saddle—and oh, what a ponderous looking thing, weighing forty pounds—is tightly girted to his back with two cinches, and a "broncho buster"—with high rowels on his heels, big skin chaparejos or leggings, a heavy broad brimmed white hat with fancy leather band two inches or more in width, and a 2-pound quirt or leather riding whip slung loosely to his wrist, and using some three months the halter with reins attached, sometimes a plain snaffle bit and often a frightful jaw breaking Spanish thing—is on; the bridle or halter by the cheek piece, and with the right hand firmly grasping the saddle horn slides as quietly as possible into the seat.—Breeder's Gazette.

Potato of Interest.

A correspondent of The Southern Farm writes that he has solved the problem of feeding cotton seed to hogs. If the seed is fed in the dry state it will certainly kill the swine on account of its heating and swelling tendencies. On the other hand, feed cotton seed when it is wet and after it has been thoroughly soaked in water, and it will as certainly feed and fatten hogs. The writer has dammed up a pond in the brook in his mule lot, and in this pond he soaks the cotton seed, which he afterward feeds to his hogs with excellent results.

Two tablespoonfuls of pulverized copperas mixed with a pint of salt and placed in a box where it can be got at by the animals at any time will prevent worms in colts. Horses suffering from the same ailment can be cured by giving them a tablespoonful of powdered gentian every night with their oats for two or three weeks.

If by breeding the horns off sheep and cattle is meant first dehorning the animals and then traveling from them it probably cannot be done. But it can be accomplished in course of time by breeding from animals born hornless.

If you suspect your sheep have been exposed to the contagion of foot rot shoot them for a few minutes to a trough containing one part of the strong carbolic acid to 100 parts of water to disinfect them.

Copperas and gentian together form an excellent tonic for horses. The American Livery man says: Mix four ounces of each thoroughly in the powdered state, keep the mixture tightly shut up in a box or bottle and give a tablespoonful of it in the horses' feed at night. To calls a smaller quantity must be given.

Some of our live stock and creamery writers are wrestling with the mighty question whether or not a long tail is a sign of a good dairy cow.

So excessively fat as those from elsewhere, particularly those from the United States. Our hogs are in Europe considered too fat. The Danish swine are fattened and slaughtered at a year old. The most popular weight for a pork carcass is 200 pounds.

The Possible Evolution of Women's Clubs.

The words of a New York woman—who, by the way, is not a member of any clubs—are interesting. "I have been wondering," she says, "if French flats have not had something to do with the evolution of club life. Twenty years ago boudoirs known were the homes of the large numbers of well to do New York families. I recall now the case of a friend of mine, and have watched her ever since. Her husband received a salary of $6,000 a year, yet she felt that she could not keep to a separate establishment for herself on that, and the two—they had no children—paid seventy-five dollars a week the year round for a parlor and bedroom in a first class boarding house. They were very particular where they went and who the other inmates of the house were, but having secured a desirable place, she really found much of her society in the household circle.

"When the apartment system became popular she took one. At the end of six months, however, she confessed herself the victim of monopolistic landlords and rents, gave up her pretty suite of rooms and returned to boarding house quarters. Several years later, six or seven at least, she tried it again, the second time with better success, because, as she told me, 'she had something to do outside, now that her school allowance had a New York circle.' Today that friend is a prized member of three clubs and one of the leading women in the city. It seems to me as if the history of her experience has a meaning in relation to the development of women's clubs."—The Point of View in New York Times.

Always Dress for Dinner.

Dressing for dinner or the evening meal, whatever it is, has decidedly more effect. Not that an elaborate toilet is necessary, but in this country where, in most families, life is on a simple basis, it is requisite for a man to don his evening clothes, and if each member of the family is required to give ten or fifteen minutes special attention to the toilet, the result will surely be apparent in increased courtesy among the members of the household, and a comfortable home density that is very desirable. "But," says the timid housekeeper, "all this involves extra expense." A little extra trouble it may be at first, but this will be more than compensated by the restful feeling it will give. Let us help you by a few suggestions, one at least.

Keep regular evening home dress and arrange some pretty and becoming fichu to brighten and freshen the corsage. Lace being both pretty and inexpensive, is perhaps a very small outlay. The dressed part of the fichu may be made of white moll, which can be washed as often as required, or of any pretty color of soft China silk. Cuffs of the same lace should be basted in the sleeves, and over a slender form becomes a pretty ballet that will gladden the eyes of your family. For young girls a pretty silk skirt will give a bewitching change from the dark ones usually worn.—Boston Transcript.

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Utah Central Railway

TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 1st, 1891.

Passenger Trains will Run Daily, between Salt Lake and Park City, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train 1 leaves for Ogden & Boise City at 8.30 a.m.
" 2 " " " 5.30 p.m.
" 3 " " " 10.30 a.m.
" 4 " " " 6.00 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train 1 arrives at Park City ..... 10.30 a.m.
" 2 " " " ..... 6.30 p.m.
" 3 " " " ..... 3.00 p.m.
" 4 " " " ..... 8.00 p.m.

SUBURBAN PASSENGER TRAINS

Run daily between Salt Lake City and M Farm.

Leave Salt Lake at 8.40 and 4.05 a.m. and 1.35 and 6.20 p.m.

RETURNING

Leave Mill Creek at 7.15 and 9.00 a.m. and 3.05 and 6.45 p.m.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

East Bound Trains.	No. 5. Express Mail.	No. 3. Atlantic Express.
Lv. Ogden	7.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	10.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	10.05 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
Ar. Ophir	11.40 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Lv. Ophir	11.45 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
Ar. Tooele	12.15 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Lv. Tooele	12.20 p.m.	8.55 p.m.
Ar. Lake Point	12.50 p.m.	9.25 p.m.
Lv. Lake Point	12.55 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
Ar. Stockton	1.15 p.m.	9.50 p.m.
Lv. Stockton	1.20 p.m.	9.55 p.m.
Ar. Eureka	5.15 p.m.	12.55 a.m.
Lv. Eureka	5.20 p.m.	1.00 a.m.
Ar. Juab	6.40 p.m.	2.20 a.m.
Lv. Juab	6.45 p.m.	2.25 a.m.
Ar. Deseret	8.10 p.m.	3.50 a.m.
Lv. Deseret	8.15 p.m.	3.55 a.m.
Ar. Oasis	9.00 p.m.	4.40 a.m.
Lv. Oasis	9.05 p.m.	4.45 a.m.
Ar. Sevier	9.45 p.m.	5.25 a.m.
Lv. Sevier	9.50 p.m.	5.30 a.m.
Ar. Marysvale	10.30 p.m.	6.10 a.m.
Lv. Marysvale	10.35 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Ar. Junction	11.30 p.m.	7.10 a.m.

West Bound Trains.	No. 2. Pacific Express.	No. 4. Pacific Mail.
Lv. Junction	11.45 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
Lv. Marysvale	12.40 p.m.	8.55 p.m.
Lv. Sevier	12.50 p.m.	9.05 p.m.
Ar. Oasis	1.35 p.m.	9.50 p.m.
Lv. Oasis	1.40 p.m.	9.55 p.m.
Ar. Deseret	2.25 p.m.	10.40 p.m.
Lv. Deseret	2.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.
Ar. Juab	3.50 p.m.	12.05 a.m.
Lv. Juab	3.55 p.m.	12.10 a.m.
Ar. Eureka	5.15 p.m.	1.30 a.m.
Lv. Eureka	5.20 p.m.	1.35 a.m.
Ar. Lake Point	6.00 p.m.	2.15 a.m.
Lv. Lake Point	6.05 p.m.	2.20 a.m.
Ar. Tooele	6.35 p.m.	2.50 a.m.
Lv. Tooele	6.40 p.m.	2.55 a.m.
Ar. Ophir	7.10 p.m.	3.25 a.m.
Lv. Ophir	7.15 p.m.	3.30 a.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	8.50 p.m.	5.05 a.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	8.55 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
Ar. Ogden	11.55 a.m.	9.40 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 8.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. Returning, arrive Salt Lake 9.40 a.m., 5.15 p.m. and 6.45 p.m.

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Leave Salt Lake 8.30 a.m., Bingham, arrive Salt Lake 4.00 p.m.

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