nat are exempt from the liof coyotes. Some people, for
lose every cut they take to
though just how the killing,
a has never been reported,
r as the scene must be,
will rollow a sick animat
it will readily attack calves,
locally and young some

lambs and young goats, are is a most victous heast he defends to the head of the the coyote was lying in thick of coyote was lying in thick of the cohing at a distance of 20 ds, every movement of the alf, waiting only for the cow valor or gruen a safe distance ometimes one may scare up as 10 coyotes from the neighfa cow and ealf, though of them usually appears to playing the game alone. If is killed, two coyotes work in separating it from the even then the attack is not recessful.

whole pack to overcome a cow, for being unable to he throat without great dan-keep nlyping at the animal's it falls from shoer exhaus-oss of blood.

tment of most farmers to-

ENEMY OF SHEEP.

e coyote results, however m its continual warfare upon which it is notoriously suc In some districts, as, for in-Hardscrabble canyon over tains cast of Salt Lake, moun-s, bears and wild cats are destructive to the sheep ingre coyotes; but, consider-ses; as A whole, the coyote-tedly the sheep man's greatworthless dogs, which cands of sheep in thickly pop-tricts of the east, are of little importance here in the west formous herds range in dis-ere the bark of the camp dog s through the still night air, ste's method of capturing milar to that used in taken but if a herder wanders in its flock, the wily fox nediate advantage by runders was a properly away into the berd bloom of the start in the berd bloom of the start in the berd bloom of the start into the berd bloom of the start into the berd was into the berd was into the berd bloom of the start into the berd into the start into the berd into the start i disappearing as suddent in its fangs. Sometimes

and disappearing as suddenly and disappearing as suddenly is lamb in its fangs. Sometimes, is coyofe will visit a slicep penter night, and kill adults, and left, as if tearing open their swere a mere diversion not a cod. At other times, a pack of a will stampede a sheep entent, in the night flow, and not include many, but, if possible, the whole herd over a precipice their dead hodies will be left in to be eaten at leisure, one parts of Utah, the losses from a and other wild animals its to one-fifth of the whole flock twhich seems to determine, bequestion, the economic status of yote. Sheep, however, mature in white cuttle and horses required and mutton—farmers find it profitable to raise sheep where predations of predaceous animals to toe great a dissouragement. NUMEROUS IN TEXAS.

great this discouragement may it is well shown by Vernon Bailey

me is well shown by Vernon Bailey riting of the sheep industry near in, Texas. He says:

to sheep are kept in this part of a said in taking with several insent farmers I find the reason insent farmers I find the reason insely given is the abundance of tes. The region is occupied by I farms, mainly 80 to 500 acres, on the cotton, corn, soughtun and vegles are the principal crops. There see if any large stock ranches, each farm has its pastures for and cattle. These pastures are wild land covered with scattered quite, postoak, and patches of arral and cactus. The native see are abundant and of excelquality, and in this mild climate sh good feed throughout the year, y of the pastures are not half f the pastures are not half own, and the dead and dry on becomes a nuisance. After cattle and horses are usually into cotton and grain fields

on chaparral, which are inperspected and occupy much of
and, keeping the edges of pasand fields cleaned up so that
did not harbor a bost of preinsects and redents in close
y to growing crops, and furto the farmers and small towns to the farmers and small towns to of fresh meat other than in this warm climate, beet available, except in the larges. The advantages of introspeed into this part of the are acknowledged by the farmethere seems to be no reason low not been done, except that are common, large and fond on."

indoubtedly true that in Utah, irmers have given up the rais-theep for just such reasons as ranges furnish excellen at coyetes, bears and mountain

THE PRIDE OF JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO.

HALF POUND

MANY METHODS TRIED.

more, accustomed to how and about a certain place will not proach when there is a light, ms that there are few farm that are exempt from the information of coyotes. Some people, for lose every cat they take to the core.

Strychuine poisoning, which is always a sure means of destroying a victous dog, is of little use against the knowing coyote. Whether or not he can smell it, or is suspicious on account of the scent of human hands, is difficult to determine; but, at any rate, he is usually clever enough to leave a poisoned carcass alone. Old huntsmen of the piains relate that strycholae inserted in a skinned buffalo would invarithe plains relate that strycheine inserted in a skinned buffalo would invariably result in the death of big gray wolves, but seidem coyotes. In fact, the latter were regarded as too wary to be caught by the ordinary methods of poisoning. I know one former at Kaysville who many times sprinkled strychilae in the carcass of a sheep which among others had been invisited. which among others had been jugulated in the night; but, as a rule, the coyotes returned to devour the dead sheep which had not been poisoned and left the poisoned one untouched. For an experiment, once, he buried the polsoned carcass, and, next morning, it was found dug up and two coyotes lay dead. Since then he has always had success when he buried the balt, for such a practise seems not only to do away with suspicious appearances, but the odor of human traces as well.

NEVADA SCHEMES.

I am informed by Mr. Arthur D. Knowlton, a mining engineer of Ploche. Nevada, that the farmers of that neighborhood practise a similar ruse with great success. They feed a sick cow or horse a large amount of strychnine or arsenic, usually the former: and then when the animal is about to die, shoot it. They place a half barrel of water near it; and teave it on the open plain. The coyotes as a it on the open plain. The coyotes as a rule, without exception, devour a portion of the carcass readily, take a drink and succumb. The water is provided in order to hasten the action of the poison; so that the coyote skins may be procured, without an inconvenient

search,
James H. Larkins informs me that
another method employed by some
farmers in poisoning coyotes is to insert strychnine in small chunks or bits
of meat, which can readily be swallowed, and then, starting horse back,
at a point even half a mile in the
outskirts, drag a bleeding dead rabbit
to the farm and drop the poisoned
pieces of meat along the way.

In the night time they will readily
follow the drag and, if at all hungry,
gobble up and even fight for the poisoned meat as they speed along. One
must ride in dropping the bait, for their
keen noses soon detect the footsteps of

keen noses soon detect the footsteps of human beings. The dry crystals of strychnia sulphate should be used and inserted with a knife blade and as little handling of the meut as posisble. Warning of one's intention should be given, for a dog is more easily deceived

HARD TO TRAP.

No animal is harder to trap than a coyote, for one must not only under-stand its habits in order to capture it this way, but also use the utmost precaution and care in setting the trap. which must be left so eleverly obscured A coyote, as a rule, trots along welldefined trails and hunts towards the
wind. In an instant it detects the
track of human feet; and if ever having had experience with traps and
guns, is always suspicious and alert.
The remoter and wilder the country,
the sconer any wild animal succumbs
to the hunting of man. Some farmers, however, have had fair success by
placing the trap, unbaited, under leaves
at the point where the coyotes are accustomed to cross through a hedge customed to cross through a hedge fence; but the direction of the wind is usually a potent factor in determin-ing success. Others sink the trap to the level in a trail and cover it with the level in a trail and cover it with grasses and weeds, to harmonize with the surroundings. If a bait is used, it is always advisable to drag it for a quarter of a mile or so, and then scatter it in bits all around the obscured trapfor nothing seems to allay suspicion quite so well as a clever "drag."

A No. 3 steel trap is used; but before setting it, the hands ought to be rubbed on some strong smelling meat or covered with oil of anise or rhodi-

the borders. Still there is the fields and the borders. Still there is the of feed constantly going to, and a small flock of sheep kept with great profit and no on almost every farm.

to 200 sheep on a farm would make this part of Texas the portant wool growing section that. Other advantages to be would be keeping down the ad chaparral, which are inspread and occupy much of the keeping the edge.

cur is useless, however; while bengles and large fox hounds are too slow. The preferable breeds are staghounds. Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds and their crosses. I am informed by Wm. H. Blood of Kaysville, that his two dogs—one a Russian staghound, the other a greyhound bitch—are se successful in destroying coyotes that he no longer speeds for his rifle, when it sight of a coyote, but calls the two dogs, which invariably capture their prey even though it has several hundreds of yards the start. The larger of the two dogs runs at a terrifle pace and often throws the coyote several yards in the air upon the first impact. Turning immediately, it dispatches the beast with surprising case. Mr. Blood says:

"They kill by choking and bleeding. If the dog catches the jugular vein, the coyote bleeds to death; and if not, the dog stays until death gets there anyway."

He says further that the coyotes "do thousands of dollars' of damage per year to the sheep and poultry industries

in our county, and we don't think we have any." He suggests a larger bounty—enough "to make it worth while to go out of your way to get them." Referring to his dogs, he says that they have killed 30 coyotes in the last two years, and adds, "I think my method is good, as I have not seen one this fall that the dogs haven't got."

Mr. John Burton, also of Kuswille, has similar dogs which perform like feats of daring and prowess. These dogs soon learn to hunt the coyotes, and seldom harm sheep themselves. It seems necessary though to keep them chained, in the day time, so that they retain a savage nature and are constantly ready to give chase. As coyotes are often sighted from the door yard, it is a matter of a moment to release their eager pursuers; and, furthermore, when the dogs are always at home, there seems to be no incursions by coyotes, though a ranch a hulf mile distant may suffer surprisingly COMMON DOGS NO USE.

COMMON DOGS NO USE.

Common dogs are, however, of little use in hunting coyotes. In fact, I have seen a single coyote held by a rope, keep off 26 dogs even though the later had all the encouragement that a crowd of sportive men could give them. Once snapped by the sharp teeth of the coyote, he dog seemed willing again to enter the fray; and, furthermore, white every dog yelped, loudly, when nipped, the coyote was as sullen and silent as a sheep, no matter what the pain inflicted. Even two big bloodhounds were disinclined to enter the fight a second time; and, finally,

bloodhounds were disinclined to enter the fight a second time; and, finally, the disappointed sports were constrained to take their coyote back to town in the hob-sleigh.

J. H. Clark, in writing to the Smithsonian Institute on this subject says:
"Wolves have the bitterest enemies in degs; the sharp teeth and rapid snap of the former, however, require but a short time to rid them of the most furious attacks. On one occasion, while at the copper mines, three dogs attacked a single wolf, and after an encounter of but a few minutes, one returned so lacerated as to cause its death within a week." death within a week.

SPORT ON LAKE SHORE

In the autumn and winter, it is a favorite sport with the boys at Kaysville, to gather horseback, at the edge of the settlement near the lakeside, and, after scattering in a semi-circle and, after scattering in a semi-circle several miles in diameter, gradually drive and close upon the coyotea routed on the way. Some are soon killed with revolvers; occasionally, one is lassoed, but, usually, all of the fleeing coyotes venture far out over the mud of the lake shore and into the water itself. Venturecome horsemen follow; and at last, when an exhausted coyote and its pursuer are plunging coyote and its pursuer are plunging knee deep, in water and mud, the race is ended and the prize secured. It is soldom, in this yielnity that more than seldom, in this vicinity that more than two or three coyotes are captured at a time, in this way; but the sport is so interesting that it will undoubtedly continue to be a popular form of recreation at certain times of the year, in those places where fonces are not so removed as to binder the chase. rous as to hinder the chase.

RIFLE OF LITTLE USE.

The rifle is not such a useful means The rifle is not such a useful means of dostroying coyotes as it once was, on account of the fact that the crafty prowiers are sharp enough to keep just beyond gunshot; and, furthermore, they venture forth usually in the night when, on account of the darkness, a rifle is of little utility. In fact, the sagacity of the coyote is at times, almost human. I have seen one sit on its haunches and peer curiously at a rushing passenger train within a hundred yards, and yet trot away, full speed, on the slow approach of a man walking with a stick in his hand.

speed, on the slow approach of a man walking with a stick in his hand.

Utah has long paid a bounty for the killing of coyotes; but, though the law has undoubtedly stimulated the destruction of these animals, it is still questionable whether the result justifies the expenditures. On account of the fraudulent practises that can very easily even into the excention of houn-

the fraudulent practises that can very easily creep into the execution of bounty laws, this question, however, becomes as much ethical as economic with its true status undetermined.

We have observed that the coyote has both beneficial and pernicious habits, and, therefore, that his total destruction cannot be of the greatest service to man. Let us consider, then, those methods which have for their object, not the annihilation of the coyote but not the annihilation of the coyote but protection against it. We must, some-how, force it to get its living as a cavenger and a destroyer of noxious

rodents,
Dogs are, as a rule, a valuable protection, but, if the doorstep is a great distance from the corral, our canine pickets may slumber while the enemy besieges. Mention has already been made of the value of a lantern as a scarecrow; but, as with the dogs, its effect can of course be only of limited gircumference. circumference.

FENCE IS EFFECTUAL.

Nothing, in fact, is quite so satisfactory for protective purposes as a specially constructed fence, similar to those which, for years, have been used with success in Australia and South with success in Australia and South Africa against the most during wild beasts that prowl in the jungles of the earth. In Australia, even rabbits are kept from the pastures and growing crops by the use of wire nettlings; and, in South Africa, the same means are successfully employed against red jackals (Canis Mesomelas) which like the coyotes, here, are a great hindrance to farming, particularly of sheep and ostrich.

ostrich.

The Agricultural Journal of the Cape of Good Hope (1904) records the details of a paper read by T. T. Hoole, president of the Upper Albany Farmers' association. In which the result of 10 years' experience with jackel-proof fencing is given. The advantages of such a fence are there said to be:

1. Decreased cost of herding.
2. Increased value of the wood, about 5 cents a pound,

cents a pound, 2. Increased number of lambs reared. Increased value, owing to early naturity and condition of stock.
 Less liability to contagion from

scab.

6. Reduced death rate.

7. Additional security of the flock.

8. Improved condition of pasturage as against deterioration.

The writer says that he regards the last item as alone capable of paying for the cost of erecting the fence, for under the present system of herding, on the open "veidt," it is necessary to drive the sheep to a "krasal" at night in order to protect them from wild animals. The ground about the camp is soon trodden and have, while the heavy rainfalls readily make "sluits" of the deep-trodden trails.

DAY OF PENCES COMING.

DAY OF PENCES COMING.

Here, in the west, the day of free pacturage is rapidly passing away; men are either ranging their sheep on the forest preserves, at stipulated government rates, or purchasing their own ranges, in the mountains. Your by year, the circle of freedom contacts, and as herding already absorbemuch of the profils of the sheep hunces, owners must sooner or later fence. The matter is not so stupendous as one would at first suppose, for the south African farmer has pointed out that the savings soon counteract the that the sayings soon counteract the expenditures. Every farmer ought to have a coyote-

Every farmer ought to have a coyote-proof fence at least about his cor-ruls and small pastures, for the use of the awes during the lambing sea-son, for, if the Utah farm is on the out-skirts of the town, it is bound to suf-fer from coyotes. I might say, that coyotes seem to demand that at least one side of the farm they moless shall be clear, open country, leading far and into waste lands or hig fields.

ARE NOT JUMPERS.

yenring against them is much fa-mitated by the fact that they also-

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luiety will not jump over a fence a yard high, nor, very willingly, even one of 30 inches. In fact, jumping seems to be foreign to them for they go along with their noses close to the ground, and make more of a scrambling elimb than a jump when forced to go over an obstruction David Lantz says that cayotes will go through woven wire fences which have meshes 6 by 6 inches; and he has seen small animals go through a mesh as small animals go through a mesh as small as 5 by 6. They insert the head, first, and, if it slips through alright, the body seems to follow, easily.

The hesitancy or inability with which coyotes jump must not be taken to mean that they will not cross any fence a yard high, for if it consists or horizontal rails or crossbars they saually will elimb over it, at once but, when it is of wire and, for that reason, centusing to climb, they will not jump over it if it is above the height stated. The fact that they irot along with their noses low, makes it necessary, in feacing against them, to see, furthermore, that there are no holes, or low places on the ground, which they can crawi through. If the fence is laid with the lower edge on the ground, and weighted down or anchored at depreswith the lower edge on the ground, a weighted down or anchored at depre-sions, it is very apt to be dog-pro-coyote-proof and even skunk-proof

MOST PRACTICABLE FENCE. Several different kinds of fence are used against coyotes. Probably the cheapest is made of strands of barb wire, nailed very close together and wire, halled very close together and stayed at intervals by siats of wood it costs about \$175 per mile, and, if kept in good repair, will last for years it seems to be the most practicable fence, here in the west, though, of course, it must not be constructed in any half-shearten manner as it will be

of little use. A similar fence of barb wire is stayed by short lengths of wire woven in by machinery—altogether a more expensive method.

CALIFORNIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

CALIFORNIAN'S EXPERIENCE,

J. H. Clarke of Laytonville, Mendocino county, California, wrote, in 1995, to the chief of the Riological Survey, describing his experience in fencing against coyotes. He says:

"The fence, inclosing nearly 4,000 acres, consists of redwood pickets, 6 feet long, driven into the ground, one foot, and leaving spaces or cracks not over 4 inches wide, posts 8 feet long, and driven 2 feet, projecting one foot above the pickets; two barbed wires stupled to the posts 5 inches above the pickets, and the same distance apart. These should be on the outside of the posts. The pickets are driven evenly by using a stat as a guide at the botposts. The pickets are driven evenly by using a slat as a guide at the bottom and a line at the top. One barbed wire is placed at the bottom on the outside to prevent digging. The pickets are fastened to a No. 9 cable wire full a No. 13 wrapping wire. The posts re set 12 feet apart, or less, according to the surface—at top and bottom of sch rise or indentation.

"Where guiches or small streams are rossed, boxes and gates are put in wung as to rest on or against the

swing as to rest on or against the dam head in the dry season."
"The cost of construction varied from \$320 to \$400 per mile. Galvanized whre was used, and of the barbed the thickest, set four-pointed where obtainable. If four-point wire could be had, with sharp points set not over 2 inches apart, the top wire might be dispensed with."
"While this feare was become in 1892.

dispensed with."

"While this fence was begun in 1897, it was not finished until three years ago. It was partly experimental at lirst, and at the end of the second year only that portion of the range used for lambing was inclosed with a coyole-proof fence. We do not know that a coyole has ever scaled or jumped it. A very large coyole that got in through an accidentally "propped" floodgate, though chased by dogs all day, could not be made to jump out, even when cornered. Considering the steep, wild, and broken nature of the country, with several sildes' in the fence that could not be avoided when building, and which move and displace the fence during hard storms, it is not surprising that a few coyoles, have gotten in. Portunately, partition fences have aided in

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ARE PERSISTENT

"Coyotes are very persistent, and when they see young lambs on the op-posite side will follow the fence for miles. trying to find a hole. None have gotten in this season."

have gotten in this season."

"When we began to fence against toom the covotes were literally driving sheep out of the country. Horses and entile have taken their places, but return less than half the profit sheep did prior to the covote toronds. Excessive rains in winter and irregularity of landscape preclude the practicability of close herding. With us it was either abandon the sheep or fence the pest out. Fortunately we adopted the latter."

Though we must admit the succe that resulted from Mr. Clark's existment, we believe that, in Clark's existment, we believe that, in Clark's existment, we believe that, in Clark's exist to be practicable, though on or monitain sides, where the ground uneven, it might be the only one the exist the properties of the contracted with anything and statement.



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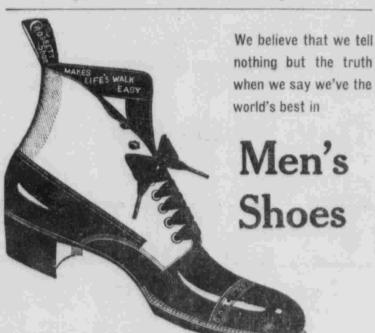
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