

THE EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, - October 2, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTANT TO BREEDERS.—A fact which breeders of animals should never forget or undervalue was stated by Agassiz, when he said: "No offspring is simply the offspring of its father and mother. It is at the same time the offspring of the grandfather and grandmother on both sides; in fact, the dependence of offspring on liability to produce family characteristics extends much farther up the ancestral line."

GOOD MEN MAKE GOOD HORSES.—A horse is never vicious or intractable without a direct cause. If a horse is restive or timorous, you may be sure that these faults arise from defects in his education. He has been treated either awkwardly or brutally. Commence the education of a horse at his birth, and let him learn to know the voice and sight of man; speak and act gently; caress him, and do not strike him. All chastisement or cruelty confuses the animal, and makes him wild. They are good men who make good horses.

KEEP THE CATTLE GROWING.—The most successful breeders of horses, cattle, sheep or swine, know from experience that although they may possess the best breeding animals they will not be successful in producing superior stock, if the continued growth of the growing animals is not kept up. In order to begin in time at this important preparation for success, the brood mothers, cows, ewes and sows are most carefully and suitably fed while young, and as soon as the young animals make their appearance, they are taken the greatest care of, the dams being suitably fed while suckling, and when the young ones are weaned, they are not supposed to want food, and drink a little now.

By this means a continuous and rapid growth is kept up, and the animals attain a large size and heavy weight at an early age. When breeding animals are not properly fed and comfortably sheltered, in winter, the bad effect of such treatment is not confined to their own welfare, but is shared by their progeny, and can never be remedied. When young stock are not fed well and comfortably sheltered in winter, their growth becomes stunted, and no subsequent amount of good treatment can repair the damage. Young animals may suffer for want of proper fodder in summer and autumn, as well as in winter; and when this happens it stops continuous growth, and prevents ultimate success—the object of the breeder.—*Working Farmer*.

FARMING A DULL BUSINESS.—Talking with a very bright and ambitious young woman, a farmer's daughter, who was engaged over her farm, she said farming was a dull sort of life. Yet said a young man of twenty-two years: "there is no incentive to work; it is all hum-drum, routine, and hard work—no relaxation of effort, and nothing to stimulate the mind."

"What nonsense," she replied. "There is everything for stimulus. Each farm is a world in itself, and which those who have lived upon it know little or nothing, comparatively. Suppose, for example, we were to ask you how many kinds of grasses—real grasses—grow on your farm—could you tell us, with their correct names, habits and history? Suppose we ask you how many species of plants are indigenous on your farm, and the names of these plants, time of flowering, etc., etc.? Could you tell us? Suppose we were to ask you how many species of birds visit your farm every year, the time of their arrival and departure, their habits while with you, their names and their habits while absent from your locality the balance of the year—could you tell us? Suppose we ask you how many species of insects are to be found on your farm—their names, history, habits, whether injurious to you or not, upon what trees or plants they live, when and how often they appear, and how long they stay—could you tell us? Suppose we ask you to show us specimens of the grasses and other plants, the birds, insects, etc., which may be gathered within your ordinary fences, could you show them to us?" And yet, if you were to undertake to acquire knowledge we have suggested by these inquiries, you would find your life too short; yet the knowledge you would gain, the interest you would soon take in it, and the knowledge of your own importance you would acquire would prove to you that not the farm that is a dull place, but it is you who are dull.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

FEEDING FOR BUTTER.—Messrs. Magendie, Sandras and Bouchardat have shown that the "fatty principles of our food, minutely subdivided, or made into an emulsion by the act of digestion, pass without essential change into the blood, where they are held at the disposal of the nervous system." Boussingault claims that "fatty principles are only produced in vegetables, and that they pass, ready formed, into the bodies of animals, to undergo combustion immediately, so as to evolve the necessary animal heat, or are stored up for future use."

Dumas, Payen and Boussingault, after a long series of experiments made by Housingault, have conclusively that "the cow extracts from her food almost the whole of the fatty matter contained; and she converts this matter into butter." He says: "The fatting ox fixes a certain proportion of these principles in the same way as the cow. There is only this difference, that the cow returns with the milk she yields a considerable quantity of the fat she finds in her food. There consequently exists an obvious relation between the formation of milk, and fat."

Allowing these deductions to be true, this accounts for the results claimed by L. W. Miller and others as to the value of sowed corn as compared with corn meal. Nearly all the dairymen at that meeting agreed with Miller, that corn meal is the best available food to increase the quantity of butter. One dairyman said to me that the man he had known, in the summer, brought him \$2.00 per bushel, when he sold butter at 30 cents.

The practice and experience of our butter makers singularly coincides with the statements of Boussingault, as to the comparative value of different kinds of food for butter. The experiments of Boussingault show a little butter-producing value in roots of any kind, and further, that in no case does the fatty matter in the milk and other excretions equal that in the food eaten, but that a certain portion is used in keeping up the animal heat. He also shows that there is the most complete analogy between the production of milk and the fattening of animals; and, lastly, that "fat food"—food which will afford fat in the digestive canal—"an indispensable condition of fattening" (or of producing butter).

We find, then, that the peculiar fattening grain crop of the West, which is the almost necessary adjunct to hay or grass in the production of butter, and as in the case of the Chautauqua dairyman, it will pay double its cost in its transformation into butter. Our butter makers, East and West, should not hesitate to feed liberally of corn meal, being certain of a liberal return for the money expended. As expressed by a successful dairyman: "Your cow is a mill, and the richer the grain put into her hopper, the richer will be the butter ready for market."—*Corres. Live Stock Journal*.

RAILROADS.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD
ON AND AFTER SEPT. 23, 1872,
MIXED TRAINS WILL RUN

DAILY.

GOING SOUTH:

Leave Salt Lake City at 7 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
do Sandy at 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Arrive at Lehi at 9:10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

GOING NORTH:

Leave Lehi at 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
do Sandy at 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FARE:

Adults 10¢ Cottonwood Station 10¢
Sandy 10¢ Draper 12¢
Point 17¢ Light 22¢

Passengers will please purchase tickets at the

General Freight and Ticket Agent.

FERAMORZ LITTLE,
SUPERINTENDENT.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

Pioneer Line of Utah.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY JULY 17th

1872.

Trains will leave Salt Lake City daily at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m.; arrive at Ogden 7 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; leave Ogden at 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; arrive at Salt Lake City 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

In addition to the above

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN

DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leave Salt Lake City at 10:30 p.m.
and Order at 8 a.m.

Passengers will please purchase their tickets at the office. Fifty cents additional will be charged when the fare is collected in advance.

For information apply to

H. DAVIS,
Ticket Master and Freight Agent.

JOHN SHARP,
SUPERINTENDENT.

REDUCTION IN MEAT,

JOHN PAUL'S MARKET,

oppoite

BISHOP J. M. SHARP'S RESIDENCE.

Families supplied with the

CHOIEST MEATS,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

All Orders taken and delivered.

HARDWARE

C. H. BASSETT,

HAVING made extensive collections and alterations to his premises, he is now prepared to show the

Largest and Best Assortments of

HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this Territory, and

Cheap as the Cheapest!

from Steel, Nails, Tins, Stock, Farm Tools, Plows, Miners' Outfit, Rubber, Baking, Steam Piping, Wagons, Timber, Sheep and Lambs.

Enclosed above on hand.

C. H. BASSETT

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN!

A DARK BROWN 4-LEGGED domestic Dog

was lost or cut on the Head. The

owner will recompense the person

who may find or sending word to

W. M. MCANARAY,

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.

W. M. MCANARAY

Grant's Son Dairymen, Am. Fork Canyon.

2621w

He is easily recognized by his

large and strong head.