

UTAH CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

NEW TIME CARD—IN EFFECT JUNE 1st, 1882.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Salt Lake City daily for Ogden, and Intermediate Stations, at 7 a. m. and 3.40 p. m.; arrive in Ogden at 8.40 a. m. and 4.50 p. m.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Ogden daily at 10.10 a. m. and 6.15 p. m.; arrive in Salt Lake at 11.50 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Salt Lake City for Ogden and Intermediate Stations, at 7 a. m.; connects with B. C. R. R. W. & J. V. R. R. to Ogden, and with the Northern, Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R., and Banquet Valley Railway; arrives in Jub at 12.05 p. m.

Leaves Jub at 1.20 p. m.; Nephi, 2.00; Provo, 4.00; Lehi Junction, 5.00; Sandy, 5.45; Junction, 6.50; Germania, 8.02; Franchfort, 9.00; arrives in Salt Lake at 9.50 p. m.

REGULAR PASSENGER TRAINS leave Salt Lake at 3 p. m. for Frisco, Milford and Intermediate Stations; connects with Stage for Southern Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

Leaves Frisco at 4.00 p. m.; Milford, 6.10 p. m.; Junib, 4.30 a. m.; Nephi, 5.05; Provo, 7.25; Pleasant Grove, 7.55; American Fork, 8.07; Lehi, 8.15; Draper, 9.00; Sandy, 9.15; Junction, 9.19; Lovendahl's, 9.27; Germania, 9.33; Franchfort, 9.35; arrives in Salt Lake at 10 a. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS run as usual.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE TIME CARDS.

FRANCIS COPE, JAMES SHARP, JOHN SHARP, Gen'l Frt & Pass Ag't, Asst. Gen'l Sup't, Gen'l Sup't.

Map of Utah and surrounding regions with text: 'CONCERNED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY...'

LONDON BANK OF UTAH. 22 GREAT WINCHESTER ST., LONDON. Salt Lake City, Utah. Authorised Capital, £778,640. Subscribed, £241,378.

U. S. DEPOSITORY. DESERT NATIONAL BANK. SALT LAKE CITY. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000. RESERVE, \$100,000.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R. THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST & THE WEST!

COOPER BROTHERS. REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS. OFFICE, 101 SOUTH SECOND ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. THE MOST POWERFUL HEALING Ointment ever Discovered.

LUMBER YARD. Planing Mill, HALF-BLOCK EAST OF DEPOT.

EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1882.

HOW TO KEEP ONE COW.

The first thing necessary in keeping a cow is that she should be well housed. And before we acquire a cow it would be well to provide for the first importance that animals, and especially a cow that is to provide both butter and milk for the family, should be sheltered from the cold and storms of winter as well as from the extreme heat of summer.

A barn, say 16 feet long, 12 feet wide and 14 feet high, will furnish ample room for a cow's stall five feet wide, for a passage-way will be required for a certain season, and also for storing hay in the loft above, sufficient for her wants for any three months. We argue and leave to the farmer the details to be accepted, that where a cow is thus well housed and cared for a saving will be effected to the extent of one-fourth or one-third of the cost compared with a cow that is ill housed and, as it were, left to protect herself from the weather.

Having shown that it is essential in the first place to house the next thing to consider and decide upon is what breed of animal will it be the most profitable to keep for the purpose of producing milk?

Of course we have nothing for labor in this showing and neither need we for it take but very little attention from a person at all acquainted with feeding to her. We are giving the other side of the ledger, and that is why we may understand our basis of calculation we may explain that we reckon this will only net her \$20 when the cow milk within a few weeks of calving and this is generally regulated by the plan adopted after her first calf.

Animals, like ourselves, are susceptible of kindness and are more so sensitive. It does not pay to be cruel and harsh to any animal, where such evil exists in the heart, it will be there, and we should be kind and considerate and not such as to convey the idea that those who use animals in any way are to be kicked and whipped about at our capricious will and pleasure.

It is necessary that the cow should be fed regularly at intervals not less than three times a day, and good and wholesome food. In winter the cow should be covered with a good coat of lincrust, or a coat of lincrust and lucerne. The latter will be found to produce considerable milk and is also at first cost a trifle cheaper, but a change from lucerne to hay should be made once in a while, and the proper use of such food as well as human beings. A cow giving a goodly quantity of milk should get a bran loaf at least once a day, and this will increase the flow of milk, and will tend to counteract the binding nature of an all-hay diet.

when she wants it. It is also a practice I believe among dairymen to have a sack or barrel of salt in one corner of the stall that the cows may have in a lick when they feel disposed, and most cows are very fond of the lick. Hay cut down fine and boiling water thrown over it, mixed with a few carrots or turnips, will be found to be a welcome dish to most cows, and will, besides increasing the flow of milk, make the butter richer, but cows will eat but little of anything in great quantity they taste the butter and will make a very fine substitute.

The milking should be done expeditiously and at regular hours. In proceeding to milk care should be taken to see that the bag is clean, and washed or necessary it should be washed or wiped with a wet cloth before commencing. It is so much the practice with milkers to milk a little into the bucket and wash the cow with the milk. This should be carried through without loss of time, because it is natural for the cow to be in the weight of milk, and besides, if time is wasted in the operation it will most likely induce the cow to hold up her milk. This can be avoided by about ample time to take away the milk from even a heavy milker. We believe the practice generally is to milk the cow as late as possible, besides having the benefit of keeping a cow away described to do so profitably. And to this end we now proceed to show the details of this question. But before coming to actual figures we shall suppose that we have ground enough to house 10 cows, and to provide for the cost of cow to be \$80.00.

Cost of cow to be \$80.00
Feed for 12 months cow and a half ton of hay at \$18.00 per ton. \$216.00
One ton hay @ \$18 per ton. \$18.00
Half ton bran @ \$8 per ton. \$4.00
One hundred pounds of salt. \$0.75
Total \$328.75

But from this should be deducted a sum equal to benefits derived for family supplies, and also a sum equal to value of calf, which, if a healthy calf, will be found to be worth from \$10 to \$20 when two months old. When we take into consideration that the cost of a quart of milk a day for ten months, with the value of the calf added will amount to more than the sum above, viz: \$38.75. It will be seen that it is profitable to keep a cow, and how much more so if it is to produce milk in preference to the buttered. And that many more may be fed to do so let us see how much they are now paying in a year for feed, and how much they are getting for milk.

Let us suppose that a cow is given a quart allowance for a family, to two quarts a day, at the rate of 30¢ a gallon—100, by 80¢ days, \$34.72. This is the sum of \$34.72, which is much every year as would be a good cow. But we are not very sanguine of convincing many of the value of a cow, and we have not given the little time that should be given to their wants is considered by many to be such a bother you know.

We have thus far in our simple way treated of the housing, the feeding, the treating and management, and also of the care of the cow, which is to be calving. What is to be done when the cow is calving? Situated as we are, having but few standard works to read up and from them draw ideas on the cultivation of small plots of ground or otherwise on the treatment of cows, we have to rely to fall back on our own actual knowledge and observation. We might say that we presume that everybody knows how to make butter, and yet how few there are that can make butter to suit the fastidious taste of one who has had the privilege of seeing the process of making it. The cream must be of necessity be clean and this implies a good dealer they should not be used for cooking or for washing, and that they should be washed every time they are emptied. Much of the secret of making good butter lies in the way the cream is kept.

SCOVILL'S Blood & Liver SYRUP. Consumption Can Be Cured. DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

EMPIRE MEAT MARKET! CALL AND SEE OUR Christmas Stock!

TUTT'S PILLS. SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite, Bowels constipated, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part of the head.

SOLEMAN BROTHERS' GOLD SHOES. ALL THESE BOOTS AND SHOES HAVE SMALL IN LINE.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM. THE CONTRAST! While other Baking Powders are largely adulterated with Alum and other hurtful drugs.

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HAZARD POWDER! HAZARD POWDER! GUN POWDER!

HARDWARE. Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Stamped Ware & Tinners' Tools. Z. C. M. I. Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR PAIN... KENDALL'S SPAIN CUR.