

IMPORTED JERSEYS, THE ARISTOCRATS OF SALT LAKE DAIRIES



PRIZE COW.

A VISIT to the Winder farm at West Thirteenth South reveals the scrupulous care with which milk is handled now as compared with years ago. Cleanliness seems to be one of the first considerations at the Winder dairy farm. This is seen in and around the stalls in the new barn, which holds 25 head of hay in its loft. Concrete floors run nearly the whole length of the barn and the drainage is perfect. A motor trolley to remove the refuse, which runs the whole length of

the barn to the outside and is very economical in its arrangement. The close proximity of a good flowing well also makes for cleanliness. By means of a hose the floor is washed often and kept in such excellent condition that the visitor is surprised at the absence of practically all the smell that is connected with most dairies. The effect of this care is seen in the group of thoroughbred Jerseys which comprise the Winder herd, every one of which is the picture of health and contentment.

By means of the flowing well the

ONE OF THE COW BARNs.

milk is cooled as soon as it is drawn from the cow. A room has been built for this purpose near the well, and in order to insure even temperature in winter and summer the walls have been lined with several inches of saw dust, on the inside of which is lining which is painted.

The floors here are also made of cement and the water tank is also made of same material. As the water is running all the time it is always cool and the buckets of milk are placed in it and cooled quickly. In this room everything is spotlessly clean and as free from dust as it is possible to make it.

In recent tests made by the city food inspector it was shown that the milk sold by Parkin Brothers and the Cloverleaf dairy stood the highest test of any samples examined.

The milk from the Jerseys is being handled at present by the Parkin Brothers' dairy, though there is a probability that W. C. Winder, who is in charge of the dairy, will start a milk wagon of his own in the city next year. There is said to be a good opening always for the sale of rich milk, this kind being in greater demand today than ever in the homes of the city.

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PRIZE BULL "PRINCE."

The increasing interest that is being taken in Jersey cows in the dairies of the state is producing keener competition than ever among exhibitors at the state fairs. A number of fine head of Jerseys have been imported into the state during the present year, some of them coming direct from their native heaths of the Jersey Islands. In spite of the influx of this fine stock in recent years, the Winder cattle are maintaining their well known supremacy, as will be seen by reference to the following list of prizes won by them. The fine bull which graces the herd, known as Merry

Maiden's Prince, was sired by the Merry Maiden's third son, grand champion at the world's fair in St. Louis, 1904. His dam was Aaron's Queen, a member of the St. Louis herd, whose record is 224 pounds of butter per day for 122 days and 229 pounds of butter a day for 120 days. This bull has taken the first prize over all dairy breeds of any age, also the first prize for three-year-olds and over, and the first prize for a bull and three females.

Other prizes taken by Winder stock are: Second prize, bull, 2 years old and under 3; third prize, bull 1 year old and under 2; first prize, bull calf; first, sec-

ond and third prizes, cow, 2 years old over; first and second prizes, heifers, 2 years old and under 3; first and third prizes, heifers, 1 year old and under 2; first and second prizes, heifer calves; second prize, bull and four females; first and second prizes, milk test for all dairy breeds; first and second prizes, heifers under 3 years, milk test special for all dairy breeds.

In addition to the above, the herd took the special prize offered for the senior herd, consisting of a bull and four cows over 3 years old, and the junior herd, consisting of a bull and four females under 3 years.

SCIENTIST HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Alonzo Skinner of American Museum of National History condemned to Death by Indians.

QUICK WIT ALONE SAVED HIM.

Turned on Medicine Man Who Was to Give Death Signal, Seized His Drum and Smashed It.

New York, Oct. 22.—Alonzo Skinner of the anthropological bureau of the American museum of natural history, who has just returned from an exploration trip along the southern shore of Hudson Bay, Canada, tells of his remarkable escape after being condemned to death by Ojibway Indians. Superstitious members of the tribe on Cat Lake spread the report that he could capture all of the game, and the result was, according to Mr. Skinner, that the natives not only agreed that a signal from their medicine man they would fire their rifles at the scientist. Another complaint against Mr. Skinner was that the women of the tribe feared that his cameras enabled him to see entirely through their bodies, an idea which the tribe did not believe.

"When I returned to the settlement," said Mr. Skinner, "I was quickly surrounded and knew that my end was near. I was unarmed and quindi there was no necessity. Knowing of their childish fears in the powers of their medicine man, I approached quickly and grabbed the drum with which we had about to give the signal for me to be killed. I turned it over like a lead, and it turned and smashed quickly away. The Indian held his effect. I had broken the superstitions spell in which the medicine man had held them for many years. The Indians were too surprised to pursue me, and I did not return to the settlement."

BURNED PLANTATIONS TO EXTERMINATE PEST

Tutuia, Samoa, Sept. 18, via San Francisco, Oct. 22.—Because the Caca commission appointed by the German residents of German Samoa ordered some of the plantations to be burned in order to exterminate the disease now attacking plantation, two of the partners resisted the order by force of arms. For several days the planters remained barricaded in their homes and fled at every officer that appeared in sight. No one was wounded and after their arrest the planters declared that they had only fired blank cartridges to intimidate the police.

The two planters were summarily deported by order of the German government.

A number of plantations were burned and one planter was so affected by his loss that he became insane.

The place has been experiencing unprecedent dry weather since the beginning of the year and the rainfall for the season is only 84 inches. It is the driest season on record. The water supply problem at this station was serious until a few days ago, when continuous rains came.

The president urged a "square deal" for the railroads that they might not be deprived of reasonable profits through excessive taxation.

Mr. Taft added, however, he turned over his accumulations of Kelsey material to keep his expenses within bounds. He said the railroads should be encouraged. In some cases he said there was a disposition to do injustice to the railroads and drive them to a system of economy which prevents the development of the country through which they pass.

The president said that in addition to extending commerce, deep inland waterways would serve to control railroad rates. Meanwhile, he urged the amendment of the interstate laws to make their provisions more effective.

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Challenging the halting and sporadic system of river and harbor improvements in the past was the work of the committee in Congress, who had responded to clamor from home and to party considerations, the president said the time had come for a change in this system. A nine-foot inter-coastal canal was proposed to which the Kelseys had given their name.

He had finished his speech when he went out to the Corpus Christi golf and country club and dedicated the new links by driving a ball from the first tee.

The club presented him with a set of nine splendid golf sticks as a souvenir of the occasion. The president and several members of his party dined at the home of Mrs. H. M. King, who owns more land than any woman in the United States. Her ranch here comprises 1,300,000 acres.

The president remained at Corpus Christi this afternoon and left at 8:30 o'clock for Houston and Dallas.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF CHILD.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—In an address before the Philadelphia Teachers' association last night, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the schools, Chicago, told the educational strength of the physical education of the child.

Lack of forcefulness and strength of the average American child, she declared, "is due largely to want of fresh air in the school room."

The president of the National Education Association has attended these conferences to help, however, that New York meeting house banks contracted an account \$16,000,000 from the last week in August to the 16th without release of any corresponding liquidation.

F. E. HAWNAN UNDER ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 22.—F. E. Hawnan, wanted in Pueblo, Colo., for embezzlement from Red Mesa's lodge there, is under arrest here.

Hawnan was taken into police headquarters several days ago and requested that he be locked up, explaining why. The officers refused to comply with his request, but after a great deal of argument he was released on his word that he was wanted in Pueblo and Chief Wilson telephoned to the officers there for further information.

Hawnan continued his visit to the police station, and today he was told that his appeal to be arrested would be granted.

He admitted for the first time that he was in much trouble, and, borrowing 25 cents from the desk sergeant, went alone for breakfast, promising to pay him back in 30 minutes. He kept his word, and was booked in a cell pending the arrival of Pueblo officers.

Hawnan says that while treasurer of the Colorado Lodge he took \$300 of its funds.

"I have the plans for a new ship," he said, "and expect to build it soon."

ARMY OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTIONISTS

New Orleans, Oct. 22.—Private advices received here under date of Oct. 16, from Bluefields, Nicaragua, state that the entire army of the revolutionists numbers 2,500 men. It is declared that the position of Gen. Chamorro between El Castillo and Greytown is exceedingly strong, and that he has 1,000 men at his disposal. The rebels have 1,500 men, and the forces of the revolutionists are 1,000 men.

Piecemeal "Procession by Jerkes" Policy of Congress Should be Replaced With Definite Plan.

TRROUBLES OF RAILROADS.

LADY COOK VISITS SCENE OF HER IMPRISONMENT

Urged Square Deal for Them That They Might Not be Deprived of Reasonable Profits.

THE KELSEY FAMILY.

"What It Means to Compile a Family History."

To the casual observer the Kelsey family would not appear to be numerous nor of more than ordinary importance, but the history of the family now being compiled in Chicago shows to the contrary, besides many interesting facts as to the difficulties encountered in compiling a genealogy.

Alberto y. M. Leroy H. Kelsey, of St. Joseph, Mo., Leroy H. Kelsey collecting material for a history of his branch of the Kelsey family which seemed to originate in Kentucky. A few years later, Col. T. W. Wm. Morgan Draper, then of Ll. L. began collecting data to embrace all of the Kelsey name in America. He continued at intervals until his death in 1903, when he was 87 years old.

At the year 1850 or earlier, a coat of arms was granted to this William Kelsey which in modern English may be described as follows: "A shield divided into four quarters, the first containing a cross moline silver, surrounded by a band of azure, charged with three plain crosses of silver. This is one of the earliest coats of arms granted and the Kelseys may well be proud of it, as there can be no doubt but that all the Kelseys in the United States are descended from him."

The earliest of the name in America was William Kelsey, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. He removed to Hartford, Conn., and about 1662 became one of the founders of Killingworth.

The Kelseys against us were so many," said Lady Cook, "that we could not get ball for all of us and we spent about six weeks here. They wanted to separate us, but each was afraid that the other would die in the night and we hung together, and when we got home we found that Victoria slept with her head at the top and I with mine at the foot."

GENEALOGY

All communications for this department should be addressed to the secretary of the society, Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., care of Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

KELSEY FAMILY—ATTENTION.

All who have been in any way related to the old and honorable family of Kelsey will please read carefully the following article, which has been sent for publication from Chicago by our traveling brethren and associate genealogical workers, Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., and Bishop Joseph Christian.

And if there are any of this family in this region, they should at once write to Mr. Claypool. We would also request any such to also write to this department and inform us as to the result of this inquiry.

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