



BREAKING KICKING COWS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman and Cultivator* pens something like practical philosophy, on breaking kicking cows. The first part of his communication is devoted to a review of the cruelties almost universally adopted in attempting to break the vicious, which we pass over and clip the following:—

"The writer of this article has frequently met with directions in the papers for managing kicking cows, such as strapping the legs and various other modes of hampering them while the process of milking is going on. I have had some experience in this line, and have found what I think a much better way—effecting a permanent cure of the evil."

"There is nothing easier than for an animal to be impressed with the idea of cause and effect. The farmer who calls his pigs to dinner, associates in their minds that call and a fine meal. The shepherd teaches his whole flock to come at his word for the salt or meal which he gives them. And so in a hundred other instances. If cause and effect may be thus pleasantly connected together, it may be also in the way of penalty. This brings me to my mode of treating kicking cows. I first place them in a small yard, and then make myself familiar to them, if they are at all wild, by stroking them or feeding them small morsels. This may be continued for some time if necessary. I then commence milking, placing a switch or rawhide under my left arm and the pail in the left hand, so as to evade any kick. My great leading principle is, never to strike but once at a time, no matter what the provocation may be, and always to keep perfectly cool. A single stroke always produces terror but not excitement, and is, therefore, infinitely more dreaded than a storm of blows, which induce a reaction."

When I commence milking, if the animal kicks or attempts to kick, the whip is quickly withdrawn from under the left arm by the right or milking hand, and a single cut is applied to the back of the animal. If she starts to run, another single cut across the face brings her to a stand-still. I am especially careful never to strike but once, and the whip is immediately returned to the left arm. The animal is stroked or soothed in a firm, pleasant voice, and the milking re-commenced. Every repetition of the offence or attempt at the offence is treated in precisely the same way. It is surprising to one who has not tried this mode what a short time is required for the animal to understand exactly what is meant. The kick is always sure to be followed by the single dreaded blow, and the animal soon comes to understand that it is undesirable to repeat it. I once met with a cow, remarkable for the large quantity of rich, excellent milk which she gave, that was a furious kicker. Very few persons could endure her bad habits, and she had been sold from owner to owner at successively diminished prices. I told her last owner that I could easily cure her; the remark, of course, was received with perfect incredulity. The treatment I have described was given—at the first milking there was some pretty sharp blows from her hoof, which were dextrously evaded and the single stroke of the whip given invariably in every instance. Before the milking was completed, they had become much less frequent. At the second milking, the animal kicked only twice—and the third none at all—in other words she was cured, and in two lessons—only one-third the time in which certain advertising pretenders offer to teach the French language. Before the operation, this cow was a terror to the milker—her legs were strongly strapped together, a man stood at her head, and the milker worked with a constant fear of some warlike demonstration. Now, she became mild and gentle, never stirred a foot, and with half-closed eyes continued to chew her cud as long as the milking was going on—and she seemed herself entirely satisfied with the change that had come over her."

I never found but one cow that I could not entirely break of kicking—and this was an animal of extraordinary shrewdness, who, seeing my firm and prepared manner, would never kick while I had her in hand, although treating every other person with warlike demonstrations."

If men who manage domestic animals would exercise a moment's reflection, they would see that their irregular, random and passionate treatment could do nothing else than make them worse. They must adopt a kind, firm, self-controlled manner and a complete system, faithfully carried out, to produce the desired results."

SENEX.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF SILK CULTIVATION.

It is an interesting historical fact that although the rearing of silkworms and the unraveling of the thread from them to be manufactured into articles of dress, were first practised by the Chinese, the introduction of this branch of industry being due to Justinian, who in the year 550 first succeeded in having the eggs brought to Constantinople. Mulberry

trees were planted and every attention bestowed on the rearing of the insects. In a subsequent reign, we are informed by Gibbon that such was the progress made, that China silk was successfully competed with by the new industry. Spreading into Greece, it did not extend farther till the 12th century, when, on the sacking of Corinth and Athens by the King of Sicily, it was introduced into Italy, and from thence, in the latter part of the 15th century, the rearing of silk-worms was first prosecuted in the south of France. There it was deemed of such importance by Henry IV, that he rewarded persons who had been engaged in the manufacture of silk for twelve years with patents of nobility. The value of silk at Rome in Julius Caesar's time was that of gold—a pound of silk being worth the same weight of the precious metal. Justinian's labor was not in vain, as Europe has since realized its advantages, and it is now a remarkable, but for Turkish economists a gratifying, fact that at the present day the district of Brousa occupies the foremost rank for the production of this valuable filament.—[Levant Herald.]

CHINESE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The agricultural tools of the Chinese are very simple. They have a plough of very primitive construction. But as nearly all their land is worked by hand, they use more the spade, hoe and rake. They have not so much use for labor-saving machines as we have, for their farms are small, and the hire of a farm hand is very low. But with their simple tools they keep their farms well in order; indeed, their farms being so nice and well cultivated, might be properly called gardens. The only kind of tools resembling our machines are there often very ingeniously constructed, but always very simple instruments for irrigation of their fields. They have different kinds of pumps in common with us, or perhaps all kinds in use in this country, even many kinds of chain pumps (that are patented in America as the invention of some Yankee) not excepted. There is a model of a Chinese pump in the Agricultural Museum, precisely like the chain pumps used in this country. As with us, they use often some lever, with a bucket at one end (a swipe), to raise the water out of wells or rivers. Or they have water-wheels, which being set in motion by the current, draw by means of small vessels fixed to their periphery, the water to some gutter, in which it runs directly to the fields or to canals which often on long ways bring it to distant hillsides at some place down the river. So they have made their land very productive. In some parts south, it bears crops without hardly any interruption, and has done so for hundreds and thousands of years without any detriment to its productiveness. Indeed they have to work much—but, everything brought into account, not more than we. For it takes more work to raise a crop on the surface of eighty acres than good cultivation would well grow on eight.

ARTEMUS WARD ON THE DRAFT.

CIRCULAR NO. 78.

As the undersigned has been led to fear that the law regulating the draft was not wholly understood, notwithstanding the numerous explanatory circulars that have been issued from the national capital of late, he hereby issues a circular of his own; and if he shall succeed in making this favorite measure more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain:

1. A young man who is drafted and inadvertently goes to Canada, where he becomes embroiled with a robust English party, who knocks him around so as to disable him for life, the same occurring in a licensed bar room on British soil, such a young man cannot receive a pension on account of said injuries from the United States Government, nor can his heirs or creditors.

2. No drafted man in going to the appointed rendezvous will be permitted to go round by the way of Canada on account of the roads being better that way, or because his "uncle William" lives there.

3. Any gentleman living in Ireland who has never been in this country, is not liable to draft, nor are our forefathers.—This latter statement is made for the benefit of those enrolling officers who have acted on the supposition that the able bodied male population of a place included dead gentlemen in the cemeteries.

4. The term of enlistment is for three years—but any man who has been drafted in two places has a right to go for six years, whether the war lasts that length of time or not—a right this department hopes he will insist on.

5. The only sons of a poor widow, whose husband is in California, are not exempt, but the man who owns stock in the Vermont Central Railroad is. So also are incessant lunatics, habitual lecturers, persons who were born with wooden legs and false teeth; blind men (unless they will acknowledge that they "can't see it") and people who deliberately voted for John Tyler.

6. No drafted man can claim exemption on the ground that he has several children dependent on his support and who do not bear his name, or live in the same house with him, and who have never been introduced to his wife, but who, on the contrary, are endowed with various mothers who "live around."

—What did Lot do when his wife turned to salt? Got a fresh one.

—Prof. Williams is at Manchester, N. H., taming all the wild horses and out-Rareying Rarey in his illustration of the power of man over the brute. He learned one mare that had "never known a master" in "a minute to shake her head when she did not want anything, and to bow when she did."

—"Corn Shuck" Paper.—The Austrian government has published the official catalogue of its school books, which are printed at the Imperial printing office at Vienna (one of the wonders of the world) in an admirable style. It is interesting to note that they are printed on paper made of "corn shucks," or of the leaves which protect the ear of maize. This material gives the page a yellowish color, which medical men hold to be less fatiguing to the eye than our snowy pages.

—An amusing incident lately occurred in Oxford county, Maine. By mistake, Virgil D. Parris and Rev. Mr. Garland exchanged carpet bags. The former was on his way to a copperhead meeting, and the latter was going to exchange pulpits with another clergyman. Parris went to Newry with a discourse on the times, while the clergyman had in return a copperhead speech, a bottle of whisky and a John Brown pike!

—It is understood in Washington that Mr. Stanton usually favors the *Star* and *Chronicle*, Mr. Seward always the *Intelligencer*, and the President is kindly disposed to the *Republican*—but none of them are really organs.

—Five per cent of the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in General Grant's army have been given furloughs for thirty days, in consideration of their bravery and endurance during the siege of Vicksburg.

—"Massa," said Sambo, "one of your oxen is dead; 'toder too. 'Fraid to tell you of boff at once for fear you couldn't bore it."

—Rather unexpected was the reply of the archin who, on being arraigned for playing marbles on Sunday, and sternly asked, "Do you know where those little boys go who play marbles on Sunday?" replied innocently—"Yes; some of 'em goes down by the side of the river."

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

WE have started our CARDING and SPINNING MACHINERY, in the building formerly Young & Little's mill on Big Canyon Creek, three-fourths of a mile east of the Penitentiary.

If those who wish wool carded and spun on shares will bring it well washed, picked and greased, we will return two parts and keep one of the yarn it makes.

B. YOUNG & Co.

COTTON FACTORY.

WE will CARD and SPIN, in the above named building, good, clean cotton for one-half the yarn it makes; or we will pay in merchandise forty cents a pound for merchantable cotton delivered at our factory.

9-11

B. YOUNG & H. S. ELDRIDGE.

FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a FARM, containing 48 acres, well fenced, with a Log HOUSE on it, situated two miles above Jordan Mills, on the west side of the river, which I will sell for Stock or wagons. The land is of first-rate quality, one-half of it in cultivation, the other excellent meadow land.

8-2m

E. W. VAN ETTAN.

NEIBAUR'S

OLD ESTABLISHED MATCH FACTORY

WILL exchange MATCHES for Produce at the following rates:

45 papers for one bushel of Wheat.
35 " " " Corn.
45 " " for one gallon of Molasses.
3 " " for every 2 lbs. of Flour.
25 " " for one bushel of Potatoes.
Single boxes, 15c. each, containing from 400 to 500 matches.

Boxes by the gross \$16.

N. B. Each single paper containing 72 matches.
A. NEIBAUR,
10-4 2 doors north of Dr. Anderson, 13th Ward.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE opportunity for those in the saw mill trade, in Blackberry or second right hand canyon, east of Snyder's mill, for sale, with claim, a good road most of the way, a good supply of saw timber, a good house, and other privileges. Entry can be had immediately.

For further information apply at the canyon.
11-2 ROBERT McKAY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE several hundred gallons of good VINEGAR, which I will exchange for Molasses, Skimnings, Molasses, Onions, Potatoes, grain or other produce. Manufacturers wishing to make arrangements to dispose of their skimnings, will please see me at my residence.

My Vinegar a d Manufacturers of Paints, etc., are sold by Messrs. HARRISON & TULLIDGE, opposite the Theatre.

F. J. PASCOE,

17th ward, G. S. L. City.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Range, at Robins' Mills, at the head of Silver Creek, east of Snyder's Mill, about a week ago, one Dark, Iron-Grey HORSE, white star in face, bob tail, a small bit cut out of each ear, and branded with a very large T on left fore shoulder. The cross bar on lower end of T about as long as upper end; another brand of same description, not quite half as large on right fore shoulder; also, branded with a joint brand R.D. on left hip.

Also, one Brown MARE, with white nose, film on left eye, branded with a joint brand R.D. on left fore shoulder, and branded, I think, with a joint brand HE, with some Spanish brand on same hip. The Mare has a young COLT with her; light red, much white in face and on one side of its jaw, with one glass eye and the other partly so. All the brands are very plain.

Will the brethren north, east, west, and south keep a look out for them, and if found in the possession of any person, you are hereby requested to take possession of and secure them until you can forward the subscriber word, and you shall be satisfied for your trouble.

Six other HORSES, missing at same place and about same time, two of them Dark Bays. I know not the other descriptions except two Colts, 2 or three year old, branded on left hip with a small T.

10-2

ROBT. DICKSON,
14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

THAT LOOM AND SPINNING WHEEL ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERYBODY should know of its whereabouts. It is situated in Mountain Dell, a few rods east of L. W. Hardy's station.

We the undersigned having by recent purchases become sole owners of the above establishment and are prepared to make to order, Looms and Spinning Wheels, with all of their necessary implements, on short notice and on the most substantial and improved style.

Having a good SAW-MILL on the premises, we will saw Logs on Shares.

Lumber constantly on hand.

Those desiring a good article in our line will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Thanking the public for past favors, we solicit a continuation of their patronage.

Stock, Home Manufactures and all kinds of Grain and Produce taken.

9-11

J. G. HARDY & SON.

HURRAH FOR GRIST.

THE JORDAN MILLS are now in successful operation the machinery being nearly all new, we are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to our care with punctuality and dispatch.

F. COOPER, Miller.

G. A. SMITH,

A. GARDNER, } Proprietors

9-3

AMERICAN FORK MILLS.

ARE now in good running order and is prepared to do merchant as well as custom work at short notice.

D. R. ALLAN,

R. J. CUTLER,

J. C. NAILE.

9-6

HARRISON & TULLIDGE,

Announce the addition of a

SHOE MANUFACTORY

to their branches of business.

BOOTS AND SHOES

always on hand or made to order.

VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY

Will also find, at their Depot, a choice selection of Pottery, Hardware, Tinware, Furniture, Chemicals, Paints, White Lead, Plaster of Paris, and every variety of Home Manufacture. Also, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

WANTED—Hides, Wool, Wool Rolls, Furs, Buckskins, Produce, etc.

Shortly to be added, a splendid assortment of MILLINERY, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC.

CHISLETT & CLARK,

Have just received an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Which they now offer at REDUCED PRICES. Our Stock embraces

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

A splendid lot of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAKERS AND FASHIONABLE HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

Of all kinds and sizes. A full Stock of

GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

We would call particular attention to our unrivalled Stock of

PORCELAIN, GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

Which, for quality, style, variety and elegance equals anything in Utah.

All who wish to purchase GOOD ARTICLES at MODERATE PRICES, will do well to call on

CHISLETT & CLARK.

10-11

WALKER BROS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

BY THE ABOVE FIRM,

130 Tons best quality HAY.

500 Cords of PINE WOOD,

In 8, 12, 16 or 20 feet Lengths.

THE HAY TO BE DELIVERED IN

G. S. L. CITY, AND THE WOOD

10-11 AT CAMP DOUGLAS.