LIVE STOCK COLUMN.

KEEP A HEALTHY, VIGOROUS FLOCK OF SHEEP ALL THE TIME.

Cull Out the Weaklings Two or Three Times a Year—The Old Saying Is, "Cull Twice for Health and Twice for Profit"—Well Fattened Old Mutton.

Keep a constant eye to see if any sheep falls to get a fair share at the trough, and especially if the same one is crowded away each time. If so, determine that such a one is a weakling and needs extra care. It may be a falling out of the teeth, either the temporary or lamb's teeth, or the later set from old age.

In the first case a little extra feed, given where it may have time to eat it unmolested by the rest of the flock, will put it in condition to vie with them in a few weeks. If the trouble is old age, strive to carry it through the lambing time and the shearing, to get this year's profit from it, then fatten in the summer and sell in the early fall, when well fattened old mutton commands a good price from those who know a good article when they see it.

The average loss by death among sheep, not including losses by dogs, seldom falls short of 3 per cent., and often exceeds that; yet owners of small flocks, which are carefully watched, and from which the old or the weaklings are carefully culled two or three times a year, is frequently less than 1 per cent. As old saying is, "cull twice for health and twice for profit." At shearing and at lambing time throw out those which do not pay for their keeping in lambs or in wool. A good sheep should pay a year's keeping each time. Then before they go to the barns take out such as do not seem healthy and strong, and do the same again in the early spring. These weaklings should be either brought up to an equal in strength with the rest of the flock, or should be separated and fattened. This keeps up a healthy, vigorous flock all the time.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Rack for Hogs.

Leo Legerwell, of Celia, Neb., sends to the Breeders' Gazette a sketch and description of a self feeder that furnishes shelled corn and ground feed to hogs. The idea will be comprehended from the cuts.

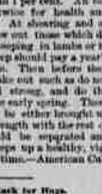

FIG. 1—END VIEW.

To begin, Mr. Legerwell makes a trough sixteen feet long and eight feet wide, with flat bottom and sides four inches high. It has a sheet iron bottom above the wooden one. Into this trough he puts four frames, nearly kite shaped, as in Fig. 2. They are fixed, two at the ends of the trough and two at equal distances apart inside the trough.

The long piece of the frame is 2 feet in length, and the short pieces of the top 13 inches. A piece of timber 2 inches by 4 is nailed across the kite shaped frame at the bottom, and this cross piece is again nailed firmly to the sides of the trough, as shown in Fig. 2. Boards are nailed upon the sides of the frames to form the sloping bin. The bin is left with three-quarters of an inch open space at the bottom, so that the corn and feed may slide through it into the trough. Then Mr. Pig gets just what slides down the bin into the trough, but cannot tear and trample the rest.

FIG. 2—SUPPORTING FRAME.

The bin is made weather tight by having the cover made ship lap fashion, one board over another like the weather boarding of a house. One side of the top or cover is put on with a hinge to open for filling. Mr. Legerwell ends by painting the outside of his pig trough neatly, and there it is, ornamental as well as useful. The trough holds ten bushels, and the inventor thinks it saves him 20 per cent. of feed, so he kindly gives his brother stock raisers the benefit of the plan.

FIG. 3—CROSS SECTION.

Too Much Red Pepper.

It is well to season your fowls' morning meal with a bit of salt and pepper, but don't overdo the pepper business. Don't use any more than you would if you were going to eat the mess yourself, and use black pepper half the time at least. The fact is, ever since poultry writers began to recommend pepper for fowls in winter, poultry has been peppered too much; some flocks have been literally peppered to death. This everlasting overdosing with red pepper is responsible for a good many cases of croup. A big dose of red pepper heats the fowls up, gives them a regular sweat, then they take cold as soon as exposed to the outer air, and soon the croup "breaks out," carries off half, sometimes more, and the poultry keeper growls about his "bad luck."—The Northwest Horticulturist, Agriculturist and Stockman.

The best treatment for wolves or warbles in the back is a cow to the raccoon cure. Pour the oil into a hole made in the lump under the hide. The wolves, which are the larvæ of the gadfly, will speedily die. Do not saturate the back of the cow too freely with the oil, however, as it may make her sick. These warbles injure the hide of the animal for market.

D. S Thomas declares that an Indiana clover field has in it more of the stuff that makes great horses than a Kentucky bluegrass pasture has.

Dr. Brooks went into the drawing room of a pretentious parishioner on Columbus avenue who had furnished her room with mirrors upon all sides. He began to bow very deferentially this way and that, and to say, "Good afternoon, doctor" "Good afternoon, doctor;" and then as the truth dawned upon him exclaimed, "Why, bless my soul, I thought I had got into a caucus of the clergy called to nominate a Mahon!"—Boston Transcript.

Country Life in the Argentine.

In a new country the traveler must not be particular, much less squeamish; above all he must not expect to find refinement among the inhabitants, whose whole efforts barely suffice to sustain the mortal against the elements. Still I cannot refrain from noting the impression of sickness and disgust produced by the sight of the moves and colonies of the pampas, and by a glimpse of the life, that the inhabitants lead. Verily the majority live worse than brutes, for they have not even the cleanly instincts of the beasts of the field. Their houses are less agreeable to the eye than the Esquimaux's hut. The way they maltreat their animals is sickening to behold.

Rarely do you see the face of a man, woman or child that does not wear a ferocious expression. In the villages there are no clubs, no libraries, no churches, no priests, rarely even a school. The men and women work, eat and sleep. During my whole stay in the Argentine and in all the centers that I visited I was struck by the utter absence of moral restraint, and by the hard materiality of the faces of the people from the highest down to the lowest.—Theodore Child in Harper's.

What It Costs to Smoke.

Dr. P. H. Nefsinger, Kansas City's postmaster, does not smoke very much, but he has nevertheless sent a number of greenbacks up in clouds during the past thirty years. The doctor is a comfortable sort of man and likes to enjoy the good things going. He does not smoke more than five cigars a day—he thinks more might be injurious to his health. This makes a total of 150 per month, or 1,950 in a year, which number multiplied by thirty, the number of years the doctor has been given to the weed, gives a grand total of 54,600.

These cigars retail at ten cents apiece, but Dr. Nefsinger buys them by the hundred, and in that way the expense is but seven cents to the unit. At seven cents apiece the 54,600 cigars smoked in thirty years would cost $3,780. Had these been purchased at ten cents apiece the expense would have been $5,400. And in consideration of the fact that the postmaster is a pretty good kind of fellow he must have given away about $1,000 worth. Rather a smug sum of money, the moderate smoker's cigar bill for thirty years.—Kansas City Times.

Curious Natural Fences.

The mountain canyons play curious pranks with the weather of towns situated at their entrance. In Boulder one day the sky was bright, the sun was shining serenely and the air was absolutely without motion. It was a perfect morning. About 10 o'clock a strange roar could be heard afar off in the mountains. For half an hour it grew louder and louder, but not a breath of air stirred the dust on the streets of the town.

Then there came a rush of wind that almost took men off their feet. For an hour dust, sticks and scraps of paper were hurled with blinding force. Locomotion was nearly impossible. Then the wind lessened, the atmosphere cleared, and in a few moments the day was as placid as though the great mountains had given no manifestation of their mysterious forces.

The canyons act as funnels. They gather the wind in the big end, as it were, and shoot it out through the little end with its power multiplied a dozen times. It's a startling freak until you are used to it.—Denver News.

The Czar's Snuff Box.

The czar's snuff box is as sacred as the imperial crown itself—no one is allowed to touch it. Kepinoff wagered that he would take a pinch out of it. One morning he walked up to the table which stood near the bed on which the czar still reclined and lightly took from it the majestic snuff box. Opening it noisily he inserted his fingers, and while Paul I was watching him in stupefaction at such audacity he sullied up the fragrant powder with evident satisfaction.

"What do you doing there, you rogue?" exclaimed the czar, excitedly.

"Having a pinch of snuff, sire. I have now been on duty for eight hours, and, feeling drowsy, I thought it would keep me awake, for I would rather break the rules of etiquette than neglect my duty."

Paul burst out laughing and merely replied:

"That's right enough, my lad; but as the snuff box is not large enough for both of us you can keep it for yourself."—Le Petit Moniteur.

A Strange Chicken Roost.

On Dr. Phinney's place in Columbia county there lives a negro named Johnson Lowe. He is pretty well supplied with chickens, but, as he says, "they are the most peculiarest chickens he ever did see." They lay and hatch like all other chickens, but in a very novel way. In the yard are seven or eight chinaberry trees, and in each of these the hens have built nests some of them as twelve and fifteen feet from the ground. One old frisky hen set the example, flying into a tree with dry grass, twigs, cotton, etc., and building her nest in a crotch. Straightway three or four others did likewise, and now they won't lay anywhere else. When the young ones are hatched out they soon climb over the edge and fall to the ground, after which they are cared for by Lowe's wife. People for miles around drive there in order to witness the strange sight.—Atlanta Constitution.

Malta is taking official action in regard to destruction of forests. A commission will investigate just how much timber has been cut from the Malta woods, just how much the streams and lakes of the state have dried up and particularly what effect cutting away woods from headwaters has had.

The old shoemaker are dead—all of them—John Robinson, Adam Forepaugh, and now Barnum.

I took Cold, I took Sick

I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

AND SAY

I take My Meals, I take My Rest,

AND I AM THOROUGHLY WORKING TO MAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON!

Getting fat also, from Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, not only cured me of Incipient Consumption BUT BUILDS ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK—MUCH PLEASANTER! IT POSITIVELY NEVER SCOTT'S EMULSION IS GOING WORKING DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to furnish Fruit trees, Ornamental trees and Shrubs, of best quality and in great variety.

NURSERY one mile south of city limits, on state road.

MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

WANTED.

SITUATION AS NICE NURSE IN A "MORMON" family by a lady of experience and skill. Apply at 114 W. Fourth North Street.

FOR SALE.

35 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good stand of lucern on the same, in Goshen. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN HAZEL COUNTY, on Fifth South, between 4th and 5th East streets, on easy terms. Apply to Carl E. Nelson.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING between the same and style of CHRISTOPHERSEN & CANNON, contractors & sawyers, business in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Martin Christopherson has purchased the entire interest of Hugh J. Cannon in the concern.

Dated April 20th, 1891.

MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN, HUGH J. CANNON.

RED BRICK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO CALL attention to the quality that he is prepared to furnish first class hand-made red brick at short notice.

CHARLES HAYES, Proprietor, Previous Brick and Tile Manufacturer, Red Butte, Davis County, Utah.

HOUSE MOVERS AND RAISERS.

EXCLUSIVE, PRACTICAL AND REASONABLE. Also house movers in Utah. Buildings raised, repaired and moved to any desired height or distance. Address, P. O. Box 1108, UTAH HOUSE MOVING COMPANY, CHAS. A. FIELDS, Manager. ED MURPHY, Sec. and Treas.

NOTICE.

PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE ERECTION of a school house in Ward No. 1, to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward square (one of block 340 feet square). The school will consist of two rooms, the building to be well lighted, well ventilated and constructed on the plan of what is known as stick construction, and of building designated as the second floor, etc. All plans to be delivered on or before June 15th, 1891. City and County reserve the right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars apply to

HON. G. S. SCOTT, Mayor, HON. C. W. BARTCH, Probate Judge, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4, 1891.

SALE OF SALT LAKE CITY WATER-WORKS BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the 12th day of June, A. D. 1891, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of the Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah County, Utah Territory, Utah, in the city of Salt Lake City, Utah, will be sold to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, the following described bonds of said City, to wit: Hundred (100) Dollars each, numbered as follows: Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, of the issue of the Treasurer of Salt Lake City, issued under and by virtue of the act of the Legislature of Utah Territory, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of waterworks for Salt Lake City," approved February 18, A. D. 1887, and which bonds are dated July 1st, A. D. 1887, and which are payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, which said bonds will be delivered on payment of the purchase price thereof, which said bonds are issued for the purpose of raising money to pay for the purchase of said waterworks, and for the purpose of extending the same, and for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of said City, and for the purpose of providing a sinking fund to pay said bonds when due, and for the purpose of paying the interest on said bonds as it shall become due. Said bonds will be sold in the manner and form and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the ordinance of said City, passed and approved on the 29th day of April, 1891, and in the ordinance of said City, passed and approved on the 29th day of April, 1891, and in the ordinance of said City, passed and approved on the 29th day of April, 1891, and