Known for Service
Famous for Quality

Our reasonable prices make buying easy.

BOYD PARK
FOUNDED 1869
MAKERS OF JEWELRY
166 MAIN STREET SALT LAKE CITY

LEGENDS OF THE ELEPHANT

Many and Wonderful Are the Tales Told Concerning Its Virtues and Its Wisdom.

Naturally we talked first about elephants, of which he was almost as childishly fond as I. But in contrast to my poor knowledge, he possessed the rich lore of a man who had not only observed hathi for many years with loving interest, but had also listened to the tales of mahout and shikari from Siam to Ceylon. He poured out a hundred gifts from an apparently inexhaustible store. He told of "round-ups" in Burma, when the wild herds are driven into gigantic corrals to be tamed for the service of puny man. Then, turning to the names bestowed by doting mahouts on these colossal darlings, he pointed out that in this nomenclature of affection Lotus, or Lily or Pearl was only a commonplace, while even Silver Star and Golden Joy seemed inadequate. Folk tales, too, he repeated, among them the narrative of the wise elephant that used to be sent out from a certain city the morning after the king's death to bring back in its bejeweled howdah the man it had chosen as successor to the throne. Finally, just as we were leaving the bank of the stream, he spoke of the part played by the elephant in the story of him who became the Light of Asia. Before the birth of Gautama, destined to be the savior of mankind, his mother dreamed that a six-rayed star from heaven entered her right side, and of this star the token was a white elephant with six perfect tusks. Again, in the prophetic vision of his father, the second Fear was ten huge silver-tusked elephants, signifying the ten great gifts of wisdom, in strength whereof the prince should shake the world. In Buddha's middle years an enemy sought to take his life by sending against him a raging elephant, but the animal recognized the good head of the "Venerable Omniscient One" and stood in peaceful adoration before the divine person.—Asia Magazine.

DAME NATURE'S LITTLE JOKE

Old Lady Seems to Have Played Favorites in Arranging Some Climatic Conditions.

Nature plays a cruel joke in the difference of altitude of India and Tibet. Had they been reversed one would have said that it was a providential arrangement. The traveler who crosses the Himalayas from Cashmere has to climb nearly twice as much as the traveler who comes from the north, because while India averages only perhaps 100 feet above sea level, Tibet averages 12,000 feet, and for this reason is called the Roof of the World.

Now, had India had this elevation south of the mighty range of the Himalayas, and thus shielded from the north, as well as nearer to the equator, her climate would probably have been as temperate as Britain, and one of the healthiest in the world. While had Tibet lain as low as India, instead of being the dreariest, most inhospitable of lands, it would, by reason of its latitude, be one of the most habitable countries in the world.

Swallowed a Pet Chameleon.

Four years ago I purchased a chameleon at the Wakefield fair, F. H. Sidney writes in Boston Evening Transcript. The little fellow made himself at home among our house plants and kept them clean of bugs; he became tame and answered to the name of Mickey. The tiny lizard would come when we called him; and he kept the plants free from bugs and the house clear of flies. On warm days Mickey would crawl out onto the piazza and sun himself. One day my neighbor's flock of guinea hens wandered around my house, and although Mickey had changed his color to that of the piazza boards, the sharp-eyed guineas spied him and made a rush, and before my pet could escape one of the guinea hens swallowed him. I complained of the guineas to my neighbor, but he said his guineas were too well bred to invade any one's premises; and that furthermore, lizards were reptiles and not fit for house pets.

Why He Preferred Girls.

Willard is fond of playing with several little girls in the neighborhood and, on being questioned regarding preference for girls, remarked: "Well, the girls never fight like the boys do, they only argue."

Lioness Fought a Motorcar.

The East African Standard describes a duel between a motorcar and a lioness. The affair, it says, happened at night near Nairobi. The chauffeur noted a commotion in the bush near the road, then the gleaming eyes of an enraged wild animal. He accelerated his speed at the instant the lioness leaped. She struck the hood and was thrown far in advance of the car, whose wheels then passed over her. The dead lioness was finally loaded into the car and taken back to the town in triumph.—From Outlook.

DAIRY

INCREASE IN DAIRY PROFITS

Dairy Bull Associations Have Done Good Work and Show Big Increase in Incomes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Scrub dairy bulls are doomed. The bull association sounds their death knell, but it replaces them with bulls of better breeding. In June, 1916, there were 44 dairy bull associations and several have been organized since then. They are doing excellent work. Without exception they show an increased income without an increased cost.

The New Windsor (Maryland) Bull association has furnished production records of dams and daughters for three successive years. Each year the daughters have produced more milk and butter fat than their dams, which

A Good Holstein Bull.

demonstrates that the bulls were well selected. Of the 21 daughters of association bulls for which the 1918 records are available, 16 excelled their dams in butter-fat production, and 15 excelled their dams in production of both milk and butter fat.

The average yearly production of the dams was 5,560 pounds of milk and 219 pounds of butter fat. The average yearly production of the 21 daughters was 6,523 pounds of milk and 263 pounds of butter fat. In milk production the daughters excelled their dams by 963 pounds or 17 per cent, and in butter-fat production by 44 pounds, or 20 per cent. These are not as large gains as some other bull associations have given, but are well worth while.

Because of co-operative ownership the bulls cost the farmers no more than would have been paid for scrubs; it costs no more to feed the daughters than to feed the dams, and it costs much less to feed the bulls because there were not so many of them. The increased production, therefore, was all net profit.

GROWS GARDEN TO BUY CALF

Washington Boy Raises Prize-Winning Vegetables and Buys Jersey Heifer With Money.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Alfred Olson of Klickitat county, Wash., is a member of one of the calf clubs organized by the United States department of agriculture and the state college of Washington. With his purebred Jersey heifer calf, Arca's Babe, he won the state championship prize last year: In 1917 Alfred became interested in the calf club work, but a purebred calf costs money, and he did not have funds to buy that requisite for membership. To enroll in a garden club as the first step toward entering the calf club may seem unusual, but that was what the Klickitat county boy did, and he reached the desired goal. The weeds in his club garden kept him busy all summer, but he gave it such faithful care that his vegetables were prize winners. He exhibited a collection of them at the state fair and took $60 worth of prizes.

Meanwhile he had been writing to Jersey breeders for prices and descriptions of calves. He decided on Jerseys because that was the breed his father had. With $40 of his garden prize money he bought a month-old Jersey heifer calf in October. He kept her in the barn all winter, but in the spring she was turned out on the range. When brought in in September to be made ready for exhibition purposes she was larger at eleven months than his father's grade calves of fifteen months. At the state fair Alfred's Jersey was awarded the state championship prize in the boys' and girls' club class and was valued at $150.

SMALL-TOP MILK PAIL BEST

Prevents Entrance of Dust or Dirt and Greatly Reduces Number of Bacteria in Milk.

In modern dairies where clean milk is produced the small-top milk pail is a necessity, as it presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of a pail of this kind greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from dairies where it is used. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any tinner by the addition of a hood can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail.

BURRINJUCK DAM, NEW SOUTH WALES

One of the Irrigation Marvels of the World.

Situated 26 miles from Goondah, a small town on the main Southern railway and reached by one of the most miniature railways in Australia, is Burrinjuck Dam, the source of the water supply of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

The surroundings of Burrinjuck present a scene of wild and rugged grandeur, and as the train approaches the terminus, glimpses are caught of the great inland sea. Indeed in it a veritable sea, for all the navies of the world could lie on its bosom and there would room to spare for the Mercantile Marine as well.

The biggest warship ever built could ride at anchor at Burrinjuck and there would still be a hundred feet of water under her keel. A couple of years ago here and there could be seen the dying tops of giant gum trees which had fringed the course of the two rivers, but they have long since gone under, and smart motor boats skim the surface many feet above the submerged trunks. Also a number of homesteads, which nestled in the lonesome valleys, are likewise buried fathoms deep. Their dispossessed owners were well compensated by the State, and the little homesteads had to go in order that a score or two of holdings might emerge on the Riverina plains.

The dam ranks fourth among the great irrigation achievements of the world. The formation at the site of the dam is a fine-grained hard red granite, and on either side of the dam the hills rise steeply to a height of 2,000 feet. At about a mile above the dam the gorge opens out into a large basin, which formerly included the junction of the Goodradigbee and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

When the dam is full the area of this portion of the storage will be about 3,500 acres, with a depth of water over a large portion of from 130 to 150 feet. Above this basin the rivers again enter the hills, opening out into smaller areas of submerged flats here and there, which will still further increase the area of the storage. Some 13 miles above the dam the Yass River falls into the general storage. Water will be eventually held up the Yass River to 22 miles, up the Goodradigbee River to 15 miles, and up the Murrumbidgee River to 42 miles above the dam.

The Berembed division weir is situated 240 miles by river below Burringjuck Dam. Here the water is diverted from the river into the main canal. Eventually the main canal will extend to about 120 miles from Berembed. At present it terminates near Griffith, about 90 miles from the Berembed take-off to Yanco. Where the canal practically enters the area, the distance from Berembed Weir is 45 miles.

The estimated capacity of the dam is 33,612,671,000 cubic feet, or 771,641 acre feet. The full supply level will be at R. L. 1,180 above water spring tides, Sydney, or 200 feet above the invert of the drain-off pipes.

In the course of a year or so Burrinjuck will come into its own as one of the most attractive resorts for pleasure and recreation in the States, for the vast utilitarian undertaking reposes amidst most picturesque surroundings, and fishing, boating, swimming, shooting will offer considerable attraction to the tourist and holiday maker, who wishes to make a trip 200 miles inland from Sydney.

When the fall is completed it will hold more water than Sydney Harbor, and its bays and valleys will be just as numerous, while the surrounding country is more rugged and inspiring than that which surrounds Port Jackson. There among those steep and formidable mountains to a height of 200 feet the dam backs the water 42 miles. The ruling grade is only 5 feet per mile. From the dam to Yanco, the great irrigation model of New South Wales, via the water route is 280 miles, and the fall of the whole of that total distance is only about 600 feet, showing how the low grade enables those areas so far distant from the supply to be watered entirely by gravitation.

The farms allotted and available for disposal on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are of varying sizes and of varying quality, with the result that the lines of industry followed by the settlers cover a wide range.

There are farms of from 2 to 250 acres in extent, and the chief industries carried on are dairying, which in many cases is associated with pig raising, fruit growing, viticulture and vegetable growing.

The usual variety of fruits grown under irrigation conditions in other parts of the world are being produced on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and the Yanco Experiment Farm is a useful object lesson available for the instruction of settlers in the growth of these fruits, and although the settlement is still young, phenomenal crops of apricots, peaches, citrus fruits and grapes have been obtained by the settlers on the various soils suitable for the production of each of these classes.—Adv.

NEW SOUTH WALES INFORMATION BUREAU
Singer Building, 149 Broadway, New York City
Will be pleased to send Government Bulletins or answer any inquiries regarding opportunities for farming, stock raising, fruit growing, mining and investment in New South Wales.
AUSTRALIA

LIVE STOCK

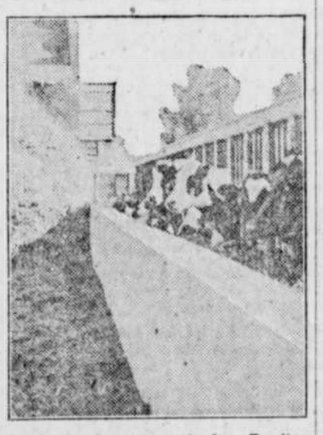
SAVING LABOR WITH CATTLE

Alter Daily Routine of Chores So As to Reduce Amount of Work Needed—Other Hints.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In general, labor in beef cattle operations may be saved in two ways. The first, which probably will offer quickest relief and not require an extra outlay of capital, is to alter the daily routine of chores so as to reduce the amount of labor needed. (1) Allow calves to nurse their dams in the pasture instead of bringing them to the barn lots for that purpose. (2) Run the bull with the cows instead of keeping him in a paddock. (3) Stack coarse roughages in racks from which the cattle may eat at will instead of rationing their feed to them daily. (4) Use self-feeders in fattening cattle for market instead of rationing the feed to them once or twice a day, as the practice may be. (5) Feed the different feedstuffs in their whole state instead of chaffing, cutting, crushing, grinding, etc. (6) Load manure to the spreader and haul it to the field direct rather than dump it on piles, thereby eliminating the necessity of reloading. (7) Dehorn all grade cattle and pure breds not to be exhibited at fairs and run them together so far as possible rather than separate them according to sex, age, etc., thereby making it possible for one man to look after a greater number of cattle in the same length of time. (8) Carefully cull the herd so as to retain only profitable animals and reduce the number of surplus ones to be carried through seasons in which the greatest care per head must be supplied.

The second way to save labor with beef cattle is to supply labor-saving equipment. While this method requires an expenditure of money and will probably not bring such quick relief as the first method, the equipment supplied will be permanent and in the long run will probably be more economical in saving labor. The following are some of the forms of equipment that should be supplied for



A Handy Arrangement for Feeding Stock Which Saves Labor.

this purpose: (1) Permanent pasture; (2) self-feeders; (3) feed racks; (4) deep well; (5) windmill; (6) water-piping system; (7) water troughs; (8) litter carriers; (9) manure spreader; (10) dehorning chute, and (11) pasture fencing.

In many instances some of the suggestions given under both methods of saving labor could be economically applied.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSE FOR SOW

Separate Pen or Stall Six by Eight Feet, With Fender, Is Best at Farrowing Time.

At farrowing time each sow should have a separate stall, pen, or individual house about six by eight feet with a fender or railing about ten inches from the wall and a foot off the floor to keep the pigs from being caught against the wall by the sow when lying down.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Horses and mules will be used for many years on some farms.

* * *

Compared with corn, nine bushels of cooked potatoes are worth two of the grain as a hog feed.

* * *

When lambs are coming rapidly the ewes should be watched day and night to avoid unnecessary losses.

* * *

It does not pay to take a chance feeding hogs swill which contains strong soap or some of the washing powders.

* * *

A lamb too weak to stand should get a fill of its mother's milk as soon as possible. If it refuses to nurse feed it from a bottle.

The tenderness and flavor of Libby's Dried Beef are frequently commented upon.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Opportune Moment.

At a recent Sunday school entertainment one of the primary pupils posed in a tableau as the "Infant Samuel." In a surplice, at his teacher's knee, hands clasped as if in prayer, the effect would have been most reverent if Billy, the "Infant Samuel's" partner in marbles, had not been holding forth on the front seat. In the hush that followed the raising of the curtain Billy said:

"Prayin' 'bout that swell agate of mine you went and copped, are you?"

You Know 'Em, Too.

"It's funny how we hate to face realties. I know a commuter once who rode into town every day on the 8:13. But he used to call it the 7:73. He said it made him feel more virtuous."—From "The Haunted Bookshop," by Christopher Morley, in the June "Bookman."

And then there's the chap who sets his clock half an hour ahead at night, so he can turn over in the morning and get an extra nap.

Playing Safe.

Robson—Why are you offering such a thumping big reward for that wretched-looking cat of your wife's?

Dobson—Only to please the wife, old chap.

Robson—But such a big reward will certainly bring the brute back, and then you'll look jolly sick.

Dobson—Don't worry, my boy. The beast won't come back. You see, I drowned it myself.—Boston Post.

Snobless Land.

The earl of Dunmore said at a farewell dinner in New York:

"Democracy does away with snobbishness. I called one afternoon on a Chicago lady, and her little son was presented to me. The urchin studied me curiously as I drank my tea. At length he said:

"'Why are you a lord, mister? Was you born in a manger?'"

The Style Nowadays.

Knicker—"Has Smith made up with his wife?" Bocker—"Yes, but of course he doesn't know on what terms."

Peace is for the horse in the barn—not for the thief outside the window.

You can purchase a man's labor, but you've got to cultivate his goodwill.

What some public speakers need is better terminal facilities.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.
Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain relief for sweating, callous, tired, aching feet, and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Probably the majority of clergymen are poor because they preach without notes.

Buy a Farm Now.
Because land is cheaper than it will ever be again. The U. S. Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish free information to homeseekers regarding farming opportunities. We have nothing to sell; no money to lend; only information to give. Write me fully with reference to your needs. Name the state you want to learn about. J. L. Edwards, Manager, Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 70, Washington, D. C.—adv.

Military Tactics.

Mother—Do you want any macaroni for dinner?

Returned Soldier—No, thanks; it's too hard to mobilize.

Acts Up to His Name, Also.

"Meanleigh is quiet enough ordinarily, but somehow collectors for charitable purposes dread to go near him."

"I guess he acts like a bear then because he's foxy."

Annoyed Blister.

"The lightning played a good joke on my boy, Blister, tuther day," related Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "He was fooling around under a tree when it began to rain, and the next thing a bolt of lightning tore a big limb off'm the tree and slammed it down on Blister. You ort to have heered him r'ar and cuss as he dug his way out from under it. Made him madder than a scalded cat, to be fit by something he couldn't fight back at."—Kansas City Star.

The Rebuffs.

Bishop Flipper said in a brilliant address in Atlanta:

"The minister who tries to build up his congregation by strenuous work, house-to-house work, must of course expect a rebuff now and then.

"I know a young minister who was rebuffed by a little girl. She came to the door in answer to his ring, looked him up and down, and said:

"'Mother is suited with a minister, thank you.'

"Then she shut the door in his face."—Detroit Free Press.

When You're Tired

and need the invigoration of a well-flavored, full-bodied hot cup, there's nothing superior to

Postum Cereal

Delicious and healthful, it supports and cheers with its refreshing goodness, and it is an economical table drink as well.

At Grocers.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c