AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTING TREES.

Following Suggested Method Will Insure Success.

J. A. Gage, of Fairbury, presented a paper on this subject at a recent Farmer's institute, of which the following are extracts:

Dig a hole in which to set your tree sufficiently large to receive the roots without compelling them to double up, throwing the surface soil and the subsoil in separate piles. Place your tree so that it will stand two to four inches lower than it stood in the nursery row. Throw in enough well-pulverized surface soil to hardly cover the roots, leaving the earth balanced upon about the tree. After jointing in sufficient water to thoroughly puddle the earth about the roots, and drive them up all the air places, throw in more earth enough to leave you from one inch to two inches around. Then treat down as firmly as possible, being careful not to bruise the roots. Continue to fill in the earth until the hole is nearly full, leaving a few inches of loose soil on top to act as a mulch, and the job is finished.

On the subject of cultivation, he said:

To begin with, in the spring we usually have abundant rains, which generally start trees and plants which already have been established in the ground. To retain this moisture and let that come after, to a great an extent as possible in case of drouth, is the main object of cultivation. The advantage of stirring the surface soil is, that it breaks off the end of the capillary tubes, which bring off moisture, and the disturbed soil acts as a mulch to shade and protect the lower soil. Hence we see the necessity of thoroughly stirring the soil as soon as possible after a heavy rain.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SELECTING FRUIT FOR MARKET.

A Description of Five Leading Varieties

Country Gentleman.

The owner of an orchard does not want all the pears to ripen at once, but four or five varieties should occur in succession, on account of the convenience of picking. After the Bartlett, the Howell is a good market pear, as the tree is a strong grower and early and abundant bearer, the fruit is always handsome and fair, and of good quality. When it becomes more widely known, it will be more sought in the market. Later in autumn, the Anjou begins to ripen, and the specimens need time to mature for several weeks, and in a cool apartment it may be kept into winter. The tree is symmetrical, and a good, uniform grower. We have trees which are fifteen years old, that frequently bear eight or nine bushels each. The fruit is well known in the market, and sells for good prices.

Clapp's Favorite is another late autumn fruit, good specimens of which always bring high prices, as there is no other market pear which is equals them in beauty, and when at their best, they are esteemed for dessert purposes. Trees even on young trees often fail to ripen well, and sometimes not before suffering hit on other years, the difficulty passes away. One of the most beautiful natural effects is a tree of the Clapp's Favorite trees, and loaded in autumn with large, smooth, symmetrical, crimson-shaded pears.

Lawrence is one of the most profitable early winter pears, many of the specimens ripening late in autumn. The trees retain their foliage after the leaves have fallen from most of the other pears, and the fruit may be left longer before gathering than many other varieties.

These five, the Bartlett, Howell, Anjou, Clapp's and Lawrence, we should select as the leading market pears, because in the season of their ripening, succeeding each other for several weeks, or until freezing weather closes the work of gathering, packing and shipping. It would be well to have at least a few trees of the Bosc and Sheldon, large pears of great excellence. The tree of the Bosc is slightly tender, and the Sheldon is not always a productive bearer, but a purchaser will occasionally be found who wishes pears of uncommon excellence, and who will appreciate them. There are many others which may be noted on a small scale, as Clara's Favorite, Comice, Colmar, Souvenir du Congrès; while Louise and Angoulême stand at the head for raising as dwarfs.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Why It is Indigestible—The Danger of Its Use Pointed Out.

It is a favorite saying with the advertisers of oleomargarine, butter and Dairymen, that it is just as digestible and wholesome as butter. This is not true, and in the interest of those who not be true. First as to its digestibility. Butter melts in the human stomach at a heat of 98 degrees, and is digested into nutritive emulsion and digested. As oil is to the men, this is at a point below the natural heat of the human body. There is no gastric or nervous strain necessary to digest it. It is absorbed as for it is a substance designed by nature for food in its own unchanged condition. Oleomargarine melts at 105 to 108.22 degrees. The heat of the human body is not sufficient to completely it, and it remains in the liquid state, and causes severe nervous tension and a forced gastric action to expel it from the stomach. This fact alone will show that it is not as digestible as butter, besides it is not as wholesome.

Inevitable butter advertises its own condition. No man or woman need be deceived thereby. Any admixture of deleterious elements is told at once in a loss of flavor. It is composed of what are known as the basic fats, stearine, oleine, palmatine and a number of other delicate flavoring oils, all highly conducive to digestibility. Oleomargarine is composed of stearine and palmatine mainly and in a condition unfit for digestion. It is condensed at a low temperature, not above 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and any lack ought to know that this is not enough to destroy any germs of disease or infection which quite naturally might come from. Fresh air slaughter never causes carnage. We adjudge people to cook their hats and pork much more than is to avoid the danger of trichina and other diseases. Such cooking subjects the meat from 212 to 350 degrees of heat. It is not told that oleomargarine is wholesome, coming from the same derivation and rendered at a temperature that little more than warms.

FROM COW TO CHURN.

The Proper Care of Milk and Cheese.

(Paper read by B. B. Murphy, Garden Plain, Ill., at the meeting of the Illinois Dairymen's Association, Rochelle, Ill.)

In treating of the care of milk, strictly speaking, the care and feed of the cow is first in order to get good milk, but as my paper was to be "The Care of Milk and Cream," I will leave the cow and feed for others.

The milk as soon as drawn from the cow should be put where there is no fear of cows to be taken up for the night until you are through milking, or before, if you can. Use you as a pail full strain it into the cans, and put in the tank of cold water or to the separator if you use the latter. If you use the deep setting set your milk in the water as soon as possible after milking to get the best results in cream and if you have plenty of ice to reduce the temperature of the water to about 40 degrees you get results with the cream for making the best grade of butter. Do not mix the night's and morning's milk in the cans if you expect to make the best grade of butter, as if there should be any bad odor in the warm milk the cold milk will hold it to the milk instead of letting it pass off to the air.

The water in the tank wants changing often enough so it will not become foul and become liable to taint the milk.

If the temperature of the water is kept at or near fifty five degrees the cream will generally all raise in twenty-four hours, when it should be skimmed and if not enough for a churning enough days longer in a cool place and when fresh cream is added to it stir it well, so as to have the whole of the cream alike. When you get enough cream for a churning raise the temperature to sixty or sixty-five degrees in winter and to hasten the ripening use sour skimmed milk.

If you have all or nearly all stripper cows you must keep a close watch and test milk or you are liable to have the cream taken up by some that should be dried up.

In churning, if in winter, have the cream at sixty-five degrees and if in a cool room thoroughly warm your churn before the first cream is put in it but not to churn out or to work the butter good. In summer churn at a temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees and as soon as the butter comes in granules as large as grains of wheat, take off the buttermilk and wash in water of the proper temperature until the milk is all out, when it is ready for the salt and the salt is put in and if you have inconvenience in making a first quality of butter, as a rule it is better to market as soon as the churn as soon as possible it is fresh and of the highest flavor. If you are so unfortunate as to have a customer that prefers old butter then it must be marketed and consumed early, for it will not keep become unmarketable at any price almost.

SPECIAL PURPOSE BREEDS

Jersey, Ayrshire, Short-Horn and Holstein Breeds Totally Compared.

"Over and beyond the general contention, with which readers of dairy literature are familiar, about general and special purpose cows, there is generally understood to be a further specialization among the dairy breeds with regard to the purpose for which the milk is to be used. The Holstein-Friesian, for example, and the Jersey are both dairy breeds, but they reach their results by different routes, the former giving a large quantity of comparatively poor milk, and the latter a smaller quantity of comparatively rich milk." The New York State Experiment station, at Geneva, has devoted considerable attention to ascertain the relative value of the breeds and its conclusions are that the Jersey is superior for various purposes, the inquiry being directed to the relative profitableness of different breeds to milk cheese and butter and cheese makers, respectively, says Iowa Homestead.

The cows selected were to establish, as fairly as it could be done, the prices for milk per hundred weight, for milk suitable for cheese making purposes, and for butter fat per pound. Those figures were placed at $1.25 per hundred weight for milk, $1.2 cents per pound for milk solids and 24.1-2 cents for butter fat. On this basis Ayrshire milk was worth as such, during the year $1.24 per cwt., its solids for cheese making were worth $17.11, and its butter fat for butter making and worth but $64.7. The Ayrshire, according to this showing, would be worth more to the milkman than to the cheese maker and more to the cheese maker than to the butter maker. The milk of the Guernsey was worth $6.25, the milk solids were valued at $15.44 for cheese making and $71.8 for butter making. Here, the Guernsey is shown to be more valuable to either the butter or cheese maker than to the milkman. The milk of the Holstein proved to be worth $101.75 when sold as milk, $17.41 in the hands of the cheese maker and $72.67 in the hands of the butter maker. The Holstein is, therefore, a better milkman than a cheese or butter maker and a better cheese maker's than a butter maker's, or, the milk of the Jersey at the prices assumed was worth $64.24; the solids were to the middle maker $17.7 and its butter fat was valued at $74.20. The Jersey is, therefore, just the reverse of the Holstein-Friesian. She is a better butter than a cheese maker, but a poor milkman. The Shorthorn gave milk worth $72.55. The solids in the hands of the cheese maker were worth $16.6, the fat in the hands of the butter maker was worth $66.92. The figures credit the milk of the Shorthorn the most profitable for manufacture into cheese, the milk of the milk standing second in point of profit and the butter value coming last.

While the experiments upon which the foregoing statement was based included a number of cows from each of the breeds, it must nevertheless be remembered that over and beyond the question of breed comes that of individuality, which largely controls the milk production. The value of the figures with breeds very largely upon Holstein-Friesian cows, and the spread of their breeds, and whether there was a practical equality among them in individuality."

Encouragement to Plant Trees.

Deseret News.

It is less than a century ago that Indiana began to be settled. At that time there was not a tree on the prairies which was valuable for lumber or fuel. Today its people are importing hardwood for use in their furniture factories, all the hardwood they have supply having been long ago absorbed in the home and other way. No attempt at reforesting was made, although it was necessary for it became apparent many years ago. The economic changes which took place because of the wholesale destruction of the forests were a constant warning, but they were permitted to go unheeded.

A bill is now pending before the Indiana legislature, which encourages the planting of forests by reducing the tax on land used for that purpose, and there is every reason to hope it will become a law. A similar measure was introduced years ago in Colorado, but was then ahead of its time, and it was that there were inexhaustible supplies of timber in the mountains. No one is now of that opinion, however. On the denuded appearance of the mountain sides speaks for itself.

The cultivation of forests would prove of immense benefit to the plains, to the agriculturist and the stockgrower, the industries, which are dependent upon a regular and inexhaustible water supply for their existence. The process of growth, are not realized as rapidly as is the planting of cereals, but when once started they are permanent and a source of wealth to the planter. It is not so much on the planting with a forest of far greater value than one without it. The trees of this too been properly planted, protected and cared for, it is safe to say that no ruleman who cares aught to be labor and expense of planting a forest on his lands would want to do without it today.

It would be the state to treat the taxes on all land set out for forests, as the adjoining land would gain that much more value. It is to be that the Indiana legislature will do so, and that they are acting in the Indiana legislature. While the present generation may not live to see the benefit accruing through the sale of timber from the forests thus planted, the improvement in the farm is a permanent one and enhances the value of the land. That one point should go far toward encouraging the planting of the plains. If the planting of forests on their holdings would be thereby would increase in value from year to year.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN MANILA.

Collier's Weekly.

In the summer of 1898, the German Vice-Admiral von Diederichs had under his command the finest fleet of warships, the heaviest carrying 10-inch guns. The German government has made no secret of its desire to acquire a colony, and the attitude of the Germans may not long ago was so unfriendly that it was thought that Germany would take advantage of our necessity to send him a cut message. In the belief that the situation had become impossible in his dispatches he said in plain English "it is wanted a fight and we are ready like the pirates." Von Diederichs disavowed any hostile acts directed against the Americans, and the episode passed off.

At Kiao Chau the Germans recently acquired a new and most valuable Eden. A fast steamer, or a cruiser under forced draught, can make the harbor of Manila from Kiao Chau in less than five days, thus threading the waters of the Yellow Sea by way of the channel of Formosa. Until the attack of the Germans upon Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila Admiral Dewey was easily matched by the German fleet in the Chinese waters. Now the advantage was destroyed by the double-turreted Monitor. The Oregon is at the present moment steaming through the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean as fast as her long double propellers can wheel her along. On her arrival American power will predominate in the Philippine Islands. There is now a string of transports carrying American troops and, by some ludicrous government oversoonment, such transport under the authority of the army department) making its way toward the Philippines. On the arrival of the Oregon Admiral Dewey will have sufficient force at his command to carry out the projected attack upon the Spanish squadron and the capture of Dictator Aguinaldo and the crushing out forever of the Filipino rebellion.

THE PROFITS IN BEGGING.

Constantine the Great, by liberating the Christian gutter-slaves and establishing almshouses and hospitals for their reception, inadvertently brought matters for the beggar fraternity. Many of the manumitted ones did not like freedom, preferring bondage to the selected disasmuny to friendly surveillance, which to their minds smacked of the kind of their former servitude. Perfect freedom was what they wanted, freedom to wander at will, to some and go as the fancy led them. To do this they had to be free and they pleased without the most restraint.

So, during Constantine's offer of a home, they refused to settle down into uneventful purposes, preferring to beg their livelihood while traveling about the country. The wretches made by their blows and chains of their captivity were turned to account while demanding alms, feeling their handicaps in addective of sympathy.

The scheme proved a prompt success, begging suddenly grew wonderfully profitable, and the ranks of the mendicant fraternity were filled to overflowing with recruits, many of whom who had never served an apprenticeship in the galleys, of course, they had the blemishes which largely contribute to mill production. The value of the figures with brown very largely upon Holstein-Friesian cows, and the spread of their breeds, and whether there was a practical equality among them in individuality."

THE AMERICAN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

There is but one method by which the United States can discharge their national obligations with the Isthmian canal is admissible to be desired. The method is the constitution and appointment of a commission of engineers, men of world-wide reputation, men who enjoy the confidence and esteem of all the civilized world, and whose judgment is accepted as final and conclusive. Before this tribunal the advocates of both routes—Panama and Nicaragua—appear by counsel and present their respective schemes for the consideration of the commission. The engineers then proceed to weigh the respective merits of the two routes, and, after mature deliberation, decide upon the route which, in their judgment, is the best adapted to the purpose in view. Let, above all things, the engineers adhere to such rule in the selection of a route. Let the proceedings take place in the blaze of a light as fierce as that which is said to have "upon the Damascus," and let the decision be accepted as final all over the world. This great monument will be a superlative one to the people of the United States in which they can show that they appreciate their great place and their rich position, and show it by assisting to set the monument in such a manner as will be for the benefit of humanity and for the advantage of the world. American prestige would be secured by this and all would agree to extract the waterway constructed under Americ's auspices from the hands of the custodian.—W. Henry Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for March.

HOW TASTE IS PERVERTED.

Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch, a well-known Parisian dilettante, has been writing on what he calls the perversion of infant taste. He thinks it is wrong to give a small girl a doll with pink cheeks, blackened eyes and ruby mouth, because she makes it her ideal of beauty, and when she grows up she is apt to paint her own face in imitation. He declares those monstrous dolls are the result of a fashion which dropped in willing out, produce later in life that "desire to paint and dye to have wanting to imitate the fresh rich face, which is conspicuous among Parisian women today."

His idea is ingenious, but will not hold water, for the dolls American mothers buy for their little girls are startling by nature to nature as the fairy little French dolls have and over here the women do not make up to imitate their complexions. It is a well-known fact that the women of the Anglo-saxon race have never taken to paint and dye to make up that the women of the Latin countries.

About a year ago it was a perfect rage among Parisiennes to paint their faces a brilliant blue-white, and by adding powder, make the effect complete, a wound more than anything else. The result was that they looked more like a cross between a pastor girl and the brother of a decadent poem, and when it was over they looked as if a long sickness or reddish hair the effect had to be even to be believed. Yet the mode hardly so long ago was the rage in Paris, and the women of the Latin race adored, otherwise it would have died out.

Carmine marks in the south of Europe are always painted in the pink-and-white, blue-eyed style, and as little girls they are taught to adhere to those which have brunette hair and brown eyes it seems to show that primitive taste for the ruddy is never in the way of feminine beauty.—Ex.

A WHIFF OF TOBACCO.

The Smoke Illustrating the Way of the Disease Germs.

We do not want to rail at tobacco, but just to draw a little moral from a whiff of smoke. Go where one will, the nose, the eyes, and even the throat and bronchial tubes are assailed by smoke, that is, by a cloud of particles, every one of which has come direct out of some one else's mouth. It is not a fine idea, but let us see what else it teaches. The fumes do but make visible what is happening all the day, whether we smoke or not. Each of the tiny particles of carbon condensed vapor, which in their millions make up a wreath of smoke, does but indicate that it has been taken by a corresponding particle of expired air, which, if it can carry the visible carbon, can still more easily carry the invisible one. Thus a whiff of smoke entering our nostrils and penetrating our lungs does but show the course which must be taken just as easily by a swarm of microbes, and serves to demonstrate one at least of the ways in which a crowded life passed in close community with our fellows leads to mischief. The passage of a whiff of smoke from mouth to mouth does, in fact, but illustrate the mode in which the self-contaminated exhalations of breathing expired air are conveyed. It is not the air but what the air carries with it that is the mischief-maker. This is illustrated by tobacco smoke in another way. In the bright sunbeams motes are said to dance, and by careful watching one may see not only how numerous these motes are, but how very busy and active they are, not infrequently composed. The wheezy fiddler coughing were his day of vigor, the hard-voiced hawker shouting over his harness of strawberries, the sniffing child sneezing at a flower, the spitting spitting person who will shake out his handkerchief in the bus before using it, even polite people talking to each other, are all actual things which on a dull day seem insignificant enough. Let the sun shine, however, and the motes become visible and the rising particles which are thus conveyed in the air and can always be traced from mouth to mouth. This is not pleasant, but it is true in the vast majority of cases probably, not in all, sure. Here and there, however, there are motes from people who are not diseased, and carry diseases to those who are healthy. The retreathing of the several motes and the spread of disease, especially to those who live in towns and in close dwellings, and to those who are weak, and how readily the passing of solid particles from man to man from mouth to mouth is accomplished, is made manifest every time a whiff of tobacco makes us cough.

THE SAND DESERT OF INDIA.

(The Engineering Magazine.)

The sand ridges, or dunes, of the Indian desert resemble in some few cross ridges, or sudden, like closed fingers from the knuckles of the back of the hand, but in reverse and parallel directions to the wind. The ridges face both northeast and southwest, averaging a hundred distance of one to two miles apart, and are usually spread out in a similar formation. Their cross slopes average 7 to 8, and are well covered with the hardy desert shrubs, accompanied weeks or other tree breaking the monotony of the landscape. This peculiar formation results strongly at the sandstone cliffs of Suin, which are mentioned yet about sea level which have barrier to their further extension outwards. When such a barrier is lacking from these hillsides, they have a continuous wave-like appearance, and it is only ultimately discovered that they are in plan parallel, but tapering, ridges.

With the exception of the Bald rat, animal and bird life and the old trade route is mostly indicated by the skeletons of camels, which dot the track at short intervals.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S INKSTAND.

One of the ornaments of the Vice President of the United States is found in the portable furnishings of his room at the capitol. In his retirement, casual visitors are taken to task with him all the souvenirs he can lay off, including inkstands, vases, stationery and other paraphernalia. This adds special interest to the fact that a silver inkstand resting upon a miniature of the capitol, has just been presented to the Vice President's desk, for him to make away with in his retirement. It is a curious fact that for years past it has been the custom of the retiring mayor of the city of New York to make away with an inkstand which ornamented his own desk and which was faithfully replaced every year by one of his predecessor city contractors. This inkstand was always quite expensive and was a pleasant souvenir. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant violated this unwritten law by declining to take with him his inkstand, and Vice President Hobart is the gainer by the mayor's generosity. This brings the president and it has not been removed. There is an opportunity at Washington for another but precedent to be broken.—Leslie's Weekly.

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From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver 8:35 p m
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Montpelier and San Francisco 7:45 p m
From Provo, Nephi, Juab, Milford, Modena, Lund 7:00 p m
*From Tooele and Terrace 4:00 p m
*From Ogden and Intermediate points 10:00 a m

DEPART.

For Ogden, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis 7:00 a m
For Ogden, Cache Valley points, Pocatello, Montpelier and intermediate points 3:00 p m
For Ogden, Denver, St. Louis, Omaha, San Francisco 4:00 p m
For Ogden, Boise, Portland, San Francisco 7:45 a m
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No. 6—For Provo, Grand Junction and Denver 1:40 p m
No. 4—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Grand Junction and Denver 7:40 p m
No. 8—For Bingham and intermediate points 5:00 p m
No. 2—For Ogden and the East 10:30 a m
No. 10—For Ogden and intermediate points 4:30 p m
No. 7—For Tooele, Ophir, Stockton and West 12:30 p m
No. 5—For Park City and intermediate points 4:25 p m

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:
No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and Denver 9:00 a m
No. 6—From Provo, Grand Junction and Denver 3:40 p m
No. 4—From Provo, Bingham, Grand Junction and Denver 10:40 a m
No. 8—From Bingham and intermediate points 8:35 p m
No. 3—From Ogden and the East 3:20 p m
No. 9—From Ogden and intermediate points 10:00 a m
No. 7—From Tooele, Ophir, Stockton and West 7:00 p m
No. 10—From Ogden and intermediate points 2:00 p m
No. 5—From Park City and intermediate points 11:25 a m

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