PIG FEEDING.

Experiments in Carbonaceous and Nitrogenous Rations at Cornell University.

From Bulletin 42 of the Cornell agricultural station we extract the following:

Four Poland-China pigs about twenty-six old were divided into two lots of two each five. The experimental feeding to consume nitrogenous and carbonaceous rations.

In this experiment the animals of lot 1 were pigs of a sow fed a carbonaceous diet until the birth of the pigs, and the animals of lot 2 were pigs of a sow fed a nitrogenous ration.

Some experiments of this nature have shown that a ration of clover, sunflower and water did not give the desired results as a carbonaceous ration, because the animal would refuse to take the proper quantity of the clover meal to give the desired gain. To avoid this difficulty a little animal nitrogen in the form of meat scrap was added to the ration of lot 1 or the carbonaceous lot. This animal nitrogen was offset by adding scrap beef tallow to the ration.

LOT 1. (Nitrogenous.) LOT 2. (Carbonaceous.)

The ration of lot 2 consisted of cornmeal, 22 parts; beef tallow, 2 parts, and meat scrap, 1 part.

The ration of lot 1 consisted of cornmeal, 8 parts; meat scrap, 1 part, and skimmilk. The amount of skimmilk fed to lot 1 varied somewhat from day to day as the supply varied, but considerable water was drunk by the lot during the experiment. Fresh water was constantly kept in water boxes accessible to each lot during the entire experiment.

It will be observed that the nitrogenous lot made a much greater growth than did the carbonaceous fed lot. The general appearance of the hogs differed even more than the difference in weight. The pictures is reproduced from a photograph taken of the hogs after dressing while they were yet in the slaughtering. It will be noticed that the pigs of the nitrogenous fed lot were larger, longer and showed a less tendency to lay on fat, as seen in pelvis of lot 2. There was also a considerable difference in the proportion of loin and fat meats of the two lots.

Care of Working Teams.

Do not work the horses or oxen too hard at first if they have not been steadily at work during the winter. A hard day's work comes with three as it does with the man who pitches the manure or holds the plow, and if they are overworked they feel it the next day, and if they are getting old or are very young they feel it more than those in their prime. It is very easy for the farmer to see that his team is not working to their best and to continue for more than six hours at one kind of labor at this season of the year.

Put in the team and let them have a rest, while the men rest by exercising a different set of muscles. Increase the feed of the team a little, but not too much at once. It is better that they should have a little less than the appetite demands than to have more than the stomach will digest. And the man ought to know this and be careful to eat no more than is needed to supply the wants of the system. Some of them do not but they usually know how to make the next day's work easier if they have had hard work. The team would probably do the same thing if they could stop when they would.

Do not be afraid to give them enough grooming. Rub out the perspiration and wash off in cold water the places where the harness or yoke bore the hardest. Do not rub on grease unless the skin is broken, and use some discretion of each horse or other turning material. Some hair may wear longer than the natural rule, but it does the place of protecting itself which the skin has. If the skin is very raw, wash in warm water, then in cool and afterward in cold water and rub dry after the last application. When working the team to cart or plow, see that they are so attached to the load as to be able to do the largest possible amount of work with the least knowledge of the laws of mechanics, but the driver of the team ought to be able to notice when they are working too hard for the labor they are accomplishing, and if he cannot see the remedy at once he should experiment upon it until he finds the best way or a better way than he had before.—American Cultivator.

What the Dollar Laborer Fears.

Robins are less prone to strike than any other laborers, the one sure way of bringing them to the point being the withholding of their wages. They are very suspicious, and if not paid in full at the appointed hour take alarm, fearing that they are going to lose their earnings. Such a thought sets them wild. Argument is useless. The employer who gets behind with his payroll is lost.—New York Tribune.

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DENVER, COLORADO.

Getting Ready for Spring.

That is what we have been doing. Don't you think it is time we put to work about it? Our early spring business indicates the entire approval of purchasers of choice outsides and good values in Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits. It is late luck for any item to claim all the good trade or claim to do all the business.

We feel confident, however, from what our business tells us, that our elegant assortment meets the approval that has been given, and we are quite positive our prices mean low as the lowest.

We are selling:

Men's Spring Suits from	$4.50	to	$15.00
Boys' " " "	2.50	"	10.00
Children's " " "	1.00	"	12.00

ONE PRICE.

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Are the cure for the disease, Liver and Digestive Organs. Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sallow Complexion, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Fever and Chills, Malaria, Dizziness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Dull Feeling, Bad Taste, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Large Yellow Skin and Eyes, Dark Urine, Pimples on the Face, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Gravel, Dropsy, Nervous Prostration or Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Cold Chills, Piles, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sudden Changes of Temperature, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Gravel, Dropsy, Nervous Prostration or Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Cold Chills, Piles, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sudden Changes of Temperature, Depression of Spirits. Large Box of 40 Pellets, 25 Cents. Sold by Druggists. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask for Japanese Liver Pellets and take no other. Sole Agents for Utah, Salt Lake City.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons, composed of Geo. Q. Cannon, Geo. Q. Cannon, Jr., and Joseph J. Cannon, doing business in Salt Lake City, Utah, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said Joseph J. Cannon having withdrawn from said firm, and the said firm being now composed of the said Geo. Q. Cannon and Geo. Q. Cannon, Jr., who will continue the business under the firm name of Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons.

Dated February 11, 1893.

J. E. DINWIDDIE, GEO. Q. CANNON.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF directors, held this date, the following assessment was levied upon the capital stock of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, viz: Ten dollars per share payable on the 15th day of April, 1893, to the undersigned, at the office of the Commercial Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment shall be unpaid on the 15th day of April, 1893, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction on the 15th day of May, 1893, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Dated March 31, 1893.

H. S. BENNETT, Clerk of the Board of Directors.

Office: Room 7, Commercial Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh Hamilton, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Hugh Hamilton, deceased, by order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, made on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1893, the time for hearing all claims against said estate, which time has been duly extended by said Court, to and including the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, has duly qualified and is now acting in said trust, and that all persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months from the said 3rd day of April, A. D. 1893, to the said administrator at the office of Dwyer & Rich, Room 7, Commercial Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, which is the place of business of said administrator in the Territory of Utah, that is the place of residence of said administrator is Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dated April 3, 1893.

H. S. BENNETT, Clerk of the Probate Court.

DWYER & RICH, Attorneys for Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of W. B. Johns, deceased.

Notice to show cause why either sale of real estate should not be made.

M. CANNON, THE ADMINISTRATOR of the above named estate, having filed his petition herein, praying for an order of this Court to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased, for the payment of debts and expenses of administration, and for other and further relief, and the hearing of said petition having been duly set by the order of this Court for the 10th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah, and notice of said hearing having been duly published and posted, as required by said order, and said petition being now set for hearing at said time and place, and said administrator having duly filed his petition herein, showing that it is necessary to sell the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts and expenses of administration, and for other and further relief, and said petition being now set for hearing at said time and place, and said administrator having duly published and posted notice of said hearing