

AGRICULTURAL.

BENEFITS FROM HOING.

Too many persons who use the hoe suppose that the chief benefit derived from it, is to kill the weeds. That, certainly, is an important work, and which is greatly neglected. Weeds are not only in the way of cultivating the crops which grow in the field, but they are also a source of much of the nutriment which they need. Hoing, then, is an essential service in respect to destroying the weeds.

There are other advantages, however, which are quite commonly overlooked. 1. The loosening of the soil in the operation of hoing is beneficial to the plants, as much as the destruction of the weeds, or more so.

2. Moisture abounds in the atmosphere during the hottest months, and it is absorbed and retained most abundantly by a soil which is in the most friable state. Prof. Schubert found that stiff clay absorbed in twenty-four hours only thirty-six grains of moisture from the air; whilst garden mould absorbed forty-five grains; and fine magnesia seventy-six grains.

3. Then, again, pulverizing the soil enables it better to retain the moisture absorbed.

4. The soil, in order to be healthy and active, must breathe. A light, porous soil admits the air, and thus it is fed and greatly invigorated by the atmosphere. 5. The sun's rays heat a hard soil much quicker than a loose one, and the hotter the soil is, so much greater will be the evaporation from it. So that the hard soil is deprived of its moisture much sooner than one of a loose texture.

6. The soil that has been plowed well, and then kept loose near the surface by the action of the hoe, will receive and hold the rain that falls, while a hard soil will allow most of it to run off into the valleys and streams as it falls.

An English gardener, Mr. Barrow, of Devonshire, in giving an opinion of the importance of hoing, said he "did not agree with those who say that one good weeding is worth two hoeings. I say, never weed any crop in which a hoe can be got between the plants; not so much for the sake of destroying weeds and vermin, which must necessarily be the case if the hoeing be done well, as for increasing the porosity of the soil, to allow the water and air to penetrate freely through it. He adds: "I am well convinced, by long and close practice, that hoeing does more benefit to the crops by keeping them well hoed, than there is from the manure applied. Weeds or no weeds, I will keep stirring the soil, well, and in practice, the very beneficial effect it has."—New England Farmer.

BAIRING CALVES.—The calves are selected as much for the good qualities of their dams as for their individual excellence, and are allowed to remain with the cow for two or three weeks. At first they are offered warm skim milk. This generally means the first milk, and sometimes the second, but rarely the third. We never allow them to suck the fingers, and save many a cold and aching hand. They readily learn to eat by themselves, thereby thriving much better and costing much less trouble. As soon as possible a little bran is mixed with the skim milk, and shortly afterwards thick milk is substituted for the skim milk. The quantity is increased until the calf receives about five quarts of milk and a pint of meal twice a day. We use equal parts of bran and meal, or corn and oats. The drink is always warmed in cold weather by mixing with hot water. Calves fed in this manner, and having plenty of good hay, will weigh from 500 to 600 pounds at eight months old. They are then weaned, and continue to thrive on good hay and grass alone, the heifers having a calf of their own at 20 or 25 months old, and being fully able to do so. This method is used on an ordinary farm with medium sized, good milking, and native grade cattle.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

For saddle galls there is no better application than a strong brine of salt and water, containing about one-fourth of myrrin. If these places become ulcerated, the horse must have rest, and the parts be well formed and cleansed with tincture of arnica. If it does not yield to this treatment, recourse must then be had to blistering and healing up the wound by the application of cerate plasters, and subsequently tincture of aloes and myrrin; but the saddle or collar should never be put on until the sores are entirely healed. In nine cases out of ten, however, a little care in the beginning will obviate the necessity of treating such wounds at all.—E.C.

To make an excellent varnish for harness, procure half a pound of gum-lac according to the quantity desired; break the scales fine, and put them in a bottle; add good alcohol sufficient to cover the gum; cork tightly, and place where it will be kept warm. In about two days, if shaken frequently, the gum will be dissolved and ready for use. If the liquid appears as thick as this molasses, add more alcohol. To one quart of varnish add one ounce of good lampblack and an ounce of gum camphor. Such varnish will not render leather hard, but will keep the harness from becoming soaked with water and the surface clean and neat for a long time. A coat of it will also effectively prevent the oil in the leather from soiling one's hands.—L.P.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Some six years ago I saw in your columns a remedy for summer complaints and kindred diseases, which with slight modifications I have since tried and recommended in a great many cases with-out once having or hearing of a failure. The ingredients are almost always at hand, and are so simple that it does not seem that there can be the least danger in its use in any case. Take equal quantities of good vinegar and boiling water, and a little more common salt than they will dissolve. Pour the vinegar on the salt in a tea cup and the boiling water on both. Stir thoroughly so that as much salt as will dissolve. Let it settle, and then take according to the violence of the attack, 2 to 3 spoonfuls; in 20 or 30 minutes, 1 or 2 more; then again in one, two and three hours, regulating the frequency and size of the dose according to the disease. I find that it can thus shut down the gates about as suddenly or as gradually, in, say about three hours. The first trial I gave it was in the worst attack of diarrhea I ever had, accompanied with great pain. I took four spoonfuls, and in fifteen minutes two more, when the pain began to decrease; lay down on the lounge and in about fifteen minutes took another dose and went to sleep, slept until noon, two hours, when I took one more spoonful and a cup of strong tea and went to my work; at six o'clock took another dose and light supper, and in the morning was as well as ever.—Correspondence Country Gentleman.

STRAVED.

A YOUNG Red and White Cow, fine head and legs, and good milk, will be sold for \$100 on left shoulder. The owner should be suitably rewarded by Sep. 9, 72.

JULIETTA & ZINA PRATT, Dress Makers and Seamstresses, 15th Ward, Three Blocks North of Depot, Opposite Marshall Commercial St.

RAILROADS.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

Pioneer Line of Utah.

MONDAY JULY 17th

MIXED TRAINS

Trains will leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.; arrive at Ogden 7 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.; leave Ogden City at 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; arrive at Salt Lake City 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

ON AND AFTER

MIXED TRAINS

DAILY.

Leaving Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.; arrive at Ogden at 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

ON AND AFTER AUG. 9, 1872.

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Having made extensive Alterations and Improvements in our premises we are now prepared to offer every facility in carrying on our rapidly increasing business in the sale of

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Gentlemen who value a First-class Fit should lose no time in making a trial.

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Newest Styles in WALL PAPERS and

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CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

TRUNKS, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

Of our own manufacture.

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