OGDEN.

OGDEN, UTAH, MARCH 7, 1895.

Junction City Items.

Interest in the Rogers libel suit against William Glassmann, of the Standard, has not yet ceased any, the courtroom being crowded this morning with spectators. The prosecution got through on Tuesday evening. The defense occupied most of the time Friday morning examining witnesses to prove that Rogers's character was so black as the book printed in the Standard.

J. P. Spencer, the fellow arrested for enticing little girls to his room, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $25.

The shortest necessary to induce the west morning passenger train to Ogden has been raised and Junction World is expected from the East.

THE FARM HOTBED.

How to Make It and How to Manage It Keep the Bed Full.

The ordinary hotbed pack is 6 by 6 feet, a convenient size though any size and width suits the purpose. Construct the frame as wide as the sash is long and as long as it is around to make the bed. Have it higher in front than behind and 12 in the back. Make a bed at least 12 feet wide and extending a couple of feet beyond the frame all around of horse manure which has begun to heat slightly. Tread this down firmly. For women throw loosely together will heat rapidly for a short time and then become cold, but when it is made compactly firm it will sometimes stay the heat for six or eight weeks. When the bed has been prepared place the frame upon it and stick it up well to the top with manure. It is now ready for the soil. The light garden loam which has been prepared the fall before. Place five or six inches of earth on the manure, leveling and finish with an iron toothed rake. Then put on the sash and leave the bed alone for a few days before planting the seeds. If the seeds are put in at once, the manure may become hot and kill the tender germs will be destroyed. About the third or fourth day the heat will usually subside to about 90 degrees; then it will be safe to sow, according to American Agriculturist, authority for the following directions: Mark off in rows about four inches apart, scatter the seed freely in the drills, cover with half an inch of soil and pat the bed down over the rows with a board or the back of a hoe.

Bulbous and onion do not need transplanting, but transplant tomatoes and cabbage once or twice before setting in the open ground, giving them some room each time; also transplant lettuce when it gets its second or third pair of leaves. Set these inches apart each way and it will soon become large enough for use. Always keep the bed full. As soon as one plant is taken out put in something else.

Open the bed and air in fresh air when the weather will permit. As to ventilation, the sash may be moved slightly during the heat of the day, but must always be replaced when it turns cool toward evening. When the water begins to gather on the inside of the glass, it shows that the air is getting damp and heavy, and it not changed the plants will smother or the temperature will get too high, but always avoid letting in a cold draft directly on to the plants. Water sparingly in cold weather and never when the sun is very bright, for the drops of water on the leaves under the glass act as a lens and burn the leaves so that they will turn brown. For this reason in bright weather the watering should be done either in the morning or evening. If too much water is given, the bed will become sogy and cool, and the plants will turn yellow and cease to thrive. To avoid this let the bed become quite dry before watering, and then give it a thorough soaking. On cold nights or in stormy weather the glass should be covered with matting or boards, or even hay or straw, to keep the temperature from falling too low. A well managed hotbed will more than pay any family for the trouble.

Where to Place Beehives.

Beehives should have a longer stay for this innovation, even if they are of the outdoor pattern, early in the season especially. Later the outdoor beehives may be used in the open air. The honey or bees produced by a Country gentleman correspondent has a board floor, windows that admit the sunlight on the southerly side of the house and room about the hives to secure exercise for the chickens, which, if very early in the season, cannot be advantageously allowed to run out of doors. The house need not be expensive. Even a building twenty in three rifles, open to the south—a mere shed—will answer, if use and outdoor hives, though an inclosed house is better. The extra expense has been trouble in colder and bad really good success with hives, but prefer a house and apart to their use. It is not necessary however, to resume to wood cover in the form of a house as in Dadant's illustration, for a lighter cloth has been quite as efficacious than the substitute goes. With the most favorable the attention of the bees, other things equal, the more satisfactory will be the growth and development of the colonies.

The Sweet Water Scene.

A bulletin from the Wyoming experiment station contains an report on power for irrigation purposes. It is a combination of windmill and water wheel for utilizing the force of a river current to pump water from the stick in the irrigation ditches. Being long on a pendulum, frame the power time and lift with the river. It is not practical. The Warren Tar Industry has given it to the public. The Wyoming experiment station recommends this new water motor as a cheap, reliable and efficient method of lifting water for use of large stations for irrigation purposes.

Wheat Feeding to Horses.

At the Illinois station a series of test of wheat feeding to horses gives the following results: Four lots of three horses each received 6,000 pounds hay, 20 bushels oats, 1,000 pounds bran, 20 bushels corn, 1,000 lb. corn meal, and 1,000 lb. wheat. Lot 1 received no wheat, lot 2 received wheat in place of half the oats, lot 3 wheat in place of half the corn, lot 4 wheat in place of half the bran. The wheat was fed whole. The results were in favor of the wheat, which they received at four pounds of grain a day. This makes the wheat cost $1 per bushel against 50 cents for corn. It is further said that it is not safe to use wheat in place of oats, and it is also said that it should not be used in place of corn, or bran, or meal. (Ex 1894 Farmer's Bulletin.)

Poultry Notes from Texas.

Write to a correspondent of the Farmer's Bulletin, Fort Worth, Tex., as follows: Have been raising poultry for the last three years, and have found it a very profitable business. I have a large poultry house, with a yard 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, and have found it very profitable. I have a supply of good fresh water always in yards where poultry are kept to shed moisture. Water should not be kept, but fed each day. It keeps in order of a good fresh and healthy condition. Have been growing for the last three years, and have found it very profitable. Don't put too many fowls in a yard. Don't put too many fowls in a house.

Sewage on Farms.

Prof. W. Ripley Nye, of the Rhode Island experiment station, following which the sewage on farm meadows and pastures, the sewage of the city of Providence is used for irrigation purposes. The Providence Journal says: "The sewage is pumped into the land and allowed to run over the surface, the water being collected in ditches and