

Written for this Paper.

FEED YOUR WHEAT.

Wheat can hardly be said to have touched bottom yet, and is already selling at 35 cents per bushel. This is now a mere matter of fact and needs no explanation. At 60 cents a bushel wheat is not a very paying crop. Since wheat has become so cheap and corn so dear in the central Mississippi states feeding of wheat has been and is being carried on to a great extent. Already different men have reported their experiences in the different farm journals. Most reports show that by actual weighings men are realizing all the way from 75 cents to \$1.25 a bushel for wheat fed to hogs. As far as my observation goes, only about ten per cent report dissatisfaction with wheat as a food.

There are two leading industries in Utah, mining and farming, and by farming I mean all operations connected with the crops of the soil. The conditions that confront us today are an abundance of good cheap grain and hay, with a great number of thin cattle and hogs. Owing to the short grain crop in Nebraska and Kansas, all indications seem to point to the fact that there will be a shortage of fat cattle and hogs in the spring. Never has there been such an opportunity for the farmers of Utah to make money as now. Every animal should be well fed, and when in good condition shipped to Omaha, provided our local dealers cannot or will not handle it at a price that will give a fair profit to the feeder. However, could a local packing establishment be maintained, it would be better for all concerned. Now our hogs are shipped to Omaha or Kansas City, there "packed" and re-shipped here, we paying the freight both ways. A good fat animal is always in demand, a good price will always be paid for it. Some men in Utah are feeding heavier than ever before. Should all join in, such a flood of money would pour our way that we would wonder how the hard times had so quickly vanished. In from six to eight months our vast surplus of hay, grain, steers and hogs would be turned off at a good cash profit.

If we do not do this some one will do it for us. Already it is said that here in Cache valley Nebraska people are buying the cheap grain, the cheap hay, the cheap steers, and cheap hogs, renting feeding yards, intending to feed our animals for us and then ship them to market. Moreover it is asserted that these people are even shipping cattle in for feeding them here. The Nebraska people will coin money at it, while we sit by and see how that is done. Welcome to our Nebraska neighbors, for many of them will likely stay with us, but the Utah people may as well make the money as the Nebraska people.

HOW TO DO IT.

For every steer fed have two hogs to follow it. Feed the steer all the grain and hay he will eat, beginning with but six pounds of grain a day fed in two rations. Increase this up to twelve pounds of grain per day or more. The hogs will pick up from the droppings of the steers a goodly portion of their living. However, it is well to feed the hogs enough more to keep them growing well.

If hogs only are fed there will be some waste, and more care must be exercised. They should have a dry place to sleep and eat. Feed them all the grain they will eat up clean and plenty of lucern, but do not mix this with the grain. Milk for the little fellows is worth nearly its weight in grain. Aside from this, hogs to do well should have charcoal or wood ashes and salt always before them. This is of the utmost importance during the winter season. Mix the salt and the ashes—one pint of the salt to a peck of the ashes. Feed the hogs grain but twice daily, and leave no sour food around in the troughs, nor allow an sour, stinking food to accumulate in barrels or buckets. Watch the hogs eat every meal and see that no food is wasted. If there be any waste, arrange so that there be none. Never feed clear wheat; mix it with its weight of bran.

Wheat will not as a rule pay 10 per cent for grinding. Your miller should do it for 6 or 7 per cent.

If fed whole it is better soaked. The soaking tanks or barrels should be kept clean and sweet and the soaking can be done without trezizing.

It is well for the farmers of a neighborhood to meet together often and talk over their successes and mistakes, and if a man has made a mistake let all profit by it. Study well bulletins 34 and 35 of the Experiment Station and send for some of the officers of the Agricultural College Experiment Station to meet and talk over with you the feeding problems. What is most needed now is an organization of the farmers, dairymen and fruit growers. We need the Farmers' Institutes.

A. A. MILLS,

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NOTES FROM LEEDS.

LEEDS, Nov. 26th, 1894.

I thought I would pen a few lines if you thought it worthy of a place in your valued paper. I find that a person is never too old to learn. I fell from a load of hay ten years ago last month and struck on the hard ground on my right hip and paralyzed my whole system, so I could not rise from the ground without help. I have never been able to walk a step since without crutches. As my eyes were getting rather weak and my sight dim, I could not use my last spectacles, and felt it would be but a short time before my eyes would fail. I am over 83 years of age. As necessity is the mother of invention, I took two pairs of my spectacles that I had used several years before, and lo and behold they magnified the letters so I can now read for hours without tiring my eyes.

I have been a constant subscriber for the DESERET NEWS for over forty-two years. I subscribed for the first issue of the NEWS published by Dr. Richards and today it is received with joy. The paper I regard as superior to any on this globe.

As for temporal and spiritual matters here, they are at a very low ebb. This breaking up one town to build up another don't pan out very much, and especially when prejudice gets a strong hold.

I sometimes contrast the difference

of the morality of the people now and seventy years ago when murders and all the lesser crimes were scarcely ever heard of. Now they are of almost daily occurrence and are rampant throughout the earth. There was one murder committed in Schoharie county, New York, and it seemed as though the whole state was excited. On this occasion three brothers by the name of Strong were hung for the murder of an old man for his money. It was such a rare occurrence that people went from our town over thirty miles to see them hung and I don't recollect a murder for ten years afterward.

In my letter that was published on April 27th I made honorable mention of Captain Jefferson Hunt as being a great help in bringing those cattle from California across those vast plains for the benefit of the Church. It was overlooked. This may explain it it comes to the ears of his friends for three of his sons were along with a train of mules packed with seed wheat.

E. K. FULLER.

CITIZENS INDIGNANT.

The make-the-water-rate-assessment-as-high-as-possible-policy which seems to have been fashioned regardless of its far-reaching consequences threatens no end of trouble for its creators. Already citizens irrespective of political predilections or business pursuits have been worked up to a high pitch of indignation by receipt of notices apprising them that they are expected to pay from 25 to 100 per cent more for the water consumed by them than ever before.

In some instances, perhaps, property owners, in the matter of paying water taxes, have been too leniently dealt with. But why there should be a universal bound upward, of a sky rocket order, affecting all classes is difficult to understand. It is well known that the rates this year, relatively speaking, are as far in excess of those of last as Busgo Peak is above Capitol Hill. Property that has hitherto been exempt from taxation under every preceding administration of the municipality has been hunted out and made a target for high assessment shooting. The fact that the property referred to belongs to religious organizations, the board of education, or hospital associations, has not deterred officials clad in a little brief authority from exercising functions that are without justification or precedent in the community. It has remained for these gentlemen to first step forward and assess every church and meeting house in the city for the water used in them, to strike the first blow at the free school system by levying a tax upon all buildings of public instruction erected under its operations, to make it more expensive to maintain hospitals or other similar worthy charitable institutions by compelling the societies conducting them to pay a water rate. And all this in a city where water is almost as plentiful as the boundlessness of the ever fresh and bracing air of these mountain valleys.

Christopher Diehl, who was employed to do the assessing, but who is in no way responsible for the new and unauthorized schedule, stated to two members of the board of education last