SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

List of Cases on Appeal to Come up Next Session.

The following appeal cases have been entered with Clerk Baskin of the Territorial Supreme Court. The January session will open on Monday next:

Ephraim M. Hanks, respondent, vs. Thomas Matthews, appellant.

J. W. Smith, respondent, vs. Thomas McCray et al., appellants.

Joseph Watt, appellant, vs. Julia Hussey, respondent.

Hans C. Anderson, respondent, vs. Ogden Railway & Depot Company, appellant.

James Allen and Martha A. Allen, appellants, vs. Frank J. Cannon et al., respondents.

P. T. Tarpey, respondent, vs. Patrick Tesdey and Albert S. Barnes, appellants.

People of the Territory, respondent, vs. Sam Bogel, defendant.

C. A. Lindemann et al. respondents, vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust company, appellant.

James Pratt, respondent, vs. S. M. Jarvis, appellant.

Daniel B. Raty, respondent, vs. The Rio Grande Western Railway company, appellant.

Daniel B. Raty, respondent, vs. The Rio Grande Western Railway company, appellant.

B. Dargie et al., respondent, vs. St. Y. Lachman, appellant.

G. S. Ellis, respondent, vs. W. H. Piatt and H. Bissellet, appellants.

Louis A. Scott Ellis, appellant, vs. George C. Whitmore and James Whitmore, respondents.

James Turner, appellant, vs. M. S. Kelling, administrator of the estate of John M. Dreto, deceased, respondent.

E. M. Rogers, respondent, vs. Daniel Cook et al., appellants.

Amanda S. Holden, respondent, vs. Pleasant Grove City, appellant.

John White, appellant, vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company, respondent.

Idaho Forwarding Company, respondent, vs. Freeman's Fund Insurance Company, appellant.

Samuel C. Ewing, administrator of the estate of Henry Collins, deceased, respondent, vs. A. J. Waite, appellant.

H. M. O'Hare, respondent, vs. Captain Dunbar, appellant.

Hans C. Anderson, respondent, vs. Ogden Union Railway & Depot Company et al., appellants.

James Pratt, appellant, vs. H. C. Gilbert and C. H. Nichols, respondents.

John A. Taylor et al., respondents, vs. N. B. Galena et al., appellants.

M. E. Finch and W. C. Finch, respondents, vs. the National Bank of Commerce, appellant.

Isaac Chilton, administrator of the estate of Joseph Shaw, deceased, respondent, vs. Union Pacific Railway Company, appellant.

Joseph H. Slater, respondent, vs. Union Pacific Railway Company, appellant.

William Garland, appellant, vs. John McMartin et al., respondent.

W. C. Annett and W. H. Thompson, respondents, vs. William Garland et al., appellant.

The People, respondent, vs. James T. Maud, appellant.

The United States, appellant, vs. Sidney Stevens et al., respondent.

James V. Hachmeister, William P. Wyman and D. H. Kessel, respondents, vs. J. R. McClant, appellant.

People of the Territory ex rel. Walter Murphy, County Attorney of Salt Lake county, appellant, vs. Leonard G. Hardy, respondent.

W. C. Annett and W. C. Thompson, respondents, vs. William Garland and the Bear Lake & River Waterworks & Irrigation Company, appellants.

William Garland, respondent, vs. John McMartin and the Bear Lake & River Waterworks & Irrigation Company, appellant.

Charles R. Reed, respondent, vs. William Lowe, as administrator of the estate of John Swenson, deceased, appellant.

The People, respondent, vs. Evan Owens, appellant.

Mark A. Long, appellant, vs. Clément Bates, Theodore Robison and A. H. Johnson, respondents.

Fred Turner, respondent, vs. Sidney Stevens, appellant.

Eleanor S. Tolles, appellant, vs. Elbridge Tolles, respondent.

W. F. Maloney, respondent, vs. Pleasant Valley Coal Company, appellant.

Hong Sing, respondent, vs. Fire Insurance Companies (three cases), appellant.

A Good Word for the "News."

Brother John F. Chlouster, of Panguitch, Garfield county, Utah, writes us as follows under date December 29th, 1891:

Since my return from the Southern States Mission I have kept up a correspondence with the friends and Saints whom I left behind, also with the Elders who are laboring in different parts. I find that the DESERET NEWS is a welcome visitor and much appreciated by those who receive it. Indeed it is a swift messenger that goes into parts where the Elders cannot, and effectually refutes the slanders and falsehoods circulated against the Latter-day Saints.

The Elders are preaching the Gospel in its simplicity, and administering to its ordinances with power from on high, causing many honest souls to rejoice in the great latter-day work. The DESERET NEWS is our Elders' true friend and a firm supporter of the truth.

JOHN F. CHLOUSTER.

Maricopa Stake Conference.

The Maricopa Stake quarterly conference was held at Mesa December 20th and 21st, with the Stake presidency and all the Bishops present. The usual business of such meetings was attended to, and spirited discourses were delivered by a number of Elders.

Wm. Pusey has been ordained Bishop of the Mesa ward, with Wm. J. Lefferts and Henry J. Hulme as his counselors. Alex. Hunsaker was ordained Bishop of the Alma ward, with Joseph A. Stewart and Hyrum H. Morris, Jr., as counselors, and George M. Tiffany, Bishop of the Papago ward, with Isaac Coleman Vasquez as his counselor, thus making complete the bishoprics of the Stake.

The general health of the people is good and their spiritual condition fair.

GEO. PASSEY, Clerk.

MESA, Maricopa County, A. T., Dec. 22, 1891.

"Dr. Hall's Health Pamphlet" could be in the possession of every family who values good health. Price $1.00. George Goddard Agent. 2

RESTORING SOIL FERTILITY.

Lessons Learned by the Aid of Science and Through Farm Experience.

There are two methods of restoring the lost fertility of the soil. One is by the application of manurial constituents derived from soils and sources other than the land on which they are to be used. This involves a direct outlay of money, and at once the question arises, will it pay? In it are included the natural elements of plant food, such as the potash and nitrates from foreign mines, guano—the excrement of sea fowl, originally derived from the sea—and phosphatic rock, all more or less recently introduced into the management of the commercial fertilizers now so common. The other may be said to be furnished, directly or indirectly, by the soil itself. The most direct way in which the soil can be made to fertilize itself while under cultivation is by the growth of plants whose decomposition will return to it a greater measure of fertility than was abstracted for their production.

While suggesting but been learned in this direction through farm experience, it was not until science came to the aid of agriculture that it was reminded of its own worth, and that the plants best fitted for soil renovation and the reason for preferring them as such became known. Science and experience having jointly determined that clover, peas and other plants of their class are the ones specially adapted to furnishing this requirement, it correspondingly follows that growing these and thereby turn under which to their best is the most direct way to make the soil fertilize itself. This, however, is commonly thought too costly a method, because, as it does, the sacrifice of scrop. In the end it is by giving clover a two years' home, when the same result can be realized. Through the decay of the stubble and the more extensive root system, and in the south the scorpion makes to repair a growth that has crops and be raised in a season.

An indirect way in which the soil may be made to fertilize itself is through the application of the manure from stock fed on products grown upon it. This appears on the subject of the best method of crops and becomes a wide field, not only for the farmer's own experiments, but also for a judicious use of the knowledge which the numerous experiment stations of the country are yearly placing within his reach without direct cost to himself. After all, says the experimental editor of the New York Weekly, everything depends on what soil will cultivate and the manner which the plant food taken off by stress crops may be most beneficially or cheaply supplied again.

Artificial Incubators.

Amateurs are puzzled when it comes to the selection of an incubator, and it is with a view to assisting the class of readers that these remarks from the book entitled "Profits in Poultry" are here given:

The objections that a constant stream of pure air must flow through an incubator is an error. Not that there should not be plenty of pure air, but it should not pass through as a current. The top on the most are the eggs, but the eggs the air will and methodical, for desire to regulate an incubator has caused incubators to be constructed that open and shut off the heat very easily; but an observer may notice that they will often open and close the valves every few minutes, thus causing the heat to change as many times, and to allow of slow or fast currents according to the frequency with which the valves open and shut.

The best machines are those that slowly reach a point above or below the normal and maintain it. Too much air passes into the incubator and not enough into the brooder, as a rule. A little stack does not begin to begin a volume of air as is usually allowed, and a hundred of them together will not continue so much as a small quadruped. If no air is admitted below the eggs there will always enough escape to allow fresh air to enter for ventilation. A regulator ought to be a very simple arrangement, none of them are so delicate in construction as to do more injury than good. The majority of persons put too much faith in the regulator. To be successful the operator must determine that he will do the work himself, and he must watch the incubator whether it requires heat or not.

In Hammondsville many of the incubators are simple tanks surrounded by sawdust and without any self regulator at all. These incubators are made by placing the sawdust between an inner and larger box, the tank being in top of the inner box. The tank for a hundred egg incubator is 15 by 30 inches, 7 inches deep. The egg drawer is 13 by 26 inches, 6 inches fitting in the space at the opening when the drawer is shut. This space is in the front of the egg drawer is also lined off and filled with sawdust. The ventilation is 6 inches deep. Four inches of sawdust surround the inner box. The tank is filled with nothing but water. The eggs are hatched at 103 degs. The heat is regulated by drawing off a bucket of water night and morning.

Poultry Notes.

Edward B. Thompson, Amesbury, Mass., is secretary of the American Pilgrim Rock club, which was organized at Charleston, January, 1891.

A. W. Gardiner, Springfield, Mass., is secretary of the American Buff Leghorn club.

Nowhere will skimmed milk pay better returns than in the poultry yard.

Dust bathe are now in order, and happy is the farmer who has a big supply of dry road dust on hand for his fowls.

Under this government's scheme guarantee that all pork sent from the United States should be accompanied by an official stamp that it had been inspected and found pure, Germany agreed to admit our hog products within her borders. If now, after Germany's consent to buy our pork has been thus relatively wrong from her, a dishonest dealer endeavors to smuggle in pork that has not been properly inspected, to the injury of the entire hog raising industry in America, then that fellow deserves to die in agony from eating trichinaceous ham.

How to Unsoak Steel from Rust.

Mix a half ounce of sharp sand with an ounce of soap and rub well. Of course the steel should be thoroughly cleaned and dried at the close.

WHEY AND WHEY.

One Kind Fattens Pigs and Calves, the Other Is Worthless.

A year or so ago a Ohio dairyman paid was bringing four dollars and five dollars per hundredweight, dairymen pork raisers now said that it was beneath the cost of production. If that is the case he six dollars and seven dollars more pork can bear only a narrow margin of profit. Not long ago I visited a dairy farmer in the next town south of me, and found him standing on a barrel to feed his shoats of fall pigs. Feeding his hog yard, I noticed a number of barrels of potatoes standing in the yard.

"What are you fattening those hogs with?" I inquired.

"I give them nothing but whey from the factory," was the reply, "but they have plenty of it."

This would have been a revelation to some farmers, who always have long, spreading ponds. I noticed, remarked, however, that pork should be grown as cheaply as they well for the farmer to try to fatten hogs upon. Good, cook, cook dairy milk, like buttermilk, sour milk and whey, together with shoats and a little mangold, will make a pig of any breed that can be raised in a season, and cause him to be ready for a shoat, and more also, sweet pork.

Many dairy farmers in this state are planting corn for home consumption, very always by the judicious use of the waste from their fattens. If the same proper proportion could be realized by all it would produce quite a revolution from the earlier growing methods. Half of the difficulty, through the ignorance and fears of dairy manufacturers, are for which I regularly with an inferior product of whey that is worth only half value for feeding. Readily sound, when is an abomination to the pigs though, for it possesses about as much value for swine food as would potatoes and rot for a human diet. A slight degree of acid in whey is essential to give it good feeding value, but when it is so sour that it will curdle and foam it is not an economical diet to give to swine.

I think that this would be more very determined to be as nearly as possible the full fill the actual cost of the pork fed to be raised. To compare this product with the market value of the meat would seem the problem to do some to turning dairying. Farmers who make milk production a specialty, and who patronize cream factories, should insist on having a good quality of whey for milled them. Manufacturers should pay a better price for it than they, and the factory should be so managed in his method to keep it constantly sweet. A steam pipe from the boiler could run into the whey in a clean and effective manner.

I can point to as fine calves as were ever grown that were raised the past summer on whey, with the small addition of a skimmed cheese and milling. Where they desire that your cheese maker is not getting out of the milk all of the casein and better for that he should, and moreover much pure pig and calves may thrive on the diet, it is inconvenient to be long educated.—George E. Newell in American Cultivator.

From the New York Daily Tribune.

When is butter so valuable and when is the meals of sour cream?

When the goldenes are broken. It is salvable and well to keep well.

What per cent of water should we made butter contain?

Not over 12 per cent.

What should be the condition of milk vessels to produce the best results in milk, cream and butter?

Clean, sweet and smooth.

Food of cows. Give comparative difference in richness of their milk.

First, dewed second, Gardner field Hazelnuts, fourth, Holstein. The Holsteins give greater quantity and good results in amount of butter so Jersey.

Food of cows. How does the food and water affect the quantity and quality of milk?

Judicious combination of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food makes greater quantity and best quality of milk. Warm and impure water impair the quality, sometimes rendering the milk and butter.

How should cows be stabled to make the most comfortable, and what effect has comfortable quarters and humane treatment on the animals relative to economy of food fed and of results in product?

Each animal should have a box stall. It is be kept warm, dry, clean and well ventilated. The food manger so arranged as to be kept clean, also offer less food consumed and more milk and butter produced than if cows lie out of doors and feed of straw stacks.

What Can Be Done.

Last year Dairy Commissioner Brown, of New York, at a dairy meeting said: "We are keeping on twenty acres seventeen cows, four horses, hogs and chickens. All the fodder we use for this farm we raise on twenty acres. We keep twenty cows that average 8 pounds of butter a year per cow and get about thirty cents per pound for the butter, or about eighty dollars per cow. After deducting all expenses there was a net profit of fifty-six dollars per head. We are using ensilage, and this is our second year. We make butter at a profit of sixteen cents a pound.

"We feed ensilage summer and winter. I do not know of any other means by which we could keep that number of stock on the land, taking with a silo. We feed some grain. The past winter we fed three pounds of bay at noon, twenty pounds night and morning of ensilage and three pounds of clover hay at night. We fed seven or eight pounds of grain with the ensilage twice a day. We cut our corn for the ensilage, and never put it in whole. We use the southern corn, and find the grain evenly distributed in the ensilage."

Preferred New York to Paris.

Americans are always proud of their own institutions, and here is an instance which ought to please people. A young woman who is an artist came to New York prepared to sell from here to Paris to take a course in art there. While in New York she looked around and inquired about our own Leagues. She found that she could derive as many advantages from a course with the League that she promptly decided to stay here, at least for the present, and study in New York. Few people can object to compliments of this kind.—New York Tribune.

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My experience with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90.

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Happy Results.

Wm. Tinman's, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined for that feeling arising from Kidney and Liver troubles." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "I find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt not like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 2**

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Jesse Rees	Tingey, Juab co.
Geo. Sorenson	Fairview, Utah co.
J. W. Wilson	Ogden, Weber co.
W. C. Shingleton	Pine Ridge
J. Freeland Lee	Duchesne
Tooele Co-op	Tooele
John Rees	Tingey, Juab
Charles Conroy	Corinne
A. J. Workman	Virgin City
C. L. Bartlett	Lewis, Fremont co.
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