FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

TOPICS OF PRACTICAL INTEREST TO PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

Real Developments in Apiculture That Prove Beekeepers Are Abreast of the Times with Several Important Improvements in Methods and Appliances.

Beekeepers are by no means behind the times, but have important improvements in various directions well worthy of general attention. Mr. A. I. Root, in the and Honey Guide for 1891, tells what some comparatively recent developments.

Among these is the bee escape, which is helped to rid supers of bees. In extracting it saves the labor of brushing or the combs before unscapping. For this purpose it is the old way of shaking and striking bees through the sections may be dispensed with. Several styles have been submitted. The Hibbens so far seem to be as good as any.

The general utility of perforated zinc has been recognized for perhaps ten years, but all beekeepers do not yet understand that its great usefulness is in keeping surplus combs free from brood in extracting. California beekeepers are now using it largely, and its use in connection with the bee escape has very greatly simplified the methods of producing the liquid product.

How to prevent burr combs has been one of the serious problems. It is anything but pleasant to lift an upper story of the hives one when the two are well fast with brace combs, and even after getting them apart the frames drag over honey dirge from the several rows combs, rubbers are invited, and the squashed and bees are irritated. Discussions on the subject during the year past called out scores of corroborating testimony showing that brace combs can be obviated by a method briefly outlined as follows: To prevent burr or brace combs are top bars from 4 to 4 of an inch thick and from 1 to 1½ inches wide, or were spaced about 1½ inches from center to center. There must also be a space of ¼ inch between the upper and lower set of frames, or between the honey and supers for comb honey.

Exact spacing is an important factor in the matter, to get which we must have bad diseases. It has been conceded that fixed distances greatly hinder easy and rapid manipulation. That this is a great mistake is shown in the success of some of the largest beekeepers in the world. The fixed frames are handled as rapidly and easily as are the hanging styles. There are few or no burr combs, and the combs themselves, being always been spaced equally distant, are beautiful and true. The Hoffman and the closed end are both largely used by eastern beekeepers.

Swine for Profit.

To demand for breakfast bacon has grown years a send off they could not be received from any other source. To insure character and stability to this branch of pork raising it was necessary that the product be sufficiently thick and essentially tender when cooked and eaten. These qualities could only be present in the young improved hogs, from all points of view, early maturity and tendency to fatten at any age have proven to be a premium through which the modern hog has been a source of profit.

A more important reason than this is the fact that, with swine suitably bred, we secure an animal at ten months equal in weight to the hogs of a few years ago, and at the age of 20 months or over. Digestion and assimilation are at their in the young growing hog. This is an important factor in securing early maturity a success. The season is an equally important factor, for we need hardly repeat the well understood fact that the percentage of food required to produce a given gain in weight must be naturally added to when frost and cold sets in. Grass and warm weather are not usually estimated at their value in the direction of placing the early hitters in market before winter.—Western Agriculturist.

Cows in Stables.

The following information was given that the space required for cows confined in stables at one of the Farmers' Institutes. Three feet and a half. My cows are given that much room, and are housed by using stanchions. The quilt is has a slatted cover, and charcoal dust and land plaster are used as absorbents and disinfectants, keeping the stables sweet and clean. Jersey and Guernsey cows do not need more than three feet are inches in length in the stalls if the quilt has a slatted cover and the cows are fastened with swing stanchions. Holstein or other large cows will need a span a few inches longer.

Feeding Poultry in Cold Weather.

Fowls are carnivorous in their natural wild and require some portion of animal food. On a wide range in summer they will provide this for themselves, but when in confinement, and especially during cold weather, laying hens require to be fed at least twice a week meat in some form. When the flock is small the scraps from the table and butcher's meat suffice, but if the number be large it will pay to buy livers and lights, cracklings and other refuse from the butchers. It is not required in large quantities, but a little meat boiled, chopped fine and mixed in their food is a necessity when eggs are expected.

Renovating Grass Lands.

Many pieces of grass land cannot be plowed, and have become old bound and unproductive. In this condition they do not furnish the material for their own renovation. Some outside help must be given, and if the field has been long out for hay, mineral resources are probably needed, together with nitrate of soda, as the grass begins to start. There is less chance of waste of nitrate of soda applied any time on grass than with cultivated crops, as grass will grow wherever it is applied, whenever water runs, even from nothing sown.

A Tow Enterprise.

The plan is on foot for transporting hay cattle from the Wyoming, Utah and Montana ranches to Philadelphia. Here these stockers are to be built, and the best, when dressed, is to be shipped to Europe. The idea is said to have originated in Chicago. It is claimed that it will cost less to ship live cattle to Philadelphia and kill them there to kill them in the west and ship the dressed beef to New York and Europe.

MANURE PROBLEMS.

Exactly Points Recently Settled by Dr. T. H. Hoskins, of Vermont.

1. Why doesn't cow manure heat? 2. How can we cheaply prevent horse manure from fire fanging? 3. How much loss does from mixture in manurial value from feeding? 4. Does it pay to use plaster? 5. When should manure be hauled out, and should it be on rod or wheat? 6. Should it be spread or fresh? 7 and 8. Their is not a cement stable floor in our community. If horse manure is applied raw, and does not contain enough straw to dry out the crop, and if the ground be kept constantly covered with a green crop, is there any loss? The foregoing questions were recently asked and answered in Rural New Yorker by Dr. Hoskins:

1. Because it contains too much moisture. It does heat a little, and mixed with horse manure it will heat promptly, yet usually not enough to harm it.

2. By keeping water on it or by keeping it too wet to heat struggle. Throwing snow on it in the winter is a good way. A little heating does no harm, but is rather a benefit. The horse manure from beneath a sparrow's perches, though it is prepared so as to heat all it can be made to, is still very rich. The earth, put upon it seems to absorb part of the volatile matter, while the rest is retained. The loss by heating, especially to mixed manure, is much less than is generally believed, greatly less than from leaching, when it is thrown out under the eaves of the stable.

3. The loss varies considerably, but with dairy cows properly fed the not has need not exceed 20 per cent., while if the urine is all saved the loss is practically nothing, disposition adding more than is taken away.

4. I think it does, but it will pay better to mix some fine bone with it.

5. It is best to draw out manure as often as possible. The swing platforms under stables, which are becoming popular, require the manure to be drawn out weekly, and this method is strongly urged by experts of experience.

6. Manure is never worth more than when it is dropped. Keeping it is not for the improvement of the manure, but for the convenience of the farmer. It is only in some market-gardening operations that old manure has preference over that which is fresh. There is always a loss in rotting, usually greater, for the force, than the gain in fineness.

7 and 8. Without a cemented floor or pit there must be very thick bedding to save the manure, but where there is plenty of straw (which is much better cut into four to six inch lengths) most of it will be absorbed.

Suggestions on Plowing.

Any wise farmer will determine from his own experience and observation whether deep or shallow plowing is best adapted to the soil of his different fields. No invariable rule can be laid down that will apply to all cases. Stiff clay soils will be benefited by late fall plowing, and the freezing and thawing of the exposed rough surfaces, which will put them in a better condition for the plow and harrow in the spring. Where rye and wheat are to be sown, there must of course be fall plowing, and the exact time should be such as best suits the nature of the crop as found by experience in certain localities. On a sandy soil plow shallow, for whatever fertility it may contain will be near the surface, and there is the place to keep it. Rich soils will be benefited by deeper plowing, but the mistake ought not to be made of turning a poor subsoil up to the surface to be cultivated.

Whether fall plowing is done in preparation of a crop, or only for its mechanical action on the soil, it should cover up and incorporate all the surface vegetation that will be of benefit to it when decomposed. Many of our best cultivators practice spreading barn yard manure on the plowed ground to turning it under deeply at time of plowing.

Brood Mares on the Farm.

Brood mares can do enough work to pay for their keep, and by mating to a good sire will bring good colts, which will be clear profit. It will require good management to take a team of goldings and keep them on the farm until they are worn out, and make them pay a good profit on their value. A horse is not matured enough to market to advantage until it is 5 years old, but if broken in good season it can be made to do considerable work before this time, fully enough to pay for its keep.

Things That Are Valid.

When the cow's hind legs are so close together that you cannot have full view of the udder from behind, or rub against it so as to make the udder swing backward and forward, you can depend upon it she is not correctly built for a first class cow. The teats should be full size and set well apart, says Field and Farm.

Mark those ewes that have disappointed you. Don't be fooled twice by the same sheep.

American wool growers advise examining carefully every ewe's udder before deciding to retain her as a member of your breeding flock. If you find caudate spotted, reject her.

Cut hay, scalded and mixed with corn meal and bran, is a profitable ration to feed in winter.

It costs no more to feed and care for a flock of well bred fowls than it does for common stock.

The man that gives his animals no shelter is trying to warm up all outdoors by burning fuel. His job is both hopeless and expensive.

After all the financial flurry the total list of failures for 1890 only exceeds by a small number of names that for 1889. We are not so bad off as we thought.

Once more at the beginning of May the trades and labor unions will agitate the question of the eight hours' day's work. A more vigorous campaign to this effect is promised than was ever undertaken before. The unions are said to be almost a unit on the subject.

For the year 1890 our beef, hog and dairy products that were exported amounted to $131,374,465. This is an increase of more than $18,250,000 over 1889. It may be less for this year, however. Beef, hog and dairy products bring a better price at home now than they did last year, and consequently more will be sold here.

Metal Railroad Ties.

Mexico and Central America are probably the only parts of the earth where the inhabitants can afford unbanged railroad ties. But the forestry division of the United States department of agriculture is endeavoring to persuade railroad builders to experiment with steel railway ties as a substitute for wooden ones of any kind. The forestry division has ascertained that 10,000 miles of metal ties are in use among the railways of the world. Of these 10,000 are in Europe, especially in Germany, and the rest are in Asia, Africa and South America.

The reason for the government move in favor of steel ties is the steadily diminishing timber supply of the United States. Every year 1,000,000 acres of land is stripped of its timber to supply the demand for railway ties. This amounts to one-fifth of the whole annual timber supply of the country. The government has now only 30,000,000 acres of woodland left, and it becomes an serious question whether to restrict wholesale timber cutting.

There are at present only two miles of metal railway ties in this country. But in view of the coming scarcity of wood, railway officials are beginning to look ahead to the time when steel ties must be placed underneath railroad tracks. C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, is warmly in favor of their use in all the timberless regions of the west, but says it is hard to overcome the inertia of railroad builders on this point and induce them to give the steel ties a trial. In the long run they will be really more economical than wood, for they last so much longer.

No wonder it is the savage idea that the earth will one day rebel and throw off the huge loads man is making her carry in the shape of tremendously high and heavy buildings. The Chicago Athletic club has begun in that city the erection of a gymnasium which will be ten stories high. Structures of sixteen to nineteen stories are not now very uncommon in any of our large cities, and in one western town there is a house even higher than this. When Greeley erected The Tribune building in New York city it was the wonder of the country for its height and size. Now there are half a dozen structures within a stone's throw of it that quite overtop it, both in size and grandeur. It really begins to look a little small and old fashioned alongside of them. Where will this mania for building up into the air end? Certainly it will not stop while land in cities continues as dear as it is now.

Scientific books printed in any other language than English are admitted free of duty under the McKinley law.

The Brotherhood of Man.

Newspaper readers, no doubt, are generally aware that the Alliance farmers have been derided as "layseed socialists," and that their proposals have been commonly criticised as socialistic, but it is not so much their specific propositions, however radical, as the tone and language of their papers, their campaign orations and their campaign songs, which give an adequate idea of the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of those men.

The Alliance press and platform have indeed constantly declared that the demands they now make are but the first steps of a radical new departure, the first blows in a fight which is to end only in the total overthrow of the money power, the destruction of private monopolies in all forms and a general remodeling of the industrial system on the basis of equality and fraternity.

Especially in Kansas and Nebraska, which may be considered the moral centers of the movement, the watchword of the campaign seems to have been that rallying cry, "Justice by the oppressed in every land." —Boston Journal of Agriculture.

The Louisiana Lottery Case.

Noted in the history of the United States will be the Louisiana Lottery fight. At the close of the war the names of Confederate officers high in rank were used to boom it. Occult wires from its headquarters in New Orleans extended through all the Union. Some idea of the money it made for its stockholders may be gathered from the fact that when its charter expired last year the officers offered to pay a million dollars annually to the state of Louisiana for its renewal.

The legal fight over the renewal of the license was one of the bitterest ever known in the country. The legislature passed the bill in its favor. Governor Nicholls vetoed it. The sudden death of one of the Louisiana legislators just at the moment when his casting vote for it would have allowed the lottery to triumph is one of the dramatic incidents of the story.

The bill passed by the legislature was in the shape of an amendment to the constitution of Louisiana permitting the existence of the lottery. After the death of the legislator mentioned the next move of the lottery people was to declare that the governor of Louisiana had no veto right. They brought suit, therefore, to compel the secretary of state to submit the lottery amendment to the constitution to a vote of the people, which he had steadily refused to do on the ground that it had never been properly passed by the legislature.

Another dramatic incident happened then. While the suit was pending the president of the lottery company, M. A. Dauphin, died. The district court of Louisiana has meantime decided that the amendment was not properly passed, and that the secretary of state cannot be compelled to submit it to a vote of the people. This is the decision of the district court, but this is not final. There is yet one higher tribunal, the supreme court of the state. The question has been appealed to this court, and on its decision rests the fate of the greatest lottery scheme of the time.

"THE KING'S TOUCH."

In England, two centuries ago, popular superstition credited the king with healing scrofula. These superstitious practices have now become obsolete, and in their place we have the wonderful remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which concentrates the properties from the blood by the natural channel, thereby eliminate the scrofula from all taints and gradually from whatever cause arising. It is truly a great remedy, multiplied and the sick poor, long and hard, proved guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. As a purgative of the stomach, liver and bowels, "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all bilious attacks, dyspepsia and liver complaint. Chronic diarrhoea is a sudden and effectual relief. Consumption, which kills one-fifth of all the victims of death, is cured by this medicine in its early stages, as well as all lung affections, including chronic bronchitis, and kindred affections, when accompanied with lingering cough. Druggists.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh in the head which they cannot cure. For its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases, no matter how long standing. Fifty cents, by druggists.

Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It prevents your stovepipe and saves wood. For Sale by Z. C. M. I. Stove Co.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Thomas Harris, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Thomas Harris, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within two months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at the office of Geo. E. Hickman, Attorney at law, 15 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. HARRIS,
Executrix of the Estate of John Harris, Deceased.

Dated January 9th, 1891. 4t sat sun

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Thomas C. Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased, to his creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his residence, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated January 9th, 1891.

ELIZA JENNIE JONES,
Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased. 4tsun tu

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Salt Lake Park and Dairy Company, will be held at the usual office of the Company, No. 41 and 43 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, on Tuesday the 10th day of February, 1891, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated Salt Lake City, January 10th, 1891.

ISAAC R. WARDELL,
Secretary.

4 sun tu

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Brown, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Brown, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within two months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles C. Goodwin, attorney at law, 15 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. BROWN,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Brown, Deceased.

Dated January 9th, 1891. 4t sun sat

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edgar Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, administrator of the estate of Edgar Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within two months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his office, in the Knutsford Hotel, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Dated January 9th, 1891. W. J. HEATH,
Administrator of the Estate of Edgar Williams, deceased. 4tsun tu

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of John Woodruff and Julia Woodruff, Minors.

Notice to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

ANSELL H. WOODRUFF, THE GUARdian of the person and Estate of John Woodruff and Julia Woodruff, minors, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said minors, for the reasons therein set forth, it is hereby ordered that the next of kin of the said minors and all persons interested in the estate of said minors appear before the said Probate Court on Saturday, the 21st day of February, 1891, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House of said Probate Court, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said petitioner, as well as much of the real estate of the said minors, at private sale, as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published in the Deseret News, a newspaper printed and published in said Salt Lake County.

A. W. McKENZIE, Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah,
County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, C. C. Allen, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, true and correct copy of order made in said Court in the matter of the estate and guardianship of John Woodruff and Julia Woodruff, minors, filed January 23rd, 1891, as appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1891.

(SEAL) C. C. ALLEN,
Clerk of Probate Court.

By G. E. STANTON,
Deputy Clerk. 4

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Utah Central Railway

Time Card in Effect OCT. 21, 1890

Passenger Trains Leave and Arrive at Salt Lake City, and Park City, Daily, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train 1 leaves for South & Mon'n, 8.25 a.m.
" 2 arrives " " 5.30 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Train 1 arrives Park City 11.30 a.m.
" 2 leaves " " 4.00 p.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake at 7.00 a.m.
Arrive " " " 11.45 a.m.
Leave Park City at 11.00 a.m.
Arrive " " " 11.00 p.m.

No Passengers carried on Freight Trains.

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RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

OUR NEW TIME TABLE, JAN. 1, 1891.

East Bound Trains.	No. 2 Atlantic Mail.	No. 4 Atlantic Express
Lv. Ogden	4.00 a.m.	8.45 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	7.00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	7.05 a.m.	10.05 p.m.
Ar. Provo	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Lv. Provo	8.05 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
Ar. Green River	5.40 p.m.	4.50 a.m.
Lv. Green River	5.45 p.m.	4.55 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	9.10 p.m.	8.45 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	7.40 p.m.	7.40 a.m.
Ar. Glenwood Springs	11.15 a.m.	1.20 p.m.
Lv. Glenwood Springs	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Ar. Leadville	4.05 p.m.	5.20 p.m.
Ar. Pueblo	8.00 p.m.	9.25 a.m.
Ar. Col. Spgs.	9.10 p.m.	9.50 a.m.
Ar. Denver, Cor. Mn.	8.45 p.m.	6.00 a.m.

West Bound Trains.	No. 1 Pacific Mail.	No. 3 Pacific Express
Lv. Denver	8.30 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Lv. Col. Spgs.	10.35 p.m.	11.10 p.m.
Lv. Pueblo	11.41 p.m.	12.11 a.m.
Lv. Leadville	7.30 a.m.	3.35 p.m.
Lv. Glenwood Springs	11.55 a.m.	10.45 p.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	4.50 a.m.	2.10 a.m.
Lv. Green River	8.35 a.m.	5.15 a.m.
Lv. Provo	5.20 p.m.	11.20 a.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	6.20 p.m.	12.00 noon
Ar. Ogden	9.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m. and 11.35 a.m., 4.45 p.m. Morning, leaves Salt Lake 8.00 a.m. 4.45 p.m., 6.35 p.m.

MORGAN.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., morning, arrive Salt Lake 5.20 p.m.

ARRIVES FORT, PARK, MORMONVILLE, MORGAN, MT. PLEASANT AND NAPH.

Leave Salt Lake 4.45 p.m., returning, arrive Salt Lake 11.05 a.m.

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including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River, the shortest, best and only line to and from Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island, in ILLINOIS—Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Atlantic, Harlan, and Council Bluffs, in IOWA—Minneapolis and St. Paul, in MINNESOTA—Watertown and Sioux Falls, in DAKOTA—Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in MISSOURI—Omaha, Fairbury and Lincoln, in NEBRASKA—Fort Scott, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Atchison, Salina, in KANSAS—Pond Creek, Kingfisher, Fort Reno, in the INDIAN TERRITORY—and Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, in COLORADO. Traverses new and vast areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to other States and to all points in the east, northwest, and southwest from Chicago, and Pacific and trans-oceanic Seaports.

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