FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

A Portable Smoke House Which May Be Placed in Any Convenient Shed or Building and Operated with Comparative Comfort and Small Labor.

A Pennsylvania correspondent, writing to Country Gentleman, says:

My predecessor in for the place, established smoked hams, and I will describe my plan for a cheap and handy smoke house. Not believing a permanent smoke house an convenient as an out building, I dispensed with it and have made a portable one, which may be placed in any convenient shed or building and kept sundging away without danger from fire and without compelling the operator to expose himself to wintry storms. I used light basswood boards, and made a box about 3 feet long, 2 feet wide and 18 inches deep. When in use the box stands on end. The upper end has numerous hooks on which to hang hams or bacon. The box is three boards wide, and the cracks in back of box are closely nailed down on the inside. The middle board in front is not nailed, but the cracks are battened by nailing the battens to the permanent boards on each side of the middle movable board. There is a strip fastened across the front of the box between the two upper boards and two feet from the lower end. The movable board is here cut in two, so that the lower piece may be removed without disturbing the upper piece.

After hanging the hams the upper movable board or upper part that hangs there by wooden buttons. It is not to be disturbed till we wish to examine the meat. The lower piece is also held in place by wooden buttons, so that it may be easily removed and replaced as occasion requires. Some hams, and if the cows have been fed as well as the hams their manure ought to be equally valuable.

We believe farmers would find it to their interest to take up all manure at least a few days, and especially in winter, before drawing it to the fields. Of course the heaps thus piled up should be protected from rains and snow, and should also be covered with horse or other absorbents to prevent evaporation. Such conditions they might be left a month or more without loss by evaporation. The extra labor in piling up the manure is partly offset by the increased amount to be made, and its finer condition, which enables it to be more evenly distributed, and by its greater availability.

It is somewhat strange that this principle has not been more generally recognized. Farmers pay large amounts of money for commercial manures, mainly because they are immediately available and easily distributed. If they put more labor in composting their own home made stable manure, a part at least of this expense would not be needed. The farmer might himself compost the manure, and if he purchased commercial fertilizers, mix both, and thus get double the immediate benefit from managing that he does now.

The Use of Comb Foundation.

Beginners who are not familiar with the use of comb foundation will find help in the following advice given by A. I. Root, recognized authority on all matters pertaining to apiculture, in his box and honey manual for 1891. He says:

I think there is little question that it pays to use foundation in full sheets in the brood frames and sections, especially the latter. If you think you cannot afford to supply you should at least have a strip for a starter. It will help much more than it costs in getting straight, even combs. You can use a starter any width from one inch up. Heavy, medium and light brood foundation is used only in brood frames, thin and extra thin only in section boxes.

For frames without wire, and those deeper than L frames, heavy or medium brood should be used. Never use light brood in full sheets without wire, and the wire with the medium brood is much more satisfactory. Light brood costs less per square foot, but is very little to any without wire and to writhe when wire is used.

If you use only a starter in section boxes this foundation is best; if full starters are used extra thin will be better, as it is not so perceptible to the honey when finished, and does not make what has been called "shiboleth" in comb honey, it being so thin some bees trouble with the bees leaving it down, and therefore they prefer to use thin. For the person who is not sure what he wants we advise medium brood for use in brood frames and thin surplus for sections.

Profits of Sheep Raising.

Aside from the usual profit of sheep raising, the farmer who judiciously pastures them can be fed for a number of seasons will have the finest and most productive lands known to agriculture, in this manner a further and more ample source of profit may be secured than from any other class of stock. Sheep require frequent change of pastures, and good range for them is always compensated for by an increase of vigor and growth. Do not keep your sheep confined, and in feeding allow them to scatter about as much as possible at their will.

Agricultural Notes.

The smart man will cut closer hay and mix corn and bran with it for his hogs. The well smartest man will give his hogs mellings and bran with some linseed meal mixed in.

If a farmer who grows beans has no sheep he can soon teach the cows to eat bean fodder.

It is the freezing and thawing that is injurious to potatoes and strawberries. Cover them to prevent this.

When the hens are slow to lay, one of the best inducements is a mess of bran meat twice or three times a week. About an ounce for each hen is sufficient at a meal.

Hogs Forced Up.

A Providence grocer wagered that he could charge up a gallon of molasses to twenty different customers who traded on credit with him, and at least eighteen out of the lot would pay without question. He did even better than he hoped for, as nineteen out of the twenty paid, and the other said he'd see his wife first and ask if it wasn't an error.

COMPOSTING MANURES.

Composting Versus Drawing Out Manure as Fast as Made.

The idea is becoming prevalent that composting is of little benefit, and that the cheaper method of drawing out the manure as fast as made and spreading it on the land is nearly as good. It is argued that the manure must be rotted, some time, and, as there is little chance for its fertilizing properties to escape. But, says American Cultivator, we suspect that the fact of the new method saving labor is with many the most important consideration.

It is not doubted that composting manures makes it more immediately available. It does not add to the benefit that the manure ultimately gives, but if the compost heap is properly protected it need not diminish from it. Assuming that the same quantity of manure will ultimately in either case not an equal amount of plant food in the soil, there still a great advantage in having it ready for use in the spring. Excepting winter wheat and rye, no farm crops are sown late in the season, and even these make only a small part of their growth in the fall. If manure is applied late in spring unfermented it is since part only benefit from it. Corn grows a cultivated crop, may be helped by the lot of July, but small spring grains, on ground covered in spring with wholly undecomposed manure, rarely receive much benefit.

Middle ground is never from our wholly unfermented. It has to be garded into heaps for greater convenience in handling, and then gathered fermentation, especially with horse manure, becomes quicker and progresses rapidly. It is for this reason that horse manure is generally reckoned worth more than that from cows. It is somewhat fermented, and therefore more what soluble before being applied. Pile the cow manure in heaps a few days, give it equal fermentation, and if the cows have been fed as well as the horses their manure ought to be equally valuable.

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It is somewhat strange that this principle has not been more generally recognized. Farmers pay large amounts of money for commercial manures, mainly because they are immediately available and easily distributed. If they put more labor in composting their own home made stable manure, a part at least of this expense would not be needed. The farmer might himself compost the manure, and if he purchased commercial fertilizers, mix both, and thus get double the immediate benefit from managing that he does now.

The Largest Volcano in the World.

The largest volcano is Kilauea, one of the craters of the mountain Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands. The mountain rises 14,100 feet above the sea, but the Kilauea crater is only about 4,000 feet above high tide. The crater is a lake of boiling lava, over 16,000 feet long and nearly 8,000 wide. The outbreaks of volcanic fury are not frequent, but the mass of molten lava constantly bubbles and boils, while small explosions send jets of steam and fire into the air. The crater's sides have a gradual slope, and curious persons often descend to a point as close as the heat will permit. The crater has been active from a time which antedates the best traditions of the islanders, and always is about the same condition.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Old Book Terms.

The words folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo and the like have stood, if not quite, lost their original meaning. At first they had reference only to the number of leaves into which the sheets used in making the books were folded. Thus, if these sheets were folded once, so as to have two leaves or four pages, the book was called a folio; if the sheets were folded twice, so as to have four leaves, the book was called a quarto; if they were folded four times, so as to form eight leaves, the book was called an octavo, and so on.—Exchange.

Polite Perkins.

Mr. Gotham (to new brother)—Don't you think, Perkins, that our elevated roads are much superior to the underground roads of London?

Perkins (who took his first ride during a rush hour)—They are, sir, for them fellows don't get more hand than company, sir.—Good News.

It Should Be a Warning.

Gostin (commencing a narration)—Last night I was hot in Brooklyn.

Miss Any (interrupting)—Well, you shouldn't wear in unfamiliar fields without a guide.—Puck.

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TALK OF A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Fifty Horse Power Is Electricity from a Sphere Sixteen Inches in Diameter.

The accounts that come across the Atlantic of an electric invention made by a Mr. Mandroit, in Geneva, Switzerland, have a strong savor of impossibility, to say the least. The machine is described as a single dynamo, a solid sphere of copper, 40 centimeters in diameter—about 16 inches—contained within a sphere of zinc 50 centimeters in diameter.

The two spheres revolve in opposite directions at a rate of 200 revolutions a minute, and the space between is kept filled with steam at a pressure of six atmospheres. It is said that from a half horse power of motive force an electric current is developed sufficient to run 200 incandescent lamps. As for large engines, of as high as a thousand horse power, this means fifty horse power is actually.

Now this would be absolutely absurd were it claimed that so much an amount of motive power alone produced such an astonishing result. The law of conservation of energy shows it to be impossible to develop from any device whatever more horse power than is applied to the operation of the device. It would be getting something out of nothing, or like the proverbial offer to lift one's self by the hair of the head. If there is any basis to the story the electric power must be developed mainly through a conversion of the energy residing either in the heat of some other property in the steam under some hitherto unknown mechanical or chemical principle.

Should these reports be verified, or the conversion of heat into electricity be effected in some other way, the results would indeed be almost beyond the limits of conjecture in the changes wrought. An extraordinary cheapness of light and motive power would be brought about, and the cost of all kinds of mechanical production would be correspondingly diminished. Labor saving devices of all sorts would be more generally introduced. Electric heating, instead of being merely theoretically practicable, would probably become the cheapest form of heat for domestic uses, as well as the most convenient.

Another far reaching result would be the introduction of cheap aluminum. That remarkable metal, the most abundant in its crude state of any on earth, is now most extensively produced by the means of powerful electric currents, and if such a source of electric energy it could probably be produced as cheaply as iron.—Boston Herald.

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For an honest case of Catarrh in the Head, which we cannot cure.
Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the most wonderful medicine ever used. It cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. One bottle is worth a dollar. Sold by druggists everywhere.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert T. Smith, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Joseph T. Smith, administrator of the estate of Robert T. Smith, deceased, has filed his accounts and report for final distribution of said estate, and that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been appointed for the hearing of said accounts and report, when and where all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated February 16, 1891.

E. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
Charles S. Pierce, Attorney for Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of David Jones, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Lorenzo A. Young and Mary Young, administrators of the estate of David Jones, deceased, have filed their accounts and report for final distribution of said estate, and that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been appointed for the hearing of said accounts and report, when and where all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated February 16, 1891.

E. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

LORENZO SNOW DUPLANTIS, PLAINTIFF,
vs.
LAURA PRATT WOOD, FRANCIS M. PRATT, ELLEN PRATT, ALICE PRATT, ANNIE L. PRATT, heirs at law of the late M. Scott Pratt, deceased, Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Laura Pratt, widow, Francis M. Pratt, Ellen L. Pratt, Alice Pratt, Annie L. Pratt, heirs at law of the late M. Scott Pratt, deceased, Defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint, and thereon to do and receive what the Court may adjudge in the premises, which said action is brought to quiet and settle the title to the following real estate, situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,