FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS WORTHY OF NOTE IN RURAL AFFAIRS.

Timely Hints Concerning the Treatment of Breeding Sows and the Young Pigs. A Simple Arrangement for a Trough That Is Frequently Neglected.

One man hangs over the fence and pours part of the slops in the trough and part on the backs of the pushing, squealing pigs. Another man pours the slop in a trough which he has passed through the fence. It is easy to tell which is the wiser. The out sows how the wise man has the trough fixed.

HOW THE WISE MAN FEEDS HIS TROUGH.

The following pertinent advice is given in Farm Journal, authority for the foregoing:

Plant out a big lot of early sweet corn to feed the pigs this summer. Look out for the seed now. Where the most is said and done for pigs there the pigs pay the best. The more you think of your pigs the more they will think of you. Begin now to feed the brood sows, as she will not be crazy when the little pigs are born. Give her plenty of bran and excellent food. Let her have a run out of doors.

Don't make a practice of breeding young and immature sows if you want strong and healthy pigs. Don't feed breeding sows corn, and so make them fat; if you do, ten chances to one they will kill their pigs. Don't go to the other extreme and half starve them; but give laxative food, such as roots, bran or linseed meal. Don't let the brood sow run with shoats or other store hogs, and at least put each sow by herself, in the place where she is to have her litter, a week or ten days before she is to farrow. It will pay you well after weaning to feed the little pigs three times a day on warm food, feeding no more than they will eat up clean. Give them a few oats to eat between meals.

See how much pork product can be sold in a manufactured state and so get double the price for it—sausage, head cheese, spare ribs, bacon, hams and shoulders and lard. These are the names by which to sell the pigs. They sound better than simply pork. Put them in the best possible shape and sell by sample, taking orders and then delivering afterward.

How to Grow Big Corn Crops.

An Indiana farmer, writing in The Farmers' Review, tells how he has gained his prize crops. He says:

The area of corn with which I competed for a premium in 1889, and on which I had drilled 500 pounds of phosphate, was planted three feet and two feet alternately in width, with one stalk every twelve inches in the row, and yielded one 115 bushels. The same acre was planted again last year with rows six feet and three feet alternately, with stalks twelve inches in row, and yielded 100 bushels of corn of a far superior quality to the year before. No fertilizer was used this time and the season was not quite as good as the year before.

I concluded, therefore, that I made a mistake in planting my corn too close together. Two one-fourth acre plats were selected in which I have not been able to detect any difference in quality of soil, one plat planted as above, six feet and three feet, and the other all the rows three feet in width. The grains were dropped in each case twelve inches in the row, cultivation the same. Result: The first named produced twenty-two bushels good corn. The second, with one-third more corn planted, produced sixteen bushels good corn and eight bushels light chaffy corn, equal to feeding value to eighteen bushels good corn.

I do not believe we can have any ironclad rule to plant by. Some ground will stand closer planting than other. I also believe corn can stand closer planting in Michigan or Wisconsin than it can in southern Indiana or Kentucky.

Pigs' Teeth.

A pig's age may be known by its teeth, as well as the age of other animals. Its mode of dentition is as follows: It is born with four front teeth; one month afterward it gets four more, one in each side of the first pair in each jaw. At 3 months it has four more, which is all the front temporary teeth it has. At 9 months the four outside teeth drop out, and are replaced by permanent incisors, and the others are replaced during the next year. At 3 years the boar's tusks appear; at 4 they begin to lift the lips; at 5 they are seen outside the lips; at 6 they project from the mouth, and after that they grow longer. After 9 years the sow's front teeth have a black ring around the base of them, and as the age increases the color of the teeth deepens and they become worn. As pigs, however, are rarely kept over two years, this test gauge is not often required. Of recent years, since pigs have been bred so as to mature more rapidly, the teeth may indicate, as with sheep and cattle, more age than the animals really have. A well bred pig may have all its permanent front teeth at 18 months, and this more rapid dentition has sometimes led to disputes as to the pig's age.—Mark Lane Express.

Hay for Horses.

Professor Henry is credited with saying that ten pounds of hay is sufficient for a horse liberally fed on grain. As a rule horses consume much more hay than is best for them or profitable for the owner. The practice of filling a hay crate or long manger with a large amount of hay and allowing the animal to eat as he will should be avoided. With a little experience ascertain the real needs of the animal, and keep him to that.

"The Woman About Town," in the New York Evening Sun, gives a prescription for keeping young as follows: Keep on teaching and after something a little farther on than a person of your years usually gets. For instance a primary school teacher of thirty would be old. The same woman filling a professorship in a college at the same age would be young.

Herbert Spencer on Socialism.

Herbert Spencer has disclosed a heavy gun at the socialists in his essay "From Freedom to Bondage," republished in The Popular Science Monthly. It will attract great attention though anything has done from his author's pen in many years.

In brief, Mr. Spencer's course of thought is this: He goes back through the centuries and reviews the struggle of men for liberty. The common people have been until recently slaves and serfs, under the military form of government. Military ideas of government still are in the ascendant, for the matter of that. The work performed in the necessary struggle for existence is done in two ways. It must be done in our age by cooperation of the mass of individuals. The cooperation may, however, be either voluntary or involuntary. In case of involuntary cooperation the worker is a slave or serf, and he and his work are owned by a master or proprietor. The taskmaster stands over the slave, lash in hand, requiring him to labor constantly. The fruits of his work go mostly to his owner. The other form of cooperation is that in which the workers associate themselves together voluntarily, at liberty to quit their work and go elsewhere if they do not like it; at liberty to take up such occupation as they choose.

Out of the first, the forced cooperation, civilization has been slowly evolving through the centuries of the modern epoch. The people have striven and protested against slavery, and fought and given up their lives in the attempt to escape it. We have only now partially emerged from it and are approaching the edge of freedom of the individual.

The fact that we have not yet developed the true individual liberty which is compassed under the working of the golden rule is the cause of many of the evils and miseries that undeniably exist in the present organization of society. But Spencer calls our attention to the curious fact that the nearer an evil approaches extinction the more emphatic is the protest against it and the more noise there is made about it. He regards the present agitation of the woman question and of the status of the working people as of this sort. Both women and working people are infinitely better off than they were a few centuries ago, yet as time goes on the more they call attention to the wrongs still unrighted. They are awakened to them.

But now that we are emerging from slavery, let us not, by all we prize of life or liberty, go back to a state of socialism which shall reduce men again to serfs and automata, says, in effect, Herbert Spencer. The despotism of state ruled industries, professions, churches, schools, foods and drinks, and even books, thoughts and ideas would grow to be something more monstrous and grinding than the rule of any military tyrant of the old times. The collective conscience of the people would be no whit better or higher than the conscience of the individual. The load of officials such a regime would entail on the people would be something grievous to be borne. These would have every means of perpetuating themselves in office, and there is no doubt they would use it to keep their feet on the necks of those who paid the musicians in the grand socialistic dance. No man could call his soul his own. He would simply be a helpless creature in the hands of that ban constrictor the state.

Therefore Herbert Spencer bids his fellow men pause before they place such a yoke upon their necks. He admits there are evils and terrible ones. He sees all these with perhaps clearer vision than the socialists themselves. But he believes the same silent, eternally working force that brought us out of bondage as far as we have come, that changed us from savages to civilized men, will, if not interfered with, lead still and guide us from darkness to the light—along the line of the eternal nature. Spencer believes with Tennyson—at least as Tennyson did when he wrote "Locksley Hall," and had not lost his enthusiasm and become an old fogy and a lord—that

Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the coming World's fair will be the government display of pisciculture in all its stages. Whenever our fish propagating apparatus has been seen at expositions in Europe it has attracted profound attention, and in this field American invention is easily first. Besides the usual miniature hatcheries and ponds, fish in every stage of development, from the spawn to the full grown member of the finny tribe, reared by artificial propagation, will be displayed. The exhibit will give exceedingly profitable object lessons to young Americans, particularly in the line of the hybridization and acclimatization of fish.

By a new law of the state of Victoria, Australia, habitual drunkenness is made sufficient cause for divorce from either husband or wife. The Journal of Inebriety remarks on the law: This is a clear anticipation of the higher sentiment which demands relief from the lecherous laws that would hold marriage with an inebriate as fixed and permanent.

General Butler's prophecy that we must soon have another war is not drawn from the mystical love of the unseat of life. He merely counts heads and says it is nearly time for another fight, because, since the country began, we have had a war about once in every generation.

The south has begun the year 1891 with the most remarkable industrial activity recorded in her history. Eight hundred and fifty-three new industrial enterprises have thus far been established since the year began, and ninety-three new railroad companies incorporated. The old states of Virginia and North Carolina take the lead in railroad building.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 20, 1891, which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Maria	Malloy Simonia M	
Brunner Mrs M M	Marlow Clara M	
Brown Aggie	Maitland Mary	
Bell Mrs C A	Mitchell Lucy	
Biggs Mrs J M	Mullins Ann	
Bailey Julia C	McCammon Annie	
Campbell Jennie	McCombs Julia	
Clark Mrs E	McKenzie Jennie	
Cummings Minnie	Nelson Mrs E	
Davis Mrs Richard	Nelson Louisa	
Dougherty Miss M Willie	Nelson Bertha	
Everett Jennie	Owens T A	
Eccles Mary	Osborne Nellie	
Ford Mrs G	Plower Julia	
Foster Minnie	Rowley Lizzie	
Johnson Hattie	Rogers Lila	
Fair Amelia	Rose Ella	
Gray Mrs	Rogers Jennie M	
Gibson Carrie	Schofield Mary	
Hickman Lizzie	Sawyer Nellie	
Gregg Nina	Stanton Mrs	
Hayes Mrs W P	Smith Mrs J S	
Hooper Anna	Smallman Mary	
Harris Katie	Simmons Annie	
Howard Mrs	Shafer Ruby	
Howland Lucy	Schmeich Christina	
Hoag Mrs Ella	Turner Lizzie	
Jones Carrie A	Tagueny Annie	
Johnson Mrs Ella	Tracey Mrs Ella	
Johnson Annie	Taylor Mrs Chas D	
Jones Mrs Ed	Jones Mrs Ed	
Johnson Emma	Wade Mrs W P	
Johnson Mary	Wenzinger Annie	
Kimball Mrs	Walker Mary	
King Rosanna C	Wellington Laura	
Kimball Sadie	Watson	
Kimball Nell	Watson C M	
Lewis Mrs	Wells Vera M	
Lewis Rose	White Mrs A M	
Mitchell Mrs Wm	Wheelwright Mrs E	
McCombs Margaret	Whitehead Grace	
Mason Maggie A		

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Atkinson J	Johnson Wm	Murphy E
Brown M H	Johnson Ed	Mahoney D
Briggs J A	Johnson L	Moss A
Bailey Jas	Jones Thos	Mount W
Beecher F W	Jones J	Rhodes C O
Bell Jas	Jones W	Smith J
Bowen J J	Kelly Mr	Smith G
Bell Jas	Kimball O M	Smith A
Bailey D	Johnson C O	Sullivan H G
Bergman Cub	King O J	Smith A
	Lewis W C	Roberts G
Bennett J M	Lucas Mr	Smith S S
Bennett J W	Lemmon J N	Sexton A H
Burns W	Leach J	Schneider
Bateman C	Langdon Geo	Stevens F F
Bergmann E	Langford T C	Scott Wm
Barnes Ed	Langton T	Sullivan H
Cooper J	Lee B W & Co	Stadler J
Cooper J	Livingstone C	Stace W B
Clark A J	Lake A M	Stace W
Green H	Lane Jas	Stace A
Cobb H H (2)	Lorenzo J A	Schoen M C
Cain C	Lewis U H	Slade John W
Coulter G W	Lambert W J	Sexton
Cook Mike	Miller E C	Sprague F
Cozzi Hector	Miller J	Shearer
Cummings C	McCarty J F	Stevens F
Cunningham W	McCarthy J E	Smith H
	McGuire Jas	Stone G J
Douglas A	McKean W	Spence J
Davis A	McIntyre Peter	Stone W
Dunn A H	Marshall Peter	Smith W F
Dunn J	Matson Chas	Smith W
Dodge E A	Martin D	Smith J L
Dodge D A	Michael John	Smith S A
Elkington Thos	Murray Thos	Smith Jas
Edwards J	McIntosh A	Tuckett L
Ellis Jas	McLaughlin	Terry J A
Ellis Thos	McLaughlin E	Taylor H
Ellis Thos	McLaughlin	Taylor Jas
Ellis Thos	Mason G	Vancil A
Ellis Thos	Mortlock Fred	Vincent A
Ellis Thos	Mortlock Fred	Walker C
Ellis Thos	Mc Cune Jas	Walker Jas
Gardner J F	Nix W	Wilkerson Geo
Gray G	Norton F H	Wilson Jas
Gray J M	Nelson John	Wilson J H
Gardner J	Norris R	Wilson T H
Gray E	Norris E	Wilson G M
Hall Wm	Nichols W H	Wood C E
Hall G	Nelson J H	Wilson J H
Hayes G W	Oldham E	Wilson Jas
Hale Jas	O'Donnell S	Wiley Jas
Hall B F	Owens J E	Wilson J
Hall Jas	Overbeck J F	Wilcomson FO
Hoagland A	Parmley D	Wilson F
Harris W H	Parker E	Wilson G
Hamilton A C	Stevens H	Young M
Hennessy G	Oaks Geo	Young O V
Hayes J	Hayes G M	Young J
Halsted W	Pettie Rev D	Wolfgang Geo
Hale W	Pace	Wolfgang J
Hale W	Pierce J	Wolfgang J
Harvey W H	Pierce J	Woodrow H C
Hoagland A L	Pascal Mr	Wood Frank
Hoagland Geo	Pace J	Wood J
Harrison J H	Park John	Weber A A J
Hoffit W	Peterson A J	Williams Lud
Hickman	Rice H	Williams Sam
Hoover Geo	Reich H C	Young Mrs
Jones A	Richards Ed	Young T J
Jacobs J T	Ryder J	Young Geo

FOREIGN LIST.

Moreno Jean	Carpenter S	
Cassetta G	Costa Antonio	
Costa Jean	Mutre Anna V S	
Chappelon G	Hamilton J	
Tells Louis	Gustman Beatrix	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised" Letters and give the date of the list.

I. A. BENTON, Postmaster.

P. L. SHURTLIFF. J. H. MOYLE.

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ELEVEN RODS FRONTAGE BY TEN rods deep, on Main street, opposite Dern House, close to U. P. Depot. Can be leased in whole or in part, for one or two years.

ELLIS R. WELLS & YOUNG.

FOR SALE.

85 ACRES OF SCRIP LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a portion of it under water, on the same, or trade for stock. Apply at this office. 4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN HAVEL COURT, on Fifth South, between Fifth and Sixth East Streets, on easy terms. Apply to Carl E. Nielsen. 4

TO RENT.

5 ACRES GRAND LAND AND FIVE ACRES New Land adjoined, connect at Forest Farm. Apply to Dr. J. E. Swaty, 224 E. South Temple Street. 4

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Butcher's business. Apply at Brown Bros., 2 Street, Provo City. 2 weeks.

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Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HEretofore existing between Martin Christofferson and Henry J. Cannon, carrying a nursery business in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Martin Christofferson is authorized to receive and pay all outstanding accounts of said firm.

Dated Salt Lake, 1891.

MARTIN CHRISTOFFERSEN,
HENRY J. CANNON.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR of the nursery business, I am now prepared to furnish Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of best quality and at lowest prices.

Address and call south of city limits, on Main Road.

MARTIN CHRISTOFFERSEN.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, on the 6th day of February, 1891, in the matter of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation of said Probate Court, on the 25th day of April, 1891, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the law office of Richards & Moyle, in Constitution Building, in the city and county of Salt Lake, the following described real estate, 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,