

TARM AND GARDEN.

CONVERSATIONS WORTHY OF NOTE IN RURAL AFFAIRS.

The Sabine Aphid, Which Was So Destructive Last Season in the Young Cabbage, Turnips and Radishes—Results Suggested.

The cabbage aphid, or house, was very abundant last year, appearing early in the season and young cabbage plants given the transfixion. Turnips and radishes also suffered from this pest. In this cut it is shown, greatly enlarged, one of the small cabbage lice. The small lines at the bottom show the natural length and width. When found on the plants, they are covered with the fine hair that is almost impossible to see the leaves. Like the grain louse, this species has its natural enemies. We can also do much more with the insects when it comes to getting the cabbage there.

One of the best remedies to the whole set of calamities is the horseradish, which is very effective, and according to Entomologist J. H. Smith, is the best. Fish oil soap was perfectly effective at the rate of one pound of soap to eight gallons of water. Another very satisfactory remedy was found in ground clover. This plant was found to be most effective and easy, while the plants were not cut, or stoned, though the plants were not stoned on thoroughly. It has the advantage of being a fertilizer as well as an insecticide.



A WISSED CABBAGE LOUSE.

One serious trouble when applying insecticides like soap and water, in addition to spraying the plants, is the great expense of the leaves. The cost lies in the use of modern machinery made for the purpose. For spraying insecticides on cabbages the authority quoted advises a knapsack sprayer, like the "Dunker" or the "Gardener Sprayer," and the like. A sprayer of this kind should be attached. This consists of the end of a stick of even length, can be passed all around and into the cabbage plant, swelling the spray into every corner. A man can go over a large field, spraying only a few seconds at each plant and wasting no leg.

Cress Root Poultry.

Cross breed poultry, versus pure breed, is a very common topic of discussion, and we often hear of the merits of either pure or cross. Stephen T. Mather, the well known English authority, makes some exceedingly sensible remarks in his work on poultry under this head.

There is an idea very prevalent that cross breed poultry is much more profitable than pure breeds. It is a widely held opinion that it is better to cross certain breeds with one another in order to obtain specific results; it is, of course, if the crossing is scientifically and skilfully done, being far out in view. This is also true of the cross between the two which is, in common, in the former case there is method, in the latter there is none. It is to this individual breeding that was over the crosses, the degenerate mass of hybrid birds, once subject to disease, poor layers, equally poor for the table, and generally setting problems for the breeder.

The first crossing may be useful if properly done, but it has been found as the experience of many that if these are bred from the progeny deteriorates both in fertility and size, with every generation. The basis of every year should be pure stock, and the only way to keep stock only used for breeding hens or table fowl. If only a few can be kept for home consumption, then we would advise that crossing be not attempted, but only pure hens kept, unless there is some means of getting the cross breed case a reasonable price, with the certainty that they are as re-

productive as pure.

At the Illinois station results gained in experiments with wheat, made it appear that for central Illinois at least the application of commercial fertilizers on the crop is not an profitable. The fertilizers containing phosphoric acid generally had the best effect, and the best result, and good water supply was equal to any fertilizer. Between one and two bushels per acre is best for sowing. Seed drilled in plowed ground did better than is even ground or prepared with disk harrow. The riper the wheat the larger the yield.

WIRE FENCING.

Methods of Breeding the Posts Near the End of a Line.

Practical Farmer suggests that at every corner or at the end of a post and wire fence, a small wooden brace posts to prevent the drawing of the corner or the wire. Two methods of bracing the posts near the end of a line are illustrated, and sufficiently explain themselves.



SHOWERS THE TEARING OF POSTS.

The posts of a post and wire fence, to turn cattle and horses, should be of wood, and not iron, as the iron or lead posts, and set in the ground, will not stand. The wire is perfectly galvanized, and the two strand superior to the single wire, since the coarser and coarser wires exert comparatively little strain on the posts. As has been suggested, at every corner and at each end of the fence there should be bracing posts to prevent the drawing sideways.

AN IRONORE STRAKE.

These strips of iron, will turn cattle and horses, and, as we see, better. The height of the fence should not be less than four and a half feet.

CONSEQUENCE Effects of Plants Exploited.

Through all times plants have been regarded by man as a direct and very important source of wealth, and, as such, for their value for the good reason that no visible effects followed them. In the light of more recent knowledge such contradic-

tory phenomena, are apparently well explained, says Alfred New York. The writer has based on his own personal of the soil from time to time to ascertain the effect of the plants on the soil, finding with the dried plants of the soil, forming sulphate of potash, which is soluble. So, too, it may act upon the carbonate of ammonia of the soil, which is volatile, forming as sulphate of ammonia until, as such, it is capable of giving off a strong smell.

"Oh, speak to Mr. Speck," whistled the crooked bend with five infections, as drolly as a winter's day.

Baltimore the next station, announced the conductor.

"How Can I Best Leave This?" began the whistler, telling the conductor that Baltimore was his destination. The young lad sat up with a more intense expression upon her imperious words.

"Would I Never Had Met This?" whistled the young man as he drew his interview, and striking into "Farewell, Farewell," as he disappeared.

The train stopped; he passed the window and caught a glimpse of a heavy face radiating with smiles of impulsive mirth. It was almost his undoing. He had an impulse to spring on the train and go to Washington, but already the train was whizzing past. With a farewell wave of his hand he jogged along, whistling "Dear Little Mammy Me Still."

In most cases it is probable that the life of the geyser has little, if any, effect in increasing the crop upon soil which are already well supplied with lime, and it is often upon just such soils that geyser occurs at its best.

In most cases it is probable that the life of the geyser has little, if any, effect in increasing the crop upon soil which are already well supplied with lime, and it is often upon just such soils that geyser occurs at its best.

Let me give you a long negative, contrary which is subtlety.—New York Herald.

How Sudden! Kill Salmon.

It has been proved without a doubt that the promiscuous dipping of salmon into the river is very detrimental to the salmon. Baham, after leaving the ocean to spawn, never anything while in the river. On opening thousands of them it is found that they have nothing in their stomachs and intestines. Nature has provided for the abnormal abstinence from food by giving them an extra amount of fat as a reserve to live upon, which is consumed while on their way to the spawning grounds.

experiments note excess.

At the Illinois station results gained in experiments with wheat, made it appear that for central Illinois at least the application of commercial fertilizers on the crop is not an profitable. The fertilizers containing phosphoric acid generally had the best effect, and the best result, and good water supply was equal to any fertilizer. Between one and two bushels per acre is best for sowing. Seed drilled in plowed ground did better than is even ground or prepared with disk harrow. The riper the wheat the larger the yield.

Agricultural Notes.

There appear present for laboring that the consumption of meat since 1855 has increased twice as rapidly as the advance of population.

The latest pony story is to the effect that many of the mares that are being sold at fancy prices as this year's crop are really old ones which have gone through some kind of a steaming process.

What Is a Hostess?

A young man who lives in Oakdale is one of the best exemplifications of a brother that has come under the observation of this department. He is a stenographer and typewriter and is employed by three legal firms. He does all their work, and that of either firm is enough to keep any ordinary man busy. He attends to miscellaneous work and does the correspondence of several large business firms. In addition to these, he is correspondingly busy.

He is like a number of the boys who have done a lot of mining. They sometimes undertake to repair it, and to do so they break a lot of mine. It is hard to tell when it is in a solid room. Air might have the effect of blanching and brightening that foundation, and this makes it a little more difficult for the boy to work, it is really consider- able labor to have your foundation strip in a box, protected from air and light as much as possible during the winter time.

Advantages of Baby Food.

The why and wherefore of coarse food for cattle is treated as follows by The American:

Animals do not always eat baby food for its nutrition, but sometimes as a complete change from a course of diet and because the bulky feed obstructs the stomach and aids digestion. A variety of any kind will be preferred to one or two kinds, and especially grain. Cattle eat the same kind of food as man, and grain, if well prepared, is an advantage to them. It is an advantage to do this in order to feed low grade when the season has made it less favorable to graze and hay making.

Some may for a time, with travel to prison in their own home," says Fred A. Ferry, a well fully demonstrated in me that there is no instance where a driving guide has traveled all the way from Denver to Omaha, a distance of about 500 miles.

Remember that the cheapest animal we have is the horse.

Want The Music.

"Why don't you sing out the names of the stations shortly?" said an informant. "I think it's a great pity, and I just desired him to sing the names of the stations of midwinter's pilgrimage."

"But," exclaimed that individual to a fellow-worker, "we're a new crew; people singer, for a porter's wage."—London Daily.

FLIRATION BY WHISTLING.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Termination of Estate of John C. Johnson, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate, are directed to present their bills, demands, and other papers before the date indicated, or else of record, at the office of Charles F. Peacock, attorney at law, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, on the 1st day of March, 1891.

CHARLES F. PEACOCK, Attorney at Law.

Administrator of the Estate of John C. Johnson, deceased.

John C. Johnson