FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS WORTHY OF NOTE IN RURAL AFFAIRS.

The Improvement of Country Home Grounds—How the Advantages of Shade and Seclusion May Be Secured by a Judicious Use of Trees and Lawn.

Owners and occupants of farms can improve and plant the home grounds and scarcely trench on their home uses for farming. They need not fall into the mistake which some make in their endeavor to save every square rod of ground by placing the dwelling nearly on a line with the boundary of the public highway and converting the highway into a barnyard.

All the advantages of shade and seclusion, says Country Gentleman, may be secured by a judicious use of trees and lawn, with near proximity to the public road, by the arrangement like that represented in Fig. 1. The dwelling is placed quite near to the road, but planted with shade trees enough to give seclusion. The carriage entrance is on one side, while a shorter footwalk on the other side gives ready access and exit. In the rear of the dwelling the more formal and regular planting may be orchard trees, with the more symmetrical growers along the carriage way to harmonize

FIG. 1—IMPROVING COUNTRY HOME GROUNDS.

the two kinds of plantings. These may be the more regular forms of pear and cherry trees, and the shrubbery is laid out in the more ornamental hexagonal planting. The barn is farther in the rear, but easily reached from road and dwelling, or a separate farm road may be placed further to the left.

In Fig. 2 another similar plan is represented, but with more ornament than finish, and with more ready access from buildings to road. It needs but little additional explanation other than that the broad beds may be planted with a few handsome shade trees, or with a larger number of smaller trees and large shrubs, or the planting may be exclusively of shrubs of various sizes. They sufficiently conceal the view from the dwelling to the public road, while the openings between give a sufficient view and afford a short entrance when desirable. It will be observed that neither of these plans occupy any considerable portion of the farm lands, while they give a good opportunity for landscape adornment, and shut out the dust from passing vehicles.

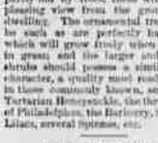

FIG. 2—IMPROVING COUNTRY HOME GROUNDS.

If a simple symmetrical exterior is given to the farm buildings which are partly hid by trees, these will add to a pleasing view from the grounds and dwelling. The ornamental trees should be such as are perfectly hardy, and which will grow freely when standing in grass, and the larger and smaller shrubs should possess a similar hardy character, a quality most readily found in those commonly known, such as the Tartarian Honeysuckle, the three species of Philadelphus, the Barberry, Snowball, Lilacs, several Spiraeas, etc.

Roup and Its Treatment.

Roup begins with cold, followed by inflammatory symptoms; then comes the discharge with swelling of eyes, face; loss of appetite, etc. As the disease is highly contagious and, once well under way, incurable, it is better, unless the bird is very valuable, to kill it at once and so stop the spread of the contagion. On first indications of the sickness isolate the birds; keep them warm and dry; feed soft food; add a little Douglas mixture to the water. Wash the head with tepid water and give daily one grain sulphate of copper. Recently reports have come regarding the efficacy of spongia in homeopathic remedy for roup. P. H. Jacobs, editor of The Poultry Keeper, is credited with having first recommended it. Spongia can be obtained at any homeopathic pharmacy, the "mother tincture in the third decimal," and the quantity four drops to a pint of water is the prescription. The fowls take it in place of the usual drinking water. We give this formula so that any reader who desires can test it.

Tests of Varieties of Wheat.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania State college agricultural experiment station contains the following summary of the results of its tests of varieties of wheat during the season of 1890:

Judging from this and previous seasons' experience and from general characteristics as well as yield, the following varieties may be ranked in this locality, on a retentive lime-magnesia clay soil with a compact subsoil, in the following order: Dietz's Longberry Red, followed by the Fulcaster, Fulty or German Emperor; then by Mellish's White and Rauh's Black Prolific; then Seidel's New Golden, and lastly the Extra Early Oakley variety. Currell's Prolific, Improved Rice and the Mealy were only grown this season. They did well, except in the yield of the Improved Rice. They are not ranked with the others because of the lack of sufficient data to place them with the older and more thoroughly tested varieties in this locality and under our conditions of soil and climate.

A Bookscope.

A Lowell (Mass.) genius has invented a machine which he calls a "bookscope." It is designed so as to relieve the contents of a newspaper on the selling of any well lighted room. The inventor feels certain of being able to introduce it into barber shops, as it would enable a man to read while being shaved, and one paper could be made to serve several customers.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Home Comforts.

To an address before the Worcester County Horticultural society Dr. George Ainslie Hornblower says: The homes of the people are the index of a nation's civilization. They are the centers of sentiment and taste. A home should be a place for simplicity, for quiet and health. Its comfort is not to overtaxed and ruined, nor its peace and quietness to the highway. For happiness and good health, material accomplishments, suitable arrangement of rooms, pleasant, warm, clean, open fires, plenty for sunshine and fresh air are necessary. For health we require good ventilation and drainage and a free and pure supply of drinking water.

The ideal location for a house is upon a gently sloping hillside, with arranged, as even can be looked for a place of woodland. Trees enhance almost everywhere. Wherever stand the trees to the best, they are useful to make a home. A rather ample ground is a measure all the time, for health and for the proper foundations, and those we can, is given to drawing. A dry well of the stones does not make a good foundation. The old fashioned brick and plaster walls have given way to more solid walls that are either planed or finished.

"A deep floor to be correct with an expensive cellar, has been superseded with a substantial floor of some good wood. The narrow window has gone over to a more, and the general tendency is broad and ample. Trees and shrubbery are the best ornaments for home surroundings. Trees should not be placed so near the house as to shade it. Group the shrubbery in accordance with color. For heating, steam heat is the most satisfactory, and gives a uniform temperature at all times at a moderate cost."

The Best Kind of a Coal Bank.

A New York woman who is always thinking of ingenious things about her home to promote the comfort of her family and her guests has devised a kind of equipment to her hall rack that makes each of her male friends to have no cause that their clothes rise up and call her blessed whenever they enter her doors, for she is little and the man who undertakes the task of taking care of his clothes is made very unhappy by having to hang his coat on a hook. He knows that a coat isn't intended by humanity for more than a nook, and so he rejoices that this wise woman has had a row of shelves placed along the wall at the side of her hat rack like the 5 of an old fashioned house.

Then, when the servant takes the coat of a visitor, instead of ill treating it on the hooks of the rack, he lays it carefully upon the shelves, and when it leaves the house at the man would have it done, and lays it away in one of the shelves. Then the visitor can never forget how his business pressure, with a mind at leisure from his top coat to be on very clever and entertaining and delightful that he shall be welcome in that home as often as he shall choose to have his "interest get worst folded up and laid on those hospitable shelves.—New York Evening Sun.

How a Princess Dresses.

Though the Princess of Wales is very simple in her attire at her home and when she is not in public, yet she always manifests the art of straightness dressing when it is required. She has taught women all over the world the beauty of simplicity, and the unacceptable of modes has become more and more general every year because she approves of them. Very fond of both walking and driving, it is not mere vulgar that the princess has retained her beautiful complexion, and that, with her artistic knowledge, she is counted the best dressed woman in England.

Simplicity is the keynote to her attire, and it is by her influence that the well made cloth gown and the small bonnet have retained their hold so long in the fashionable world. When she goes parading, a simple blue serge gown, trimmed with white braid, and a cape on which the name of the royal paint is painted, is the costume favored by her and her daughters, and the one that permits them to have a thoroughly good time and enjoy the sea and the sea air as they each wish.—Ladies' Home Journal.

When to Begin.

It is never too early to begin to be polite. I know a little girl, who is only twelve years old now, who for at least five years has written a letter acknowledging any courtesy received that she could not acknowledge by voice. She always answers all letters within a reasonable time; every little gift, no matter how small, is acknowledged at once, and this has become such a habit that if anything prevents her writing it distresses her greatly. Being polite is as much a habit as cleaning her nails or brushing her teeth.

No one will ever hear that little girl, when she grows to be a woman, say that she had no time to write a letter if it is impolite to neglect writing it. No one will ever hear her say that she has no time to return a call or acknowledge any social attention. She will make time, for she will feel that it is as much a part of her duty to acknowledge and return social attentions as it is to keep her house clean or care for her children; or do any of the things that our mothers have to do.—Exchange.

The German Girl in Love.

The German girl in love is as artless as the German girl out of it. She gives her whole heart all at once to her fiance, and is not ashamed to let every one know she has done it. Her social engagements are unknown in Germany. In fact an engagement, like a death, in Germany is hurried into the newspapers a few hours after its occurrence. The German girl then talks, as she thinks, only of her future husband. While not preparing her elaborate trousseau, which includes everything under the sun that a woman needs to wear or keep house with, she writes poetry to her young man. She is an exceptionally "practical" young German woman if she does not send him at least seven poems in the course of the year, and if she is inclined to be romantic she doubles or quadruples this amount. She lives in his presence and is happy in his absence. She dances, jangles, talks and walks with no other man.—Jeanne Miller Magazine.

A Pretty Tea Cloth.

A pretty way to make a tea cloth is to purchase the linen round napkin that comes. Choose a pretty pattern, and then with dark blue wash silk outline the design. As the best designers in the world are employed in drawing the damask patterns, you will often find combinations of rare beauty that are delightful to bring out with embroidery with your needle. A broad lowering of late was silk of the same color and a border as a finish will make your cloth large enough for a small tea table. Bolton pink is another good color for outlining, and a bright canary yellow looks exceedingly well with the white, and if you line the insertion with satin of the same shade it will have a very rich effect. The lace and satin can be laced lightly in the cloth, and be taken off when it is soiled.—New York Tribune.

A very large fish should not be cooked whole, as the thin part at the tail would be done in much less time than the head and shoulders would require. If you wish to cook it whole shape it like the letter S, by tying a string around the tail, then wind it around the body, and finally fasten around the head.

ECLIPSE! ECLIPSE! ECLIPSE!

The unexcelled market for the Eclipse Steel Range is the Intermountain country. Every stove has a reputation and every purchaser is a friend. Eclipse Steel Ranges are the most economical and satisfactory stoves in the market. We produce and guarantee the Eclipse Steel Range to be the best and most economical stove in the market. We also carry a full line of Tinware, Stoves, Ranges, Hardware, Etc. Prices are the lowest. Quality considered. Call and see us before purchasing.

D. S. EMERY, A. H. WOOLLEY, JAS. SAVILLE, JAS. M. BARLOW.

THE EMERY & WOOLLEY HARDWARE CO.

A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in this Shoe seriously injured the horse from which it was taken, and was taken by Hostler Bros. Stable, Worcester, Mass. Time and cost of the nail came out in the proper place for examining, and as described the blacksmith who sized the horse. The injury point was in the direction shown in the illustration, pierced the tender part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made quite lame for one nearly two weeks.

This is not an isolated case. The same thing is happening almost every day in some part of the country, and the Putnam Nail is the only nail in the horse. The cause is simple and plain to all who will use their reason. The Putnam Nail is made with a DANGEROUS point, and the Split Nail is made with a DULL point. Both Manufacturers claim their nails are "Perfectly Adapted to Horseshoeing." Which is the more reasonable, or which is the more dangerous, or which is the better nail, we leave to the intelligent horseshoer.

The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK.

It is the only Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed Horseshoe Nail in the World made by machinery in precisely the same manner as the old-fashioned hand-made nail.

The United States Government protects the process of their manufacture through patents, and other firms who make or advertise a Horseshoe Nail as here described, are guilty of infringement and flooding the Public.

ASK YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM. It is absolutely safe.

For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Samples free by mail. Mention this paper.

Putnam Nail Co., Neponset, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Milton Atwood, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Milton Atwood, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased, having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor and executrix, at No. 207 South Fifth East Street, Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated March 4, 1891.

MILLER W. ATWOOD,
ADDIE ALOZANETTE SESSIONS,
Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of Milton Atwood, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Alonzo Farr, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Alonzo Farr, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the law office of Richards & Moyle, Constitution Building, No. 15 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated Salt Lake City, April 07, 1891.

JOHN A. CHRISTENSEN,
Executor of the last will and testament of Alonzo Farr, deceased.

SUMMONS.

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

The Deseret Savings Bank, a Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.

George E. Taylor, Hortense Taylor, Stewart S. Haight, James Sharp, Robert Robertson and Emma A. Trowell, Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah send greeting:

To George E. Taylor, Hortense Taylor, Stewart S. Haight, James Sharp, Robert Robertson and Emma A. Trowell, 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 filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this District, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service), or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of $750 with interest thereon at 1 per cent per month from July 15, 1890, and the sum of $100 with interest at 10 per cent per annum from June 1, 1890, and the sum of $100 at the amount found due for attorney's fees, and costs of this suit, and for such other or further relief in the premises as to this court may seem just and equitable. And a further decree of this court for the foreclosure and sale of a part of lot 14 block 74, "of Salt Lake City survey, commencing at a point 8 rods south from the N. W. corner of said lot, running thence east 7 rods, thence south 5 rods, thence west 7 rods, thence north 5 rods, to the place of beginning, under a mortgage made and executed on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1890, to the said plaintiff on September 15th, 1890, to secure the payment of 2 promissory notes of even date herewith and payable one year after date, copies of which are attached to and made a part of said complaint, and for such other and further relief in the premises as to this court may seem just and equitable. And a further decree of this court for the foreclosure and sale of a part of lot 14 block 74, "of Salt Lake City survey, commencing at a point 8 rods south from the N. W. corner of said lot, running thence east 7 rods, thence south 5 rods, thence west 7 rods, thence north 5 rods, to the place of beginning, under a mortgage made and executed on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1890, to the said plaintiff on September 15th, 1890, to secure the payment of 2 promissory notes of even date herewith and payable one year after date, copies of which are attached to and made a part of said complaint, and for such other and further relief in the premises as to this court may seem just and equitable. And a further decree of this court for the foreclosure and sale of 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,