FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

NEWS, NOTES AND EXPERIENCES IN COUNTRY LIFE.

Extracts from a Paper on Poultry Keeping Read by a Successful Professor before a New York Farmers' Institute. Profitable Breeds, Good Buildings, Etc.

In an exhaustive paper read before a New York Farmers' institute, Mr. F. E. Dawley, of Syracuse, who has had a large experience in poultry keeping, said:

Poultry is bred for fancy purposes, for market purposes and for farm purposes. Now, if you are going into the poultry business decide whether you want to produce eggs or flesh, and feed and procure your breeders with one end or the other in view. If you decide to breed for egg production, try Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs or their crosses. If you think it will pay you to raise broilers, try the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Javas, and if you have made up your mind that there is the most money for you in raising roasters, try Cochins, Langshans or Brahmas.

Each is profitable when bred for the purpose for which nature intended it, and correspondingly unprofitable when bred for any other.

Having selected your breed, provide suitable quarters for them. I am not in favor of allowing fowls to run all over the premises. A barn basement, with southern exposure, makes a good winter place for fowls, providing it can be closed and kept free from draughts. If you put up a building especially for poultry select a dry, sheltered spot; make a balloon frame of 2 by 4 scantling and cover it, both inside and out, with tarred sheathing. Over each 2 by 4 on the outside nail a strip one inch thick, and in these nail your cove siding. A shingle roof is cheapest in the end. Put windows in the south side of the building, but don't put in too many. Glass costs dollars and is well as heat. No matter where you keep your fowls, make the inside of the hen house plain. Build the nests and nests so you can take them out and have the house perfectly bare for cleaning.

If you want to produce eggs you must feed for eggs, and if we want to produce flesh we must feed for flesh. When you find it profitable to keep fifty hens you may venture to keep more. If you find the profits lose when you have fifty hens then keep only as you had twenty-five, you had better reduce your stock. More than three-fourths of those who try to keep poultry cannot keep fifty hens and make as much money as when they keep twenty-five.

Corn Silage and Fodder Corn.

Many farmers are not entirely satisfied as to the relative value of corn cured in the ordinary way and fed dry and corn preserved in the silo. A good many experiments have been made at various state stations, among which may be mentioned the New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maine, New York, Missouri and Illinois stations, each of which has made a report on the subject. At the Ohio station no satisfactory test of the matter has as yet been made, but the director, in commenting up the results at other stations, says that the value which these evidences of the greatest thoroughness agree in indicating:

That there is practically no difference between the feeding values of a given quantity of corn cured as ensilage and an equivalent quantity cured as dry fodder, provided equally good husbandry has been practiced in both cases. Rotten silage and weather beaten corn fodder may be compared with each other, but not with well cured materials. Whether corn may be cured and preserved more economically by the one process or the other depends largely upon local circumstances and seasonal peculiarities.

Among the objections to the silo are the facts that its filling comes just at wheat seeding and that it involves an immense amount of heavy work. On the other hand, the fodder once in the silo is secure from the weather and is in a convenient shape for feeding and the laborious job of husking and stacking the fodder is dispensed with.

Guernseys and Jerseys.

The Guernsey and Jersey breeds of cattle come from different islands in the British channel. On each island cows is taken to preserve the favorite strain in its purity, and the two are more alike in their general appearance than the cows of any other breed. Although the Guernsey is the larger of the two by from 100 to 200 pounds. Both are noted for the richness of their milk, and for that reason are highly esteemed as family cows. In this country the Jerseys are much the more numerous, but the Guernseys are increasing in number, and there are many notable herds of them that are esteemed by their owners and admirers as at least equally, if not even more desirable in all respects than the Jerseys. The milk of the two breeds, when tested for butter fat, has been found so nearly alike that no preference can be given to one over the other in that respect.

The Big Poultry Show.

At the New York poultry show there were 2,520 entries, with over 4,000 fowls. About every conceivable breed was shown. There was an astonishing display of Brahmas and Cochins. The buff Cochin is having a boom among fanciers. White Rhos and black Langshans were shown. The black is the standard bird. The Langshan is well fitted for its excellent sword as a winter layer. Plymouth Rocks made a great showing, while a few pens of the old American Dominiques were not forgotten. The black and golden Wyandottes were well shown the silvers and whites were out in full force; the Indian games attracted much attention. Other breeds exhibited are black Javas, Jersey blues, black Spanish, blue Andalusians, black and white Minorcas, golden, silver, white crested black, buff, laced and bearded Polish, golden, silver, black and white Hamburgs, silver gray, crested and white Dorkings, red caps, Creveocoers, Houdans, La Fleches, games of every conceivable color, Phenix, frizzled, cemicette, silkies, bean ranches and bantams, as well as ducks, geese and cotrichas.

Old heliotrope plants should be guarded against burning yet bleed. Strike cuttings now to insure fine plants for summer.

SHUT IN OATS.

Experiments and Observations Made in 1890 at the Kansas Experiment Station.

Following are some of the leading points in a bulletin from the Kansas station on observations made in oat culture. Hot water again proved itself to be prominently superior to all of the several fungicides used, and it was nearly followed by bordeaux mixture by a one half per cent solution of potassium sulphide. The latter had not heretofore been used as the station, for its cheapness, ease of application and efficiency are strong recommendations in favor of it. If only a small quantity of seed is to be treated, the potassium sulphide will give perhaps less trouble than even the hot water. It will be necessary simply to put a pound of it in twenty-four gallons of water, after it is dissolved, there is the seed to be treated. After twenty-four hours the seed may be removed from the solution to dry. Possibly too high hopes are entertained of its availability, since only one set of trials has been made, but the experiment will be repeated.

In some plots of oats belonging to the farm department a large quantity of hidden seed was found. The heads are almost exactly like normal ones, though the bearing stems are larger, the grain is found to be completely mutted. By the most careful inspection these smutted heads can, after a little experience, usually be detected by their greener color when the oats should be taking on the yellowish tints in ripening, and the bleached tips of the outer glumes while the base remains a deep green. It is evident that when thousand in this partly hidden an estimate of the amount occurring in fields is inevitably too small.

In the Bee Hive.

The worker bees, which are also erroneously called neuters, are undeveloped females, possessing most of the organs of the queen, and sometimes laying eggs. The eggs of these workers, however, produce only drones. The workers are the most populous individuals of the hive, there being from 15,000 to 40,000 in each good colony. The workers, as the name implies, do all the work except laying eggs, which duty is imposed upon the queen. Worker eggs are eggs that are impregnated and laid only by a fertile queen. These will produce either workers or queens. Hybrid bees are a cross between two species. In bee culture the term is generally applied to a cross between the black and the Italian bees. Italian bees may be known by three bands of yellow across the upper part of the abdomen of the worker bee. Italianizing is changing from any other species of bees to the Italian.

To Rent and Grape Growers.

A bulletin is about to be issued by the United States department of agriculture of special interest to beet growers. This presents data in possession of the department concerning which the most frequent inquiries are made by those desirous of growing sugar beets. It will be issued as "Farmers' Bulletin No. 2" of the United States department of agriculture.

"Farmers' Bulletin No. 4," which will soon be issued, will give full directions for treating grape diseases; it will also describe the diseases in such a way that any grape grower will be able to recognize them at sight. Applications for the foregoing should be made to the secretary of agriculture or to the chemist of the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

Cornfield and Thistles.

An English authority states that one after effect of heavy cornfields is the large quantity of thistles which generally infest arable lands during the following summer. The shelter afforded to about by snow seems to protect the seeds of the thistle. It is not sufficient to cut the thistle roots, for if left in a mass with they do not die, and instead of the number of plants being lessened they are multiplied. The scuffler and the curved tined drag harrows are best adapted for dragging the roots and exposing them to the effects of sun and wind, and any little attention given in this way is well repaid.

Items for Cider Makers.

A. S. Delano, of Middleport, vinegar inspector, said, at the late annual convention of the New York State Cider and Vinegar manufacturers, that as a result of the vinegar law more pure cider vinegar is being sold and dealers are pleased with its working.

Professor Bailey expressed the opinion that the lessening longevity of apple orchards is due to the lessening fertility of soils, and he was strongly convinced that young or vigorous orchards, upon good land well tilled and fertilized, would still prove profitable. In reply to the query of a cider maker as to whether it is profitable to let the cheese stand before pressing, a member said: "The sooner you get the cider out the better. The old time idea among farmers was that the cheese should stand one night, but they have learned better."

Why We Hear About Strangers.

Farmers and gardeners and fruit growers fully recognize the value of barnyard manure. In a ton of ordinary manure containing 25 per cent. of water, there are 1,175 pounds of organic matter and 225 pounds of ash. Except for its mechanical and indirect benefit to the soil all the manurial value of the 1,175 pounds of organic matter is due to its nitrogen which it contains. Is it any wonder, therefore, that we hear so much about nitrogen? So says Joseph Harris in an essay lately published on the use of nitrate of soda.

Swine Notes.

The best pigs we ever had are those which were born out of doors when they like to, and came in when they want to and go to bed in a nice, clean, neat nest cut out of a clean trough a variety of food. Such pigs will always pay.

Winter born pigs are more liable to have the thumps. April pigs rarely have this disease, and they do not can get out of doors and take plenty of exercise.

As a rule profits are greater with April pigs than with those born earlier.

An old sow is apt to be sluggish, so the rule of her killing her pigs are twice as great as with a young sow.

The best crosses are had with a fine pured sire and a coarse mother.

HOW TO TUNE A PIANO.

Mysteries of the Professional Piano Tuner Explained to the Vulgar.

"Always wear a silk hat if you attempt the job." It looks well. When you enter a house place your card on the silver tray on which the servant presents to you; it should be small and plain in appearance. Do not if you are working for a music firm then name should appear in the lower left hand corner very small. Always wear leather boots; it is expensive, but it counts. Upon entering the parlor place your hat, if tuned, upon the finest reception chair, and carefully to drop your handsome overcoat upon some expensive chair or lounge.

Open the piano with great reverence and try to like a house tuner in it. If this is impossible then, as the next best thing, try to discover another, the older and richer the family the more likely they will succeed. In tuning the piano be sure to set a fashionably equal temperament, and call attention to the fact and explain it, and make a clever remark about Sir Michael Costa, who set the fashion, it will help to mystify the people.

Should you be so unfortunate as to break a string, examine the broken ends with your pocket microscope before the wondering people and inform them that the percentage of carbon in the steel wire was insufficient, that it became crystalline, and broke because it was not strong enough to hold.

If you should have occasion to summon the servants use the electric annunciator in the drawing room. It is there for that purpose. Do not spit on the wall or dive behind the piano or in the ornamental fireplace; use the cuspidore; it is more stylish.

Endeavor to study the nature of your patrons, and when done tuning execute a few motifs of symphonies; the "Pirika" and "Poniatowski" from the "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No 2," or a fantasia on "Annie Rooney," "Old Black Joe" or "Johnnie Get Your Gun," as may be acceptable to their tastes.

In receiving payment for your work deliberately display your purse, lined in silver and lined with old gold; it will help your chances for business in the future. In leaving the house carry your satchel of implements gracefully and on equale, and leave the servant to shut the door after you.—American Art Journal.

The Artist and the Mechanic.

Who is the artist and who is the mechanic?

An artist is simply a workman who knows what he is doing, and does it as well as he possibly can. The workman of whom this may be truly said is always an artist.

The mechanic, properly speaking, is the man who does things in a mechanical way. Two men may do the same kind of work with exactly the same tools, but one may be an artist, and the other is called an artificer or mechanic. But one has learned to theorize not only the principles and the meaning of what he does, but the very best way of using the tools, to produce mechanical results; whereas the other perhaps has gone no deeper than the surface of it, and does it more or less automatically, as he has been taught.

When a young man—it may also be said a young woman, since there is no sex in art, and women nowadays rival men in the originality and skill of their work—has learned enough of any craft or handiwork to make him a good workman, and able to earn a good workman's pay, there is always something more to be learned.—J. H. Chamberlin in Youth's Companion.

Why It Was Looking Up.

The following story is told of old "Father Taylor." He once went from a certain town, noted for its apathy in religious matters, to a conference meeting, where the brethren in the ministry were comparing notes as to the condition of church work in each one's locality. Presently some one asked Father Taylor how the religious interest was in ——?

"Oh," replied that gentleman, "religion is looking up in ——."

This occasioned much surprise, as such a declaration seemed directly contrary to general reports.

"How is that? we asked. "Is there any general awakening of the churches?"

"No."

"Any special interest on the part of those outside the churches?"

"No."

"Well, then, how do you explain your remark that religion is 'looking up' in ——?"

"Why," said Father Taylor drily, "religion is flat on its back in ——, and has to look up if it looks any where."—Lewiston Journal.

Wherein Crabs and Lobsters Are Alike.

There are many curious points about crabs and lobsters. Every one of either genus is provided with a big claw for crushing and a small claw adapted by its shape for cutting as scissors do. With these two claws they tear the food they capture into fragments and feed themselves literally from "hand to mouth." But there is every reason to suppose that the claws are intended quite as much for fighting as for eating purposes, inasmuch as such powerful tools are not needed for devouring the soft food they prefer.—Interview in Washington Star.

At the Concert.

Man in the Audience (to his neighbor)—Who is that at the piano?

Neighbor—Ida Klein.

Inquirer (angrily)—Well, decline if you want to, you ungracious cad! Show proof of gentleness.—Judge.

Literal.

Cross Examining Counsel—Now, Mr. Brown, you say this Louis C. Brown is a relative of yours?

Mr. Brown—Yes.

Cross Examining Counsel—What relation is he?

Mr. Brown—My brother.

Cross Examining Counsel—But you just told me he was a distant relative.

Mr. Brown—So he is of course—he is Chinese.—London Tit-Bits.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the estate of David Cook, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Lucian J. Kenyon and Samuel Gates, administrators of said estate, have rendered their accounts and reports for final settlement, and have filed in said court their petition for the distribution of the estate of said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, and that Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, has been fixed by said court for the hearing of said accounts and petition, when and where any person interested may appear in said court and contest said accounts, if they see fit so to do.

Dated March 25, 1891.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Estate of the Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Margaret Wilson, administratrix of the estate of John Wilson, deceased, has rendered her accounts and reports for final settlement of said estate, and filed in said court, her final account of her administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the estate of said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, and that Monday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Probate Court, in the City of Salt Lake City, and County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, has been fixed by said court for the hearing of said accounts and petition, when and where any person interested may appear in said court and contest said accounts, if they see fit so to do.

Dated March 25, 1891.

E. A. 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.

The Deseret Savings Bank, a Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.

George E. Vanine, Henrietta Vanine, Gerard E. Hamilton, Mary Wilson, Owners and Reputed Owners, and Edward J. Tedeschi, Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To George E. Vanine, Henrietta Vanine, Mary J. Hamilton, Mary Wilson, Owners and Reputed Owners, and Edward J. Tedeschi, 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, and if served out of this county, but in the Territory of Utah, within twenty days, or judgment will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of $500 with interest thereon at 1 per cent per month from July 11, 1890, and the costs of suit, which said money is due and owing from the said defendants to said plaintiff, for the balance of said loan, and to foreclose the mortgage made by said defendants to said plaintiff on the following described real estate, situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in block 10, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot 4