FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Surface Preparation of the Soil Preliminary to Seeding—A Plan That Is Usually Taking Favor with Many Successful Cultivators, Labor Saving Implements Employed.

Plowing deep in the fall and then thoroughly working the soil before planting the seed, and then with cultivated crops only giving shallow cultivation, is a plan of managing the soil that is steadily gaining favor. If rightly managed there is a considerable saving of work at the busy season. By plowing in the fall or winter the ground intended for spring planting can in many cases be planted in better season than if the work of plowing is delayed until spring. The same theory applies to fall seeding, either for grass or winter wheat. Another advantage with this plan is that the plowing can be done deeper and to better advantage than is otherwise possible. With old soil it is not a good plan to turn up on the surface any considerable amount of new subsoil at one time, but it can be gradually done with the plow, besides, by having the plowing done in advance, and by using a surface cultivator, the soil can be prepared at less cost and in shorter time than in any other way.

The disk harrow, the spring tooth harrow and cultivator, the pulverizer and cutting harrow are all implements designed to lessen the work of preparing the soil after plowing. It is reasonably safe to say that no one implement is the best for all kinds of soil. The lay and character of the soil must be considered. The disk harrow is one of the best for preparing the ground. Pulverizers work best in a heavy soil. The cutter or cutting harrows are the best if the implement is intended for all kinds of soils. They do best on fallow land, corn stubble or land that has been plowed and let lie for some time. Any of these are rather better than the common diamond shaped shovel cultivators, although these have been greatly improved for this class of work by making the shovels smaller and putting on more of them.

It is not necessary, continues the authority here quoted from Prairie Farmer, to stir deep, especially for clover, grass, oats, flax or any of the small grains usually sown in the spring, and as most of these implements cut from three to six feet the work of getting the soil in condition can be pushed along very rapidly. These can also be used to good advantage in preparing land for corn and beans. In somewhile, however, it will be necessary to use the spike tooth harrow in order to properly pulverize the soil before planting. With all spring crops, and especially those that are to be cultivated, it pays to work the surface into as good tilth as possible before planting the seed, but at the same time it is also well to do the work as economically as possible, and the implement used will make a considerable difference in this respect.

Feeding Hens for Eggs.

A New Jersey correspondent of the World writes: All who raise poultry for eggs should consider the different materials of which an egg is composed. The shell consists of carbonate of lime, therefore ground bones and oyster shells in a great measure supply this want. The white part or albumen is of nearly the same nature as gluten, which is a constituent of most vegetable substances, as well as contained in grain, and by a chemical process the gluten is readily converted into albumen; and the yolk or yellow being composed chiefly of oil or fatty matter, it will be readily conceived that scraps of fat and flesh from the shambles and sausage's press will greatly facilitate the production of eggs when these are supplied in moderate quantities. The oil contained in bean also supplies this requisite.

Now, therefore, with regard to feeding chickens for the production of eggs, it appears whatever substance contains the most gluten, especially among vegetables, is best adapted to be changed by a chemical process into the albumen or white of the egg; and for the formation of the yolk, fatty matter or oily substances. Lard is good, if so much of fats can be had, in the production of eggs, and for the formation of the shell I have alluded to its composition. This is almost an inexhaustible subject, but I hope I will be pardoned these few general remarks on this one point alone. Egg raising is profitable when duly attended to, but very few give the needful care and attention required. I may give a few points on diseases of poultry, with some insect remedies another time.

Timely Suggestions.

Among other suggestions occurring in Powell's A. H. C. of Agriculture are the following: Adopt and profit in flat culture for everything except, perhaps, celery. Sow and plant everything in rows, marking whatever broadcast. To facilitate this, a good marker is indispensable. This is a heavy rake like implement for marking seed drills. When used the line is stretched tightly and the marker drawn alongside. A marker may be made thus: Select a pine or yellow pine 6 feet 10 inches long and otherwise 4 by 24 inches. The teeth should be hardwood, 2 by 1 inches thick, mortised into the head piece and projecting nine inches. Let there be nine teeth on one side, each a foot apart, and four on the other side, at double the distance, by running the two outside teeth into two others clear through. Two handles are inserted at two feet from either end and braced by a cross piece at some distance from the head. One stroke of the marker across the garden will make seven rows, just the proper depth for sowing small seed like carrots or onions.

By all means have a marker made now. That, and a dibber, one or two steel rakes and a good line, are all the tools needed outside of the regular farming implements. A wheel hoe is useful, pressing the land in clear of weeds. Now sow if the ground is in condition, but do not harrow till ready to proceed with the work of getting in crops.

It is claimed that sheep furnish the most profitable live stock industry in North Dakota.

Sheep are now considered the best stock for Michigan farmers. The mutton breeds are popular.

The proportion of cotton lint to seed is reported at 32 to 33 per cent., the best results being in the Atlantic states, in Louisiana and in Texas.

CLOVER AND GRASS LAND.

Spring Treatment for the Improvement of Meadows and Pastures.

Clover fails to "catch," for a number of reasons; the soil may be poor or the seed inferior, sown too late, the ground too rough, not harrowed nor rolled, the oat or wheat crop gets the start and chokes it out, the plants are fed too closely or the frost may have killed them. In case of partial winter killing, much may be done to redeem a meadow by harrowing, rolling in places, and top dressing with some sort of manure. Young clover is generally greatly benefited by even a slight dusting with gypsum.

Never grass land to be mown for hay will be vastly improved if run over with a brush harrow, after an application of land plaster or gypsum has been made, this to be followed by the roller. Scarcely no acre of meadow land in the country in England which has not been harrowed over in the spring with a brush or chain harrow, and from which the stones and trash have not been gathered and the land subsequently rolled. Grass should not be pastured very early in the spring before the ground settles and the sod becomes firm. Early pasturing keeps the tops cut off closely and the roots are injured thereby. The same needs to be heed in the plowing done in advance, and by using a surface cultivator, the soil can be prepared at less cost and in shorter time than in any other way.

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Honey for Market.

A paper that attracted attention and discussion from both honey producers and commission men at the convention of the New York state bee keepers was the one read by Henry Segelken, entitled "Shipping and Grading Honey." In this, for one pound sections, was recommended the single tier crate, holding twenty-four or twenty-five sections. The proposition of quin's honey to be glassed and put in paper boxes, Mr. Segelken thought, from his experience, ought to be about 50 per cent. glassed, 30 per cent. paper boxes and 20 per cent. unglassed. He said: "It is certainly more profitable to glass the honey than to ship it unglassed in the paper boxes. The producer receives the price of honey for every ounce of glass; besides, glassed honey will bring better prices than unglassed, and as good a price as paper boxes. The glass keeps the honey from the perspiration seems to be that the retailer can take every comb from the crate and make a handsome display of it. This, of course, can also be done with the paper boxes, but the glass will show up every comb. The dust cannot settle on the honey, and the glass will prevent curious and inquisitive customers from sticking their fingers in the comb."

In considering the kind of sections to be used for glassed and unglassed honey Mr. Segelken says: "It does not matter whether nailed, dovetailed or one piece sections are used for the unglassed or paper boxes. For glassed honey we prefer the nailed or dovetailed section, as the one piece section does not seem to be strong enough to be glassed. Some producers will fasten the glass to the sections with small tin tags; others with small wire nails; and, again, others with glue them. Any one of the methods will answer the purpose if properly done. If glued a glue should be used which will stick and hold the glass to the section."

As the market demands light weights in either honey glassed, unglassed or in paper boxes, the proper weight of sections is a matter of importance. His advice was to have the sections weigh not over one pound each, and less if practicable. He recommended producers to cut down the section in width and adopt a narrow one, say 4½ by 4½ by 1¾ or even 1½ inches; with glassed the section will not weigh over fourteen to sixteen ounces.

Save the Wood Ashes.

In any section of the country where wood is used for fuel, it will pay farmers well to save the ashes for making soap. The value of ashes has now become so well known that there are but few persons so wasteful as to throw them away. Farmers who do not want them for soap should by all means use them as fertilizer. In addition to their value for making domestic soap they are worth a good deal to spread on the land after the potash has been extracted. They are especially valuable for orchards and soil on close clayey soils. Where they are wanted for lye a cheap leach is easily constructed, or the ashes may be put into some barrels or old casks placed on an inclined plat so as so that the lye will drain off into a receiver. The ashes should be kept dry until the lye is wanted. The soap made from hardwood ashes will be found much superior to that made from the alkalies bought at the shops.

There are at present thirty cotton mills in operation in South Carolina, with an aggregate crushing capacity of about 1,000 bales of cotton every twenty-four hours.

The cost of a quart of milk at the New Hampshire station averaged for the herd 2.74 cents. The best one on good feed made milk for 1.59; milk for the poorest one on the same food cost 4.36.

Getting a Bigger Fee.

Jovial Uncle L., of Poughkeepsie, visits New York about four times a year, and he is a loyal patron of a cozy and reasonable hotel not far from Union Square. The waiters there know and like him because he is a cheerful dispenser of dimes. Uncle L. was in town a few days ago for the first time in four months. He enjoyed a comfortable dinner at his favorite hotel and transferred the water the customary dime, remarking, "Here's ten cents to get you a cigar."

"Thank you, sah," said the table attendant. "Perhaps you know, sah (in stunningly), that cigars have gone up."

Uncle L. promptly raised the fee to fifteen cents.—New York Times.

The War is Ended.

Any one who examined the list of honorary pall bearers at the funeral of General Joseph E. Johnston at Washington, and who read the telegrams of sympathy poured in upon the friends of the deceased Confederate leader, must have decided in his own mind that, for those who fought it at least, and for their children, the war is certainly over. Among the names of the honorary pall bearers at the funeral were those of now high in rank, both in the civil and military service of the United States. Generals who fought for the Union thirty years ago, among them the present senior major general of the regular army, called in person to express their esteem for the dead and their sympathy with the living.

Most graceful and touching of all, perhaps, was this from the son of Jonnston's great antagonist in war times, the stroke of whose own funeral mode had scarce died out when his children followed him on the other side. "The family of General Sherman desire to tender to the relatives of General Johnston assurances of their profound sorrow and sympathy."

It is a happy sign. Family quarrels should be made up as decently and quickly as possible, and buried forever out of sight. Only the political demagogues who hope to fill his pockets out of further dissensions will object to such expressions of good will between Union and Confederate. It was our greatest captain who said, "Let us have peace."

The New Land Law.

March 3, immediately after the adjournment of the Fifty-first congress, the land law passed by it in its closing hours went into effect. The law makes a number of important changes in the United States land office business. For one thing, it does away with all methods of taking up public lands except one, and that the old, well known one of homestead entry. The individual who sat down upon 160 acres through the homestead entry, 160 more by pre-emption claims, and a third 160 by taking advantage of the government's generosity in the tree planting act, can no longer get his big farm for nothing. Pre-emption and tree planting rights are all done away.

It is supposed that a person who cares enough about a farm to want to make it his home in the future will care enough about it to plant trees without being paid for it, which is a wise conclusion, especially as nearly all the government land worth having is already appropriated. Drawing the lines tight now is much like locking the stable after the horse is stolen. The abolishment of the timber planting act will not, however, impair existing entries, of course, and the same is true of pre-emption claims.

Closer restrictions are also put upon the homesteader. He has now to live upon his land fourteen months' actual residence before he can commute and buy it for $1.25 an acre or beyond the railroad limit. If within this limit he must pay $2.50 an acre. Further, under the new homestead act no one settler can take up more than 160 acres. To the secretary of the interior is given the right to designate the sections from which public timber may be cut.

One of the effects of this new land law will be to cut down the number of land offices astonishingly. Another effect will be to prevent land grabbing. The varying needs of our advancing civilization are shown in the sections on irrigation. Before the war hardly anybody in the country thought of irrigating land to produce crops. Now the government makes surveys and holds back money for purposes of future irrigation. The scheme embraced in some irrigation plans promises to modify the agriculture of the country.

Necessity Done.

"Some time ago I was trading in a village store," says a correspondent, "when one of the clerks came to the junior partner, who chanced to be waiting on me, and said: 'Won't you please step to the desk a moment. Pat Flynn wants to settle his bill and insists on having a receipt.'

"The merchant was evidently annoyed. 'Why, what does he want of a receipt?' he said; 'we never give one. Simply cross his account off the book; that is receipt enough.'

"'So I told him,' answered the clerk, 'but he is not satisfied. You had better see him.'

"So the proprietor stepped to the desk, and after greeting Pat with a 'good morning' said, 'You wished to settle your bill, did you?' to which Pat replied in the affirmative.

"'Well,' said the merchant, 'there is no need of my giving you a receipt. See! I will cross your account off the book,' and suiting the action to the word he drew his pencil diagonally across the account. 'That is as good as a receipt.'

"'And do ye mane that that settles it?' said Pat.

"'That settles it,' said the merchant.

"'And ye're shure you'll never be axkin' me for it again?'

"'We'll never ask you for it again,' said the merchant, decidedly.

"'Faith, then,' said Pat, and I'll be axkin' kapin' me money in me pocket, for I haven't paid it yet.'

"The merchant's face flushed angrily, as he retorted, 'Oh, well, I can rub that out.'

"'Faith now, and I thought that same,' said Pat.

"It is needless to add that Pat obtained his receipt."—Youth's Companion.

Henry Watterson remarks in passing that the commercial failure of the whole Argentine Republic will impress it more on the British investors who lost a billion dollars thereby that a dollar sent to the United States is worth half a dozen put in any other country. We of the Anglo-Saxon blood do not lose our heads and go mad after speculation like the Latin races.

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NOTICE.

PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE ERECTION of a store for Z. C. M. I. Parties interested in the matter can see the lot upon which the building is to be erected, and receive some information as to the kind of a building desired, by calling on the undersigned, at their office with Messrs. Young & Young, Constitution Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. The Board of Directors reserve the right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars inquire of

HEBER J. GRANT, Manager.
JOHN R. WINDER, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1891.

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 13th day of April, A. D. 1891, in the matter of the estate of Henry Lippmann, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on the 23rd day of April, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the law office of Sheeks & Shears, in the Constitution Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, all the right, title and interest of the said Henry Lippmann, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, other than or in addition to that of the said Henry Lippmann at the time of his death, in and to the real estate situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Main street, one rod south of the south line of Gladden, and south one and nineteen hundredths (1.19) chains from the intersection of the extension of the southern quarter of section Twenty (20), township one (1) south, range one (1) east, Salt Lake Meridian, thence east one (1) rod, thence south one and nineteen hundredths (1.19) chains, thence west one (1) rod, thence north one and nineteen hundredths (1.19) chains to the place of beginning, containing one (1) rod in width and one and nineteen hundredths (1.19) chains in length, subject to a right of way for a ditch or canal, and also subject to a right of way for an irrigation ditch, or way for water, which might be taken, and also subject to a right of way for a street or highway, which might be taken and which is the cause therefor; and, in case the said Probate Court shall deem it for the best interest of said estate that the same be sold on credit, then and also subject to a right of way for the payment of the purchase money, which said right of way shall be in the form of a mortgage on said premises, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually, and a reasonable attorney's fee in the event of default in the payment of said interest or principal