FARM DRAINAGE.

The Only Practical Method of Permanently Improving Wet Lands.

Where water after rains stands for a long time in the furrows and slight depressions in the ground, and on lands where the shoes of the farmer, except in periods of drought, are habitually clogged with sticky mud, and the hoofs of animals as they sink into the yielding soil make cavities that maintain their shape for days, oftentimes holding water, the necessity for drainage of some kind is too clearly indicated to admit of any doubt. For changing such unfavorable conditions, wherever the lay of the land will permit, open surface drainage is often resorted to at first.

While such drains are useful in some cases in the matter of a permanent improvement of the soil they amount to but little and are liable to be the cause of impoverishment in the soil itself by carrying off fertilizing matter into the gullies and streams. Where the surplus rain that falls upon the ground can be led off from the surface in the same clear state in which it descended from the clouds, the soil receives no injury from its escape, but it is only under occasional peculiar conditions that this will occur.

This is so well understood by most cultivators that other methods have come into use. One, formerly more common than at present, was to throw the wet land into high and wide ridges in the fall and leave it in that condition until spring. When cultivation is about to begin these ridges are further widened and flattened out, affording a series of rather wide spaces, much better fitted for cultivation, but with very undesirable ditches between them, often holding stagnant water throughout the entire season. While such a practice will not draw fertility away from the soil, it consigns a considerable portion of it to nonusage and is otherwise objectionable in many respects.

The only real and practicable method of improving wet farm lands by which their condition is permanently changed for the better, says the agricultural editor of the New York World, is by the use of underground drains, for which tile is the most common and best material. Where these are placed at proper depths, say from three to four feet, and at suitable distances apart, varying greatly according to the compactness of the soil to be drained, and with a slight fall toward their outlets, whatever elements of fertility the surface water may contain will be strained out within reach of the roots of plants in its descent toward the drains. Furthermore, the upper line of the ground water sinks below the level of the drains, and the benefit of this form of drainage is realized by the soil above them becoming favorably changed in its general character and earlier and better fitted for crops.

Protecting Silos Against Frost and Rats.

The general verdict, according to testimony received at the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, is that freezing, so far as the silage is concerned, is more an inconvenience than a serious loss. When the frozen silage is mixed with the rest it quickly thaws, and is apparently relished as well as if it had not been frozen. It is advised, however, that all types of cemented silos be made frost proof, to prevent the cement from cleaving off, but with wood silos the construction required to preserve the silage and to protect the frame from weather appears to be sufficient to prevent any serious freezing during all except protracted and extreme cold weather.

The surest safeguard against rats, according to the authority quoted, appears to be covering the bottom of the silo with a layer of small stones or grout before the cement is applied. When the cement is applied directly upon the ground the action of the acids soon softens it to such an extent as to permit the rats to penetrate it without difficulty. The rats usually enter by burrowing under the foundation walls. Their destructive effects result from the admission of air to the silo.

Petroleum and Coal Tar.

Petroleum and coal tar are frequently recommended and used to render posts durable, but their value varies with conditions. Coal tar applied hot may be made to form an impervious casing, shutting out air and moisture, but, of course, not preventing it from entering above. Bottled up in this manner it may promote decay. With different conditions it may prove a useful application, says Country Gentleman. With shingles it acts differently, being wholly exposed to the rain and air. Apply the petroleum by dipping the shingles in it in a tub of the oil, and allow a few hours for it to soak thoroughly into the pores of the wood, and then lay them in the usual way. It may be applied less perfectly to the shingles after they are laid, using a coarse brush for the purpose, and it should be renewed once in seven or eight years. It affects the rainwater only for a few weeks. In applying it to the roof crowd the points of the brush into the crevices between the shingles.

Things Told by Beekeepers.

President [illegible], of Iowa, in an address before the North American Beekeepers' association, emphasized the importance of the honey bee in its relations to agriculture.

At a recent beekeepers' meeting the old query, "How far do bees fly for honey?" was also agitated. The general expression favored apiaries at least three miles apart, though bees do not usually fly more than two miles in their pursuit of honey and oftener only 1½ miles.

James Heddon expressed the opinion at the Michigan beekeepers' convention that "it is possible to breed a nonswarming strain of bees." He thinks that bees swarm less than in days past. To be able to have bees stop swarming would be one of the greatest advances that beekeeping has ever made.

At the Missouri state beekeepers' convention the question, "Shall grades of honey be established by law?" was discussed. The majority present did not think the plan practicable.

What moving poems hide in the scent of dried lavender flowers! Poems of sweet and sheltered maiden life; of quaint gowns and stately dames; of old presses packed with fair linen; of [illegible] and falling twilights and forgotten [illegible]! With the color of the lilac comes upon the sense the white glory of Easter dawn. Something sensuous, exotic [illegible], hides in the breath of Roman cyclamen. The brave red clover—so small it is—to realize New England, sturdy, honestly faithful.—Boston Commonwealth.

Tried & True

may well be said of the Superior Medicine, the standard blood-purifier,

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Its long record assures you that what has cured others

will cure you

A WORD TO LADIES. [illegible]

J. C. [illegible], AGENT

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO [illegible] [illegible]

SALT LAKE CITY, March 28, 1893.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible]

OTTO STALMANN, Manager.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible]

OTTO STALMANN, Manager.

Trousers $5.00 To Order. Suits [illegible]. GABEL THE TAILOR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. No. 65 WEST, SECOND SOUTH ST. [illegible] Correspondence solicited.

"The Pace That Kills"

is overwork—makes no difference what kind. Using greasy and inferior soaps is one road to premature decay—sore hands—sore hearts—clothes never clean. Not so when

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

is used. Cheerfully proceeds the labor of wash-day with health and long life assured. Hands all right—hearts light—clothes pure and white as a Greenland snowdrift.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. [illegible]

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS THE SALT LAKE PICKLE [illegible]

Dated March 11, 1893.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible]

Dated February 11, 1893.

J. P. FOWLER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING [illegible]

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 8, 1893.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Ralph Harrison, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

[illegible]

SUMMONS.

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

[illegible]

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR [illegible]

SUMMONS.

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

[illegible]

HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

[illegible]

HENRY J. [illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A [illegible]

W. A. [illegible], Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary [illegible], Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jane Ferguson, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY [illegible]

MARY FERGUSON.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE [illegible]

SUMMONS.

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

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—THERE ARE DELINQUENT [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN L. NEBEKER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN [illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

North Point Consolidated Irrigation Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT [illegible]

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

[illegible]

MOST NUTRITIOUS — DIGESTIBLE AND NUTRITIOUS

Van Houten's Cocoa

A trial will show its GREAT SUPERIORITY in STRENGTH, FLAVOR & CHEAPNESS.

TO BUILDERS!

WHEN YOU WANT LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, HARDWARE, COMBINATION FENCE OR IN FACT ANYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS LUMBER YARD, BE SURE AND CALL ON

JAMES W. EARDLEY, 625 STATE STREET

COALTER & SNELGROVE Co.

Will Sell You a PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, GUITAR, MANDOLIN, BANJO CLARIONET; in fact anything in the Musical Line at Lower Prices and on Better Terms than any other firm in the Western States.

COALTER & SNELGROVE, the Salt Lake MUSIC DEALERS

SLIPPERS!

LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS FOR 75c,	WAS $1.00 and $1.25	
CHILDREN'S FELT SLIPPERS FOR 25c,	-	WAS 40c
MISSES' FELT SLIPPERS FOR 40c,	-	WAS 60c
LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS FOR 50c,	-	WAS 70c

RUBBER BOOTS

Ladies' Rubber Boots -	for $1.25
Misses' Rubber Boots -	for 1.00
Children's Rubber Boots -	for 1.00

Special Cut on

Pom Poms, Feathers, Velvets, Ladies' Underwear and Ladies' Coats.

TEASDEL'S.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,

OF SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital $250,000. Surplus $50,000. Organized October, 1890.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.—[illegible]

JAMES-SPENCER-BATEMAN CO.

(Successors to David James & Co. and Spencer-Bywater Co.)

PLUMBERS, TINNERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters.

We carry a Complete Line of GEM AND PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.

No. 67 MAIN STREET.