# FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

SUBJECTS OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO AGRICULTURISTS.

**A Brief but Instructive Report of Experiments Conducted at the Massachusetts Hatch Experiment Station with the Various Kinds of Hay Caps.**

That hay caps are useful and quite often pay for themselves by their use on a single rainy day is well known, yet a majority of farmers are doing without them. This arises, no doubt, partly from the fact that there is a general neglect in getting the caps in readiness until the rainy season, when they are needed, is at hand, and partly from doubt whether caps of heavy muslin, without waterproofing, would be sufficiently protecting. To determine this question three different varieties were tried last season at the Massachusetts Hatch experiment station. They were, first, cotton caps, untreated with any preparation for waterproofing; second, cotton caps oiled, and third, a patent hay and grain cap which is made of wood pulp and apparently oiled. This cap is stiff and in shape like a well flared bowl with dished sides.

The grass used for the test was cut on the morning of July 31; it was nearly cured when cocked in the afternoon, and as the weather was threatening a number of cocks were covered with each of the three kinds of caps, the cotton ones being held in place with wooden pins in the ordinary way. On the 13th there was a thunder shower, and on the morning of the 16th the caps were removed and the following observations recorded: Hay underneath the plain cotton caps was slightly moist on top and in good condition below, having heated to a very slight extent only. The oil cotton caps themselves were very wet on both sides, the hay at the top was also quite wet, and just below almost too hot to handle; the heat extended nearly to the bottom of the cock. The hay under the patent caps was moist on top, and a little lower hot, but not so hot as under the oiled caps. The condition of the hay under the plain cotton cap (heavy muslin) was decidedly the best, but it is recognized that with a heavier rain this might not be found to be the case. The patent caps are easily put on, but they are stronger and heavy, and to carry a quantity to a field and distribute them, requires far more labor than for the cotton caps. The season was almost unparalleled in its freedom from rain, so that not one opportunity to try the caps was afforded, but from the single test the plain heavy cotton cap appears to be the best. The experiment will be continued as opportunity allows.

**High versus Low Headed Trees.**

So far as convenience goes, writes a correspondent in The Country Gentleman, I am of those who prefer high topped trees. The greater labor in gathering fruit from such trees is slight in comparison with the disadvantage in having the limbs in the way of cultivation. The subject, however, is one which is not to be settled on the same basis in all localities. An important fact to be considered, especially at the north, is that trees with low heads are more hardy than those of the same variety having high heads. It is shown to be much from growers that trees which are winter killed often have the body dead while the roots and limbs are yet in good condition. The trunk, by reason of its distance from the governing roots and limbs, and on account of the large amount of old wood which it contains, has less vitality than any other part of the tree, and when standing in the open ground it is likely to be the first to suffer from cold, providing the new growth is well ripened. It is plain that where there is danger from cold the less stem a tree has the better. It is therefore wise to conform to the requirements of the climate, and wherever a variety is liable to winter injury grow it with low heads.

**Doctoring Seed Corn.**

It is said that a Missouri farmer hung his seed corn in the smoke house, and smoked it the same length of time that he did his hams. Alleged result: Every kernel of the corn grew, and not a blade was touched by gophers, ground squirrels, mice or blackbirds, which some not smoked sweet corn planted by the side of it was entirely destroyed. Farmer's Review, commenting on the foregoing, says: There would be no harm in experimenting to prove the efficacy or uselessness of this novel plan. Creosote in smoke may quite possibly cure corn as it does ham. Why not try soaking seed corn in a solution of sulphate of copper and creosote? Spores of fungoid diseases would be killed by the first, while the germ of growth might be preserved by the latter if a properly gauged solution were used.

## GREEN CROPS IN ORCHARDS.

**Value of Rye, Buckwheat and Clover Plowed Under in Orchards.**

It is a practical question as to how far bearing orchards can be kept up by green crops without manure. Country Gentleman thus considers the question: Clover is placed at the head, but the crop can not be repeated twice a year with some of the others. For lessening a heavy soil by its strong roots it is unequaled; and used in orchards by plowing under it has been found decidedly valuable, if not remaining in growth more than one year at a time and giving thus a temporary check to the trees. Buckwheat is far less valuable as a fertilizer, but as it can be sown at any time during the flush half of summer, and its dense growth smothering weeds, it may occasionally be employed to advantage. It should be turned under before seeds ripen, otherwise its scattered grains may produce weeds in the orchard.

Rye in composition is not greatly unlike clover when plowed in early enough or before the grain ripens or the heads form; but its fibrous or woody structure prevents it from becoming so readily diffused through the soil as clover or buckwheat, while it is far inferior to clover in its roots. But it possesses the special advantage of occupying otherwise vacant ground when it follows any crop which is harvested early in autumn, and which may be plowed in late in spring to provide corn fodder, millet or late potatoes. Thus each crop has its peculiar value, and the course may be varied with soils and circumstances, localities being unlike. If manure barn manure could be added, or a dressing of lime or wood ashes used, the whole would be likely to put an orchard in good condition, in connection with suitable cultivation.

**Producing Extracted Honey.**

In a paper read before a Massachusetts farmers' meeting Mr. E. L. Pratt, of Beverly, Mass., said on the subject of extracted honey: The simplest and best method of producing extracted honey that I know of is as follows: In the spring proceed the same way as for comb honey until the colonies are of good strength and working well. Just as soon as the flow from white clover commences or a little before if you can judge it closely, remove the comb the queen is on and place it, bees, queen, brood and all, in an empty body. Fill the remaining space with good, clean comb and put it on top of the bottom board. Adjust a queen excluder and place the body containing all the remaining brood on top of that containing the queen and the one shed of brood. Fill the empty space left in the top chamber with an empty comb. Close the hive and let them work. If executed in short too days the brood in the upper half will be found well hatched out and honey in its place, while the lower frames will be nearly hatched. As soon as the comp in the top half is about two-thirds capped remove the combs and extract the honey. Return all the empty combs but one and repeat the operation of shifting the queen. Proceed in this manner the entire season, never attempting to extract until all the brood has hatched out of the upper story.

**Canada Thistles.**

The Illinois experiment station offers the following advice to those who have patches of Canada thistles to eradicate:

First—Cut the thistles when in full bloom (July) as close to the ground as possible.

Second—Plow about three inches deep and sow millet or Hungarian grass, seeding heavily; harrow. This may follow the preceding at once, or after some two weeks' delay.

Third—In September plow under the crop or save it for hay as desired. At all events plow and seed liberally with rye.

Fourth—Plow under the rye in May and seed again with millet or Hungarian grass, or plant to some hoed crop (corn, and give the most thorough cultivation, with continued searching for and destruction of every remaining thistle.

Fifth—Continue the clean cultivation and sharp hoeing for thistles another year. On poor land labor would no doubt be saved by omitting, beginning preferably in the early spring of the first year, or, better still, the preceding autumn or winter. The cultivation need not be deep at any time. Cutting the thistle stems three inches below the surface is as effective as at any greater depth, and labor is saved. But the utmost endeavor should be made to include in each process every living plant. Press repeatedly cutting off the aerial parts, the underground portions are sure to die of exhaustion, and mostly within the limits of one summer.

**A Speed Man Cries for His Hat.**

"Yes," said an old lake captain, "a drowning man will catch at a straw. I have seen many illustrations thereof. Most people think the old proverb is merely a figure of speech, but it is a literal truth, for all that.

"Is it true, captain," was asked, "that the first thing a rescued man thinks of is his hat?"

"Yes, sir," replied the captain, his face brighting up, "that is a fact, too. I have seen it emphasized many times in the course of my experience. Over and over again I have been called to the assistance of a drowning man. I would plunge in and seize him just, let us say, at the last instant. Dragged on the dock, gasping for breath, his vision choked with water, the man, if he followed his instincts, will, as soon as he regains the least degree of strength, suddenly rise to his feet, protrude posture and stretch his arms toward his head, then, missing his hat (usually lost in the struggle), he will cry out desperately, pointing to his hat frantically, 'Boys, the river. Oh, save my hat! save my hat!'

"And he will never think of himself, captain!"

"But seldom, sir," was the reply. "A rugged man is the most obstinate and heedless being imaginable. He wants to do all sorts of foolish things. He generally wants to rush up and be away before he has had time to recover his strength. Its means well enough, no doubt, but he nearly always forgets to present his obligations in tangible form."—Detroit Free Press.

**Who Originated the Upas Tree?**

Perhaps the defiest artist in the department of fabrication was George Steevens, the Shakespearian commentator. Animated by an impish spirit of trickery, to which jealousy of rival antiquaries may have lent a spice of malice, he industriously devised snarling snares for their feet. He would, for example, disseminate fictitious illustrations of Shakespeare's text in order that Malone, who was his chief butt, might be entrapped into adopting them, and give him the gratification of correcting the blunder in his next edition. Under the pseudonyms of Collins and Amner he would insert paragraphs in the daily press purporting to be curious extracts from rare books, copies of which no one who wished to verify the passages ever succeeded in discovering.

Among those curiosities was the romantic story (that has found its way into Collier's "Life of Milton") of the poet having been seen asleep under a tree by a lady who became enamored of his beauty and placed in his hand some impassioned verses of Guarini, which, when he awoke, so fired his fancy that he made a journey to Italy in the hope of tracing her. Another was the story of the deadly upas tree of Java, which long obtained credit as one of the fairy tales of science.—Nineteenth Century.

**Three Skulls.**

There are three human crania in the Washington museum which were found in the gravel at Trenton, one several feet below the surface and the others near the surface. The skulls, which are of remarkable uniformity, are of small size and of oval shape, differing from all other skulls in the museum. In fact they are of a distinct type, and hence of the greatest importance. So far as they go they indicate that paleolithic man was exterminated, or his become lost by admixture with others during the many thousand years which have passed since he inhabited the Delaware valley.—Washington Letter.

## WHEN APPLES WERE HIGH.

**Enormous Prices Paid for Ordinary Fruit in Oregon's Early Days.**

Some very interesting information concerning the early history of fruit culture in Oregon, and the fabulous prices obtained for the product of the first orchards, is contained in an address of Dr. J. R. Cardwell, president of the Oregon State Horticultural society.

He states that it was in the autumn of 1847 that Henderson Lewelling, of Iowa, brought across the plains several hundred yearling grafted trees, apple, pear, cherry, plum, prune and peach and several varieties of grapes and berries. To successfully transport these trees were placed in soil in two large boxes made to fit a wagon bed.

They were carefully attended to and watered until they were safely planted on the bank of the Willamette, near the present village of Milwaukie, Clackamas county. This was the first Oregon fruit orchard, and really the nucleus of the great fruit industry which are now such a source of profit to the horticulturists of the state. A William Meek, who brought a sack of apple seeds from the east, formed a partnership with Mr. Lewelling, and together they started a nursery in 1848. The next season yearling trees sold at from 50 cents to $1 each, and the nursery men had more customers than they could supply.

After a time Mr. Lewelling's orchard began to bear fruit which, Dr. Cardwell says, was delicious and brought exceedingly high prices, $1 per pound being paid for the first apples sold. The first lot of apples brought to Portland sold for $75, or $1 per apple for the lot.

Californians, fruit hungry and with plethoric purses, bid high for Oregon surplus fruit, and in 1853 a few boxes of apples, securely bound with strap iron, was sent the others to those days to protect the fruit from thieves, were shipped to San Francisco and sold at $2 per pound.

In 1854 500 bushels of apples were shipped to the Golden Gate, the sale of which netted the shippers from $1.50 to $2 per pound. In 1856 6,000 bushels were sold in the same market at from $20 to $30 per bushel. Young trees were now bearing handsomely and the export of apples in 1859 was 20,000 boxes. This year one lot of Empire Spitzenberg paid the shipper a net profit of $60, and three boxes of winter apple were sold in Portland for $107. Pears and other fruits brought no less and winter shipments bi-monthly to San Francisco per steamer were from 3,000 to 6,000 boxes. This season began the end of high prices, the drop being constant, with but occasional variations until the present time.—Portland Oregonian.

**Changing Demands in Restaurants.**

A restaurant author in this city says: "There are some things about people's habits of eating that defy explanation. For instance, Monday is known in the restaurants as sandwich day, for twice as many sandwiches are sold then as on any other day of the week, and, what is still more curious, more corned beef is called for on Monday than in any other time. Saturday is devilled ham day, for two orders of devilled ham will be called for on Saturday to one on Monday, though why no human being can guess.

"Sometimes a most unexpected demand will be made for particular kinds of food. Some days everybody that comes in will want custard pie, and the next day we will not need to cut a single pie. On Good Friday, 1888, we had not made much preparation for a meat dinner, not expecting to do anything in that line, and to the astonishment of everybody in the place there was more meat sold than on any other day in the year. It seemed as if all the infidels in town came in and called for meat to show defiance of the day."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**His Maiden Speech.**

A speaker at a dinner recently told one of his neighbors an amusing little incident which happened when he was a young man. He was to make his maiden speech in public, and was terribly nervous. "When I got to my feet," he said, "my brain seemed paralyzed. I began to stammer through some periods I had prepared in advance, but had no idea of what I was saying. Something took hold of me and dragged me through a half dozen sentences with a rush, and when I had at them every one began to shout and cheer. I was amazed and bewildered and so utterly at sea that I bowed and sat down. My near friends told me that I had made the hit of the evening. To this day I do not know one word that I uttered or one thought that I wanted to express. For years I did not have the courage to attempt this, but now I often wonder what my sudden speech was like."—New York Tribune.

**A Popular Hallucination.**

"Did you read this, dear?" said Mrs. Grigsby to Orlando the other night. "It's a strange case. A hormless insect down in Georgia imagines that he's a grain of corn, and will not go into the yard lest a chicken eat him. Isn't it an odd delusion?"

"Oh, the world is full of such delusions, dear," replied Grigsby. "I knew a harmless lunatic who seems to imagine that she's a piece of cheese, and will fly from a room when a mouse enters it for fear the little creature will devour her."—Chicago Times.

**The Old Woman and the Earthquake.**

At Ischia they disinterred an old woman, exhausted. "God bless you!" she cried, as they helped her out. "But for pity's sake," she added imperiously, "dig a little deeper and save my—." "What? Is there any one else alive here?" they inquired anxiously. "My hen!" continued the old dame.—Cornhill Magazine.

Edwin Booth spends all his leisure time in his room alone. He never goes on the street or into society if he can possibly help it. His only companion is a big black pipe.


NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah, made on the first day of February, 1891, the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Jesse Woodard, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Probate Court room in said County, on the 14th day of April, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness of said estate, viz.: All the right, title, interest, and estate of the said John Woodard in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3, Plat A, Salt Lake City Survey, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory. Said sale will be made on the following terms, to wit: An undivided one-third in cash, and the balance in two equal payments, payable in one and two years, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and a mortgage on said premises will be required to secure the payment of said purchase money.

Bids in writing will be received for said property, addressed to the undersigned, care of Jesse R. Walker, attorney, 12 and 13 Karr-Ferris Bank Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, or to the undersigned at Salt Lake City, Utah, which said property will be shown to any person desiring to see it, on application to the undersigned or to Jesse R. Walker.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1891.

ANABEL H. WOODWARD,
Guardian of the persons and estate of said minors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Fair, deceased.

Notice of time and place for hearing of petition for administration on the estate of said deceased.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court, made this day, notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the first day of April, A.D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the Probate Court Room, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed for the hearing of the petition of Elias Norris, praying that the administration of said estate be granted to the petitioner or some other suitable person, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said time and place and show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 6th day of March, A.D. 1891.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter 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 settlement, and that no account, for final settlement of said administration of said estate, and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, have been filed in the Probate Court, and that Wednesday, the 1st day of April, A.D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at said Court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, said county, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court, for the hearing of said account and said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said account or any item or items thereof, or object to the distribution of said estate, or any part thereof, to whom and in what proportions and upon what terms and conditions the same should be distributed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 6th day of March, A.D. 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 Matter of the Estate of Thomas F. Rowe, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of John R. Winder, deceased, has rendered his settlement, and that no account, for final settlement of said administration of said estate, and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, have been filed in the Probate Court, and that Wednesday, the 1st day of April, A.D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at said Court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, said county, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court, for the hearing of said account and said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said account or any item or items thereof, or object to the distribution of said estate, or any part thereof, to whom and in what proportions and upon what terms and conditions the same should be distributed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 6th day of March, A.D. 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 F. Gibbs, Hezekiah Thatcher, Stewart J. Roach, James Mathews, Cooper Anderson and Thomas J. Thomas, Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah send greeting:

To George F. Gibbs, Hezekiah Thatcher, Stewart J. Roach, James Mathews, Cooper Anderson and Thomas J. Thomas, 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 twenty days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or within twenty days, otherwise within forty days after the service hereof, if served out of this county, according to the proper of said court against you.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of $2,000 with interest thereon at 1 per cent per annum from July 15, 1890, and the costs of suit, which sum is due and owing from the defendants to the plaintiff on the said date upon a promissory note and note of hand, executed and delivered by the said defendants to the plaintiff, and for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the following described real estate, situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3, Plat A, Salt Lake City Survey, commencing at a point 10 rods north from the S. W. corner of said Block 3, running thence east 10 rods; thence north 10 rods; thence west 10 rods; thence south 10 rods to the place of beginning, and to have the same condemned and sold to satisfy said indebtedness and costs of suit, and for a decree of the court that the said defendants have no equity of redemption in said premises, and that upon the payment of said indebtedness and costs of suit the said defendants and all persons claiming under them be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest in said premises, and that the premises be sold as provided by the laws of this Territory, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of said indebtedness and costs of suit, and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable in the premises.

Witness the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

HENRY G. MCMILLAN,
Clerk.
By GEO. D. LOOMIS,
Deputy Clerk.

SUMMONS.

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

LAURENTIUS DARTQUIST, PLAINTIFF,
vs.
LORENA PRATT, WIDOW, FRANCIS H. DYER, ELLEN A. CRATT, LUCY E. HURST AND ANNA L. PRATT, HEIRS AT LAW AND AS SUCH PRATT, DEFENDANT, DEFENDANTS.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Lorena Pratt, widow, Francis H. Dyer, Ellen A. Cratt, Lucy E. Hurst and Anna L. Pratt, heirs at law and as such Pratt, defendant, 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 twenty days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or within twenty days, otherwise within forty days after the service hereof, if served out of this county, or in this county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, if served by publication, and judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a certain mortgage on the following real estate, situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3, Plat A, Salt Lake City Survey, commencing at a point 10 rods north from the S. W. corner of said Block 3, running thence east 10 rods; thence north 10 rods; thence west 10 rods; thence south 10 rods to the place of beginning, situate in Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, and for an order of this court that the said premises be sold as provided by the laws of said Territory, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of said mortgage, costs and expenses of sale, and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable in the premises.

Witness the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

HENRY G. MCMILLAN,
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By GEO. D. LOOMIS,
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