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The Leading Implement Dealers.

We have in stock a new line of E. M. MILLER OHIO BUGGY CO., Columbus, Ohio, and DAVIS BUGGIES. See our handsome three-quarter End Spring Buggies. We have a nice assortment of Phaetons. In addition to above, we make a specialty of Fine Harness. Our Goods Are All Warranted.

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C. Y. & M. Co.

THE POLITICAL POT.

There are Indications of a Gentle Sizzle.

ALLEGED LIBERAL CANDIDATES

Bank Barnes Will Probably Find His Path Blocked by Jim McTernan—The General Expects a Walk Over.

"Say," said a staunch young Liberal friend of mine yesterday, "can't you give us something new in the way of political news? I have patiently awaited some announcement in our own organ, but I fear the only one I have encountered is that signed by General Connor some time ago, in which he peremptorily ordered all opponents to his race for the office of county recorder to retire from the track."

"Why don't you call on your own organ?" I asked.
 "Because," he replied, "I could see, but his native honesty compelled him to—'we have ceased to look to the Tribune for anything new, except in the way of shoulder straps, sashes and news of a week or more old.'"

"Well," I replied, "what do you know of the Liberal political outlook? You are on the inside, I on the out?"

"I understand, of course," said my staunch young Liberal friend, "that General Connor is still on the war-path; that he has expressed himself on more than one occasion, that since the election of Colonel Page and such 'infants' as Frank Kimball must stand under or be eternally obliterated. If you want to see the general assume an attitude that might induce a natural to him several years ago—probably at the battle of Bear River—if you want to behold what genuine military means; if you have any desire to squelch powder from afar; if you have a wish to know just how young and active the old veteran is, just to him that the general holds four acres in the game of County Recorder against a solitary pair in his own hands. If this does not have the desired effect, say to him that Frank Kimball is a very popular young man, who has hosts of friends on both sides of the political fence, who would like to see him nominated, and if you think he would be a hard nut to beat. You'll get the dramatic effect then. You'll possibly imagine that there are possibilities to the right of you."

"I am not to be quoted as authority upon this point, but I have heard it said that the mention of the names of Page and Kimball, within ear shot of the general has the effect of making him as red as a bull or as holy water on the devil."

"And what do I think of the possible nominees for county clerk? I have only heard the names of E. E. Jones and E. Kahler mentioned so far. Between the two, of course, there is no comparison, and Kahler would stand the ghost of a show with Allen as a rival."

"And as to the sheriff?"
 "The only available candidates at present in the field, I hear, are H. Barnes and James McTernan. I am not so sure about the latter, either. I hardly think James' aspirations reach that high, but you may rest assured that Hank will yank the ban if it is in sight."

I hear, also, that A. L. Williams is being imported by his friends to allow his name to be used as a candidate for assessor, and that he is, I am sure, consulted in August. The hopes and aspirations of the entire Liberal community seem to be centered upon the office of county recorder.

Most of the Liberal candidates, I hear, are confident that in this case, at least, nomination is equivalent to election, but if there is a tenth part of the dissension in the Liberal ranks as I have reason to believe there is, the county convention soon to be held will be one of the most exciting ever seen in the territory. No more 'More Yellow Dogs in Office.' SASSY.

The watchword, the party cry, of numbers of young Liberals of my acquaintance—young men who have interests here, who have the welfare of the county and city territory at heart, is, "No more Yellow Dogs in Office." SASSY.

Half a Century Behind.
 It is at least fifty years too late to dispute the proposition that newspaper advertising pays. The reverse may have been true when Rip Van Winkle went to sleep, but Rip has waked up, and even "Schneider" can bark out the truth to him. Not only does newspaper advertising pay, but it pays well, and on the whole better than it ever did before.

A few years ago newspapers were not what they are now. They were fewer in number, and in all that characterized good newspaper management they were inferior to the newspapers of the present day. Remembering that our allusion is chiefly to the papers of the smaller cities and country towns, no one who is familiar with the facts of twenty-five years ago will dispute with us when we say that, wonderful as has been much of the progress of the last two or three decades, the advance in respect to newspaper management has not been surpassed in any other direction.

In the days of the past advertising paid. Conspicuous instances of men who grew rich by early perception of the advantages of newspaper advertising readily come to mind, while the truth that thousands of persons who achieved no personal celebrity made handsome profits by the same means can be easily shown.

In this day the newspapers have much to commend them which they did not then possess. They are better printed, for one thing, they are more prosperous and have a better commercial standing; for another, the papers of the class specially referred to have at their command a reading matter service which puts them fully on a level, as to matter, with the most prosperous metropolitan daily. And so an advertiser, when presenting his announcement for insertion, may feel confident that his advertisement will be printed in good company, and, since

THE FOURTH OF JULY

Chauncey M. Depew Invited to Deliver the Oration.

A GRAND CHORUS PROPOSED.

The Tabernacle May Be Secured for the Oration—Great Three-sheet Poster in National Colors.

In addition to the finest pyrotechnic display ever given in this country, the Fourth of July programme will include many features of unusual interest.

The procuring of the Utah Indians to camp on the Eighth Ward square and present the "deceitful" of sun and war dances, will alone be a novel and unique illustration of the aborigines life.

Modern civilization cannot be better illustrated than by securing one of the most classic orators of the nation, famous for his wit as well as his wisdom, and the selection of Chauncey Depew is most fitting, as he is the personification of patriotism, tempered with true

moderation. Governor Thomas has wired a pressing invitation, and it is believed that nothing less than a previous engagement will prevent his acceptance.

Should Mr. Depew be secured, it is quite probable that the great tabernacle would be tendered to the committee and its fine acoustic properties and large seating accommodations would make the oration a thing of pleasure instead of discomfort, as is usually the case when given in the schoolhouse.

The advertising committee has made arrangements for the largest poster that has ever been printed in Utah, and it will be executed in red and blue ink on white paper, emblematic of the national colors. There will also be 3,000 official programmes struck off and distributed where they will do the most good.

A very important feature of the celebration will be the trades pageant, and through the committee has sent out some one hundred and fifty invitations, there has not been as prompt a response as there should be. Who said that the Fourth of July was a party on the part of any and every merchant, manufacturer or tradesman in preparing a fit representation of the industry of the county? Surely every enterprising citizen will do this little inconvenience, as it will not only be an advertisement of his own industry, but reflect the enterprise of the entire city.

Should the tabernacle be secured, the celebration will be increased in participation in the exercises, which would greatly add to the impressiveness of the occasion.

The finance committee, headed by Mr. Arbores, in their efforts to make the celebration the necessary money to meet the large expenses, and the liberality of our citizens in this direction is heartily appreciated.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in Salt Lake on a magnitude never before observed in any city of the same population.

Keyville Kills.
 The weather has been very hot during the last few days.

Hay-making is in full blast. The farmers are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting help to gather their unusually large crop of lucerne.

While O. A. Taylor and S. M. Wessels were enjoying an afternoon buggy ride last Sunday their horse became frightened and dashed down the street toward the depot at a rapid rate. Both occupants of the vehicle were thrown out, but beyond some painful scratches and bruises, neither was seriously hurt.

About 7 o'clock last evening George, the eleven-year-old son of William Flood, was severely injured by being kicked by a horse. Dr. W. P. Ingram was called and found that both bones of the right leg had been fractured between the knee and the ankle. He set the bones and left the patient as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

KAISVILLE, June 14, 1890. M.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE

Go to the Grand Army Hall on West Second South Street.

To Witness Dr. Smith's Strange and Mysterious Magnetic Cures.

The greatest excitement ever created in Salt Lake city has been produced at G. A. R. Hall, by Dr. Smith. His free lectures and public healing of the sick every morning from 10 to 11 o'clock has brought people from all parts of the city and Territory, to be healed of their infirmities and to witness his marvelous cures. Dr. Smith is a thoroughly educated physician and surgeon and a graduate from both the old and new schools of medicine. The doctor did not come to this city to wage war on the medical profession and will not knowingly say or do anything that will reflect upon or bring discredit upon his profession. He cordially invites both sick and well to go to the hall and listen to his lectures and witness his many cures. Yesterday morning a gentleman went upon the stage who had been a great sufferer from lumbago for years behind not knowing what it was to be free from pain in his back. In less than ten minutes from the time Dr. Smith laid his hands upon him he was free from pain and stated to the audience that he felt better than he has in years.

A lady went upon the stage suffering from rheumatism in her arms and shoulders. Her shoulders were so stiff and lame that she had very little use of her arms. After receiving one magnetic treatment she used her arms with freedom for about two weeks. Her arms were completely cured at No. 33 West Second Street, where she may be consulted free of charge, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except on the Sabbath and Sundays. He treats all forms of chronic disease and will cure seven cases out of every ten that have been pronounced incurable.

The noblest and best straw hats at Noble, Wood & Co., 125 Main street.

Where do you buy your drugs? Remember that Johnson, Pratt & Co. carry a full stock of everything usually found in a first-class drug store, including the finest and best wines and liquors. 48 Main street.

Signs—Peterson & Brown, 63 W., 1st South St.—Signs, etc.

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC.

First Doctor to country practitioner—Well, how are you getting on? Have you many patients?

Second ditto—Alas! no. We have had a regular health epidemic in our neighborhood of late.—Humorist's Blatter.

Cold, Hard Cash.
 Oh, cold! The potent thing, to thee
 We bow our heads and bend the knee;
 We know without thy kindly aid we cannot cut a dash.

But when with thee we are allied
 We know the world is on our side,
 And men will all respect us for our cold.

Will, beauty, learning—all are good,
 And we esteem them as we should,
 But when we see them up with thee they're just the most contemptible crowd.

The world bestows its warmest smile
 On him whose dollars highest pile,
 The public eye is dazzled by our cold.

And even Ogilby, so they say,
 Will yield against affliction weigh,
 And loves to dwell where riches may be found in wealth.

The sky young of admires grace,
 A perfect form, a pretty face,
 But yet 'tis said the fondest of the cold.

This from the cradle to the grave
 Can gold our paths with pleasure pave,
 But when we near the River Styx, and hear its waters splash,
 The boatman who would row us o'er,
 Unto a sail or smit will shove,
 Cannot be lured to change his course for cold.

Among popular varieties of wheat appear the Mediterranean, a red-headed wheat, and Fultz, a smooth red wheat.

The progress of the oxeye daisy pest is about twenty-five miles a year, according to Mr. Albright.

The Rural New Yorker's very simple formula for the Bordeaux mixture is: To one gallon of water add one-quarter of a pound of lime and one-quarter of a pound of copper sulphate.

Pigs that feather slowly are usually hardy.

Pigs quickly seek a place to lie in the sun when there is a pleasant day in early spring. Give them every opportunity to take these sun baths.

Where feed is plenty there is often as much danger in overfeeding poultry as in not feeding enough.

When young pigs have learned to eat, much care should be used to prevent overfeeding. Always feed rich concentrated foods with caution. Such foods had much better be fed to the fattening animals, giving the pigs only cooling luxuriant rations.

Some Common Feats.
 J. A. Lintner, New York state entomologist, advises for the squash vine borer wetting the stem at a distance of two feet from the base of the plants with water containing Paris green at the rate of half a teaspoonful to a gallon. As a preventive of egg deposit, place in each hill four or five corn cobs dipped in coal tar, redipping them from time to time in July and August. For strawberry plants affected with insects a change of soil is recommended for the young plants, and the immediate plowing under of the old plants as soon as the fruit is off.

The attacks of the striped cucumber beetle are repelled by planting beans in rows between the rows of the right leg had been fractured between the knee and the ankle. He set the bones and left the patient as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

KAISVILLE, June 14, 1890. M.

English Rye Grass.
 Professor Sanborn is the authority for the statement that English rye grass, which in great Britain is the backbone of the hay crop, has the distinction of being the only grass methodically improved by selection. To the English farmer it is what timothy is to us. The professor, who has grown English rye grass for six years, says: "No grass grows so quickly after sowing and grows so rapidly in the early spring. Where a lawn is to be quickly made this grass is sown for this purpose, other lawn grasses being sown with it. On our soil it yields well and comes well up to timothy for the first year, but it does not stand at all well when sown alone, with me lodging almost as flat as though rolled. It will not winter as well as the above named grasses."

Popular Gardening is authority for the statement that no material has been found so satisfactory as earth for blanching celery.

Kerosene in the poultry house will keep down vermin.

Roll the lawn early and often.

Mr. Willard said before a meeting of the Western New York Horticultural society that after an experience of five or six years with the Early River's peach he believed it had a hardy fruit and would stand more cold than other varieties.

Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, says: "Good hay is not produced by thin seeding, for the grasses will grow coarse and rank, whereas heavy seeding will give fine, soft hay."

IN FARM AND GARDEN

Some Hints That Are Valuable to Wideawake Farmers.

A VERY HANDY FARM WAGON.

Sensible Plans for Laying Out Poultry Yards So as to Greatly Reduce the Amount of Fencing.

The nearer we approach to a square form, in fencing of yards for poultry, the lower the cost of the fence in proportion to area of ground enclosed. In order to point out the defects of some of the methods used, Farm and Fireside presents the ground plans of yards. A representing the positions of the houses.

Fig. 1 shows an area of 10,000 square feet of ground, enclosed (without the division fences), with only 400 feet of fence.

Fig. 2 shows the house, A A A A A, in one row, the yards being 10 by 100 feet each. Only one-half as much ground as enclosed in Fig. 1, yet there is required 700 feet of fence. If only four yards are enclosed the fence would be 600 feet. Estimating the space for four yards instead of 1,250 square feet, yet the cost of the fence is equal to the square yards shown in Fig. 1, though the square yards contain 2,500 square feet.

Fig. 3 shows a yard 10 by 100 feet, giving a space of 1,000 square feet. By simply adding 10 feet more of fence at

each end of the yard, and moving one side of the fence to the dotted lines, the area is doubled, the yard then being 2,000 square feet, yet only 20 feet of fence has been added.

Diverse Experiences with Silos.
 In experiments made at the Missouri station by Director Sanborn, to test the question of the superiority of food preserved in a silo over that air dried, the results reported were unfavorable to the silo in several particulars. It was shown that corn fodder may be successfully dry stored and at cheaper rates than when stored green; that a given amount of fodder dry stored put into the silo, and that the dry fodder was more cheaply handled and the general effects of the feeding were better than those received from feeding ensilage.

On the other hand, an experiment made with ten cows at the Michigan station showed that the ensilage from an acre and a half of corn (although nearly a quarter of it spoiled from a lack of care in filling and from exposure during the interim of dried fodder feeding) lasted longer than the stalks and corn and cob meal from an equal acre adjoining, dry cured, and that the cows made more pounds gain on it than on the dried fodder and meal. In answer to inquiries addressed by the station to Michigan farmers as to the comparative cheapness of storage in the silo, and whether this method was considered by them an economical and satisfactory way of preserving food and one they would recommend, the replies were uniformly favorable to the silo.

When to Cut Timber.
 The exact time at which timber should be felled for durability is one of the things each man can best find out for himself. The quality of timber depends greatly on the treatment it receives after felling and the use to which it is put. It is quite generally admitted that timber trees should not be cut when filled with sap, and the usual custom is to do it in the dormant season, but whether early or late in winter is not well determined, and most people choose the time without much regard to fall or winter. A correspondent of the New York World says: "Where the timber is to be exposed and unseasoned in the long winter climate of the north, I prefer March to December. For the south midwinter would probably be preferable, but to insure durability for farm

AN EXHIBITION OF MICROSCOPES.

The "centenary of the invention of the compound microscope" will be celebrated by a universal exhibition of botany and microscopy, to be held at Antwerp during the present year, under the auspices of M. Ch. de Bessiere, president; M. Ch. Van Geert, secretary, and Dr. H. Van Heurck, vice president. It is proposed to organize an historical exhibition of microscopes and an exhibition of the instruments of all makers, and of accessory apparatus and photomicrography. At the conferences the following subjects will be discussed and illustrated: The history of the microscope; the use of the microscope; the projecting microscopes and photomicrography; the microscopic structure of plants; the microscopic structure of man and of animals; microbes; the adulteration of food substances.—Public Opinion.

A FARM WAGON.

Convenient in Hauling Hay, Grain in the Straw, Manure, etc.

The running gear of the wagon shown in the cut is the same as that in any farm wagon; but the coupling pole is longer. The contrivance of this wagon says of it:

I got the idea of the long and wide platform from a Pennsylvania farmer, and used it without the hinged side boards for several years; but having need of a wagon to haul hay to market and bring back a load of stable manure, I made an improvement by battenning the boards that rested on the 3 by 3 inch chestnut cross pieces, and hinged them to the same pieces, using 14 inch strap hinges.

A fruit board is hinged to, and lies on the floor when the wagon is not in use, and a tall board slips behind two cleats nailed on the inside of the body and rests against the hind stakes. The hind wheels being very high, a little boxing was necessary to allow the side boards to clear the wheels. In hauling manure or any kind of short stuff, the side boards are turned up perpendicularly and hooked to the front and tail boards; if the load is of a "spreading" character, two pieces of chain are hooked to the top of the side boards over the two middle cross pieces. The lower part of the body is made of two 2 by 12 inch white pine boards 16 feet long.

The four cross pieces are seven feet long, but could be made a foot longer if desirable, and are fastened to the side pieces by six bolt holes. In putting in these bolts I bored one inch and a half holes in the side pieces, two inches from the top; the bolts going through cross pieces, enter these holes and the nuts are

turned up tight with a cold chisel and hammer. I did this to avoid the use of such long bolts as would have been necessary to go clear through the twelve inch side pieces. These side pieces are cut into below to allow the front wheels to run under the body; this made it necessary correspondingly to raise the floor in front. The same pieces are cut runner shape at the front ends for the same reason; this lets the body come that much further forward.

In the picture one side board is raised, as both would be in hauling manure, etc. With the side and end boards up we have a body 16 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide and 23 inches deep. The only improvement that I want in this body is to have hinged angle irons instead

of the cross pieces, which are in the way if short manure, corn or anything needing shoveling is hauled.

In hauling hay or grain in the straw, this wide platform saves all high pitching; it would be just the thing to use with a hay loader. In hauling ensilage corn take out the hind stakes and replace them with short ones, say to come two feet above the platform; then pivot one end of a 2 by 12 inch plank 14 feet long to the floor, hitching the other end drag on the ground; put a few cleats on it and walk up the plank with the corn, placing it first against the front stakes and so on back to the rear of the platform. This wagon was originally described and illustrated in Rural New Yorker.

Much loss of the fertilizing properties of poultry manure will be caused by sprinkling ashes over the floor of your hen house as an absorbent and larreling up the droppings thus mixed. Wood ashes, more than that of coal, liberate the ammonia with which this kind of manure is highly charged and which it should be one's object to prevent escaping. Good dry loam or road dust, which is the best of all, should be used for this purpose instead of ashes. This will save all the valuable constituents, and if enough is used will put the droppings into the best condition for spreading upon the ground. If poultry manure is to be mixed with ashes at all it should not be done until it is wanted for immediate use, when, if mixed with the soil, there will be no loss.

Dusting the plants with fine air slacked lime has proven effectual, and lime has the merit of being easily procured and is conveniently applied. At the present time the most popular remedy against cabbage insects is pyrethrum insect powder or linchac. Give preference to the latter when practicable, and buy only that which comes in the boxes. This powder kills by coming in contact with the insect, but loses its power by any lengthy exposure to the air.

A HAY AND GRAIN RACK.
 Recommended as Being More Convenient Than the Usual Form.

A correspondent of Ohio Farmer, who thinks that a marked defect in hay and grain racks is that of being too wide in front, gives his own plan for a rack of this kind that he thinks will prove satisfactory.

Fig. 1 represents this rack. The side boards of frame, A A, are 4 1/2 inches, 15 feet long. Good yellow pine, if it is clear of knots, is good for this, and will make the rack light; but if oak, 2 x 6 cross pieces, B, are oak, 2 x 8 inches; boards, C, C, are 2 x 8 inches, and should be used as soon as sawed in order to bend easily. The upright ladder, D, is secured to the bottom in a roller, E, and the roller should be placed back of front piece, B, far enough for ladder to lean slightly forward at top when raised. This ladder is very useful in tying lines up when loading and also in "hooming" on a load of hay or grain, and can be easily folded back on rack when the rack is stored away.

It will be seen by the engraving that the rack is narrower in front. It is made this way to be convenient in turning the wagon. In making a rack it requires a bolster, F, made especially for the purpose and bolted firmly to the rack by a double bolt, as shown in Fig. 2. Also the cross pieces are fastened with the same kind of fastening. This main frame or bed is 2 feet wide at front of bolster and 2 1/2 feet wide at rear of bolster of wagon. It can be made any desired width in front, but 2 feet is narrow enough for convenience.

When Should the Cow Come in Milk.
 In answer to the question at what season is it the most profitable to have a cow in her largest flow of milk, it may be said that it will depend entirely upon circumstances. If cheese making is the object the cows should be fresh in the spring, but there will be a sensible falling off in the milk beginning on the failure of the autumn pastures, with a continual decrease through the winter. The result is a comparative scarcity of milk through the winter months. On the contrary, if the calf is dropped in early winter the cow will be fresh when milk is usually scarce, and at a period when a higher price can be obtained if sold to families as milk, or if used for butter making. As the May and June pastures will send the milk of such cows up again in nearly a full yield along with those that have calved in the spring, the advantage in many cases would seem to be on the side of the cow that gives the most milk in winter.

Leached Ashes.
 The agricultural editor of The New York World has the following concerning leached ashes: "It is common to consider leached ashes of little or no value as a fertilizer, on the fact that the potash has been abstracted and therefore its use at the best can only be for its mechanical effect on stiff and hard soils, and thus many persons neglect to haul it out on cultivated lands at all. While it is true that nearly all the potash has been taken out, the lime and phosphoric acid still remain, and as

THE CRANBERRY CURRANT.

From observations made at the grounds of the Cornell University experiment station, Professor Bailey has arrived at the conclusion that the Cranberrill currant, which was supposed by its disseminator to be a hybrid between the Missouri currant and the common red currant, is really a variety of the Buffalo or Missouri currant, with no inclinations of hybridity. He pronounces the variety as quite distinct, and believes that when further selected and improved upon it will become a staple. The bushes are vigorous growers, requiring considerable space. The fruit is bluish black, with a sweet flavor, and is especially esteemed for culinary purposes.

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