

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE ON SERICULTURE.

The following communication is a new evidence that the silk business is destined to attract more and more of the public attention in this country.

SPRINGVILLE, May 13, 1869.

Louis A. Bertrand, Esq.

Dear Brother.—I think of starting the business of sericulture on a small scale. My entire stock of information consists of your articles published in the DESERET NEWS. I am the owner of two city lots in Springville. Would it pay to cultivate one acre in mulberries, and conduct the business of sericulture on so small a scale? What would be the probable cost of a cocoonery large enough to feed an acre of leaves? How large should it be? How many persons would be required to feed an acre of leaves? What would be the probable profits of an acre, all expenses paid? By answering the foregoing interrogatories, you will confer a favor upon

Yours truly,

CHAS. D. EVANS.

Ed. Evening News.—Sir, I have penned the following in answer to the above communication, and think its insertion in the EVENING NEWS might be interesting and profitable to many of your readers.

L. A. B.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S

COCOONERY, May 27, 1869.

Dear Brother.—Your note came duly to hand yesterday. In my belief that many gentlemen in Utah desire more information on sericulture before starting this most important business in their localities, I beg leave to answer your interrogatories in the NEWS, in order that my humble counsels may benefit the public in general.

1. "Would it pay to cultivate one acre in mulberries, and conduct the business of sericulture on so small a scale?"

By simply observing the following directions I answer most emphatically, yes: Do not plant cuttings of any variety of mulberries existing in Utah, because the celebrated *Multicaulis* or any kind of the *Morus Alba* (white mulberry) cannot be found here now, in their genuine type. Thousands of hybrids approaching more or less the former, and a larger quantity of wild white mulberries flourish in our plantations. True, these trees are certainly well adapted to produce a good article of silk, but being mere seedlings they will always remain in their present condition, unless they are grafted on a superior stock. Now no race, no species, no variety whatever, except one, of the genus mulberry is susceptible of reproducing itself by seed without degenerating, that one is the *Morus Moretti Elata*. This particular species was originated forty years ago by Doctor Moretti, a celebrated Italian silk grower. The leaves of the Moretti are larger, more perfect than any variety of white mulberries now cultivated in Europe; and being a very hardy tree it is, in every respect, well worthy of cultivation in our mountain home, especially in our northern counties. Therefore, plant, next spring, on your lot three or four ounces of seed of the Moretti and as many ounces of the white mulberry. In so doing, you will start a small, but nice, nursery stocked with from 70 to 80,000 beautiful mulberries, a sufficient quantity to feed, when three years old, about 60,000 silk worms. According to Mr. Boitarot, one of the best French writers on sericulture, an ounce of pure mulberry seed will produce sixteen thousand trees.

It is of much importance to remember that the mulberry seed retains its vitality only one year. That is the reason why I shall import annually from France a certain quantity of seed of the above varieties, which will be gathered expressly for me. Any gentleman desiring to receive reliable mulberry seed in that way for next spring would do well to let me know it as soon as convenient.

2. "What would be the probable cost of a cocoonery large enough to feed an acre of leaves?"

If you have a barn on the place which can be devoted to this use in the summer season, you have already a cocoonery. All you want to do is to put up right standards, to which, at about two and a half feet apart, fasten cross pieces and lay on loose boards for shelves, and your cocoonery is made. In France and Italy nearly every farm-house is devoted to the purposes of a cocoonery during the feeding season, and in many cases this same practice may be adopted here, especially where the house is large and the number of worms is small.

3. "How many persons would be required to feed an acre of leaves?"

Such is the simplicity of the silk culture adopted in Utah, that an intelligent person aged sixty years, and a boy twelve years old to pick up the leaves, will be sufficient to attend about 50,000 worms.

4. "What would be the probable profit of an acre, all expenses paid?"

This is hard to tell, as it depends on a great many circumstances:

First, on the quality of the soil.

Second, on the amount of care given to the trees.

Third, on the age of the trees, etc. So it is very difficult to make an exact estimate, therefore we have to come to a general one, and make it as near as possible. The California Silk Growers' Manual, by my excellent friend Monsieur Louis Prevost, offers some hints on that subject which, in my estimation, are fully applicable to Utah.

An acre will produce from forty to four hundred pounds of silk, at a cost of not exceeding two dollars per pound, ready for market. The value of the raw silk is from six to eight dollars per pound, according to quality. The quantity must be determined by the circumstances above mentioned.

A silk factory will soon be started here. Numbers of our silk growers, not prepared to reel their own silk, will sell their cocoons as they are, to the manufacturer, or will sell them for exportation. In so doing they will have pretty much the same profits.

Each cultivator may make a calculation to suit his own soil and locality, by taking one hundred pounds of leaves for one pound of reeled silk. Forty thousand worms, well fed, will give fifteen pounds of silk; an acre of trees, in good situation and good soil, will certainly yield, here, at four years of age, from fifty to sixty thousand pounds of leaves, and probably more, which, at one hundred pound per one pound of silk, will be five hundred pounds.

Supposing as an average, fifty thousand pounds of leaves to the acre on trees four years old, this would, consequently, at one hundred pounds for each pound of silk, give five hundred and fifty pounds of silk, which, at seven dollars per pound, would realize \$3,850 per acre. Now, on account of our system of polygamy being particularly favorable to the silk business, and especially with our simplified method of culture, I value the amount of the expenses at \$850, which will leave, a net profit of three thousand dollars per acre.

Planters and farmers, to give a mighty start to the silk industry, we want from eight to ten millions of mulberry trees in Utah!

Yours truly,

L. A. BERTRAND.

ST. JOSEPH, May 25th, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Brother: According to the promise I gave you, when at St. George, I write you a few items, which you are to receive as correspondence from an old friend, and after reading, publish or not, as you please.

On the arrival of self and party from St. George, we found the people of St. Thomas, and some at St. Joseph in a great panic about water, the Creek having materially failed, much of the crops suffering. Cotton planting was entirely suspended and serious doubts were entertained of late wheat.

We immediately took measures to remedy this evil. It will be necessary to tell you that the Muddy, at the mouth of the deep canyon, five miles above this place, spreads out into a swamp of some fifteen hundred acres, and finally collects in two creeks below the east and west creek. The west creek forms another swamp, opposite this town, of some five hundred acres; and although this west creek has nearly twice the volume of water that the east creek has, yet very little of it had ever been used for irrigation, in fact not any of it except one or two very small streams which drained out below.

We immediately commenced work to bring a part of this creek around the swamp, and convey it into the St. Thomas ditch. This St. Thomas ditch was already seven miles long, taking the waters from east creek below the St. Joseph fields, and a small sweep from the middle swamp, around the lower swamp. The new ditch required to be made was three miles long, and had to be six feet wide on the bottom, and made to carry a stream 18 inches deep, much of it having to be cut through low swampy land covered with heavy canebrake. All hands turned out and in the short space of five days, completed this big job of work. Just think of it. Three miles of canal large enough

to float a coal boat, made by seventy men in five days! Who dares to say the men on the Muddy can't do anything?

This is not all the big work that has been done this past winter and spring, by a long odds. We have expended labor on water ditches in these two settlements, to the amount of over twelve thousand dollars, exclusive of watering ditches in the fields, and I believe this work has all been done in the right direction, so that we may call it permanent improvements.

St. Thomas now has all the water it can use, as also all the settlements on the Creek.

On Monday last we had a nice shower of rain, which cooled the air, bringing the mercury down from 104 deg. to 60 deg., and has made our fields smile with gladness for the refreshment. It has doubtless been raining heavily in the mountains north and south of us, for our creek has raised materially in the last three days, and our people feel more cheerful.

Our haying has commenced in good earnest, and a few pieces of barley have been cut, and some of our earliest wheat is about ready for harvest. But our crops are late, and our yield will be light in consequence.

Many of the brethren who came down last fall were unable to sow before January and February, and some of those living here were very late in putting in their wheat. This evil we must try to remedy. Our brethren who are north, settling up their affairs, should make their calculations to be here in September, or very early in October. Wheat must be sown, to do well, early in November.

The old notion that has prevailed to so great an extent, that a man can fill his mission by getting down here in December and staying till the following April must be done away with. To develop this country men must come and make their homes here, and have their treasure here, for the words of Jesus are as true to-day as they ever were. Where a man's treasure is, there will be his heart also.

My faith in this country is stronger to-day than ever before. It will be one of the delightful places of the earth, when God shall again send upon it the "former and latter rains." The brethren frequently ask when that time will come. I say in answer, just so soon as we learn to accept of it without murmuring and go to and work the works of righteousness upon the land.

The grasshoppers have done us no harm, and I am led to believe that they will not. The hand of our kind Father has been very visible to me in this deliverance, for when returning from St. George I passed through millions of them, just beginning to try their wings, and all headed this way, and the mountains some twenty-five miles north of us have been alive with them all the spring. But they have passed to the west of us and our crops are spared. Surely we ought to be very grateful!

I was at West Point (Upper Muddy) last Sabbath, and had a good meeting with the Saints there. Their crops look well, and their prospects are very flattering if the Indians will be peaceable; but sometimes I almost fear, for we are very weak in men. That settlement has only twenty-three men in it at present. I do hope, Brother George, that you and all the leaders of Israel will use your influence to hurry back our brethren who are in the north.

I would write to you, to President Young and many other friends oftener than I do, if I was not so continually driven with work and care. There is so much to do and so few men to do it, that I am compelled to go to the extent of my strength every day. But you may tell all my friends that I never felt better in my life. I never had the "blues" a moment since I came on this mission; and although my body is often very tired, my spirit is light and buoyant. No one ever gets "blue" down here, who has eyes to see the great work of building up Zion in the latter days.

Remember me kindly to Presidents Young, Smith, Wells, and all those noble men who stand in the front rank and fight for the Kingdom.

Your brother in the Gospel,

JOS. W. YOUNG.

STRAYED

FROM GRANTSVILLE, two MARES—one yellow and the other Bay; the yellow branded with form of two boots on left hind leg, the bay branded T G on left front leg. Also one Horse Yearling COLT, yellow. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be rewarded. Apply at this office. d170837w19-1ea

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the matter of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, } In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt.

TO the Creditors of Wm. B. Wright, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to an Order made by said Court, in the matter of William B. Wright, a Bankrupt, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, a hearing will be had upon the Petition of said Bankrupt, heretofore filed in said Court, praying for his discharge from all his debts and liabilities, proveable under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2nd, 1867, and for a certificate thereof, before said Court, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the United States Court Rooms in Salt Lake City, in said District, at which time and place any creditor of said Bankrupt, or any other person in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Notice is further given, that the 2nd and 3rd meeting of creditors of said Bankrupt will be held before R. H. Robertson, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, at his office in Salt Lake City, on the said 7th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M.

W. I. APPLEBY,
Clerk of said Supreme Court

P. L. WILLIAMS,
Petitioner's Att'y.
Salt Lake City, May 4th, 1869.

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NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Mayor of American Fork City, Utah county, Utah Territory, That, by authority of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved February 17, 1869, entitled "An Act prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Execution of the Trust arising under an act of Congress, entitled 'An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands, approved March 2, 1867,'" I have entered at the Land Office, in Salt Lake City, the following half and quarter sections of land, viz: the south half of section fourteen, south-west quarter of section thirteen, north-west quarter of section twenty-four, north half of section twenty-three and the north-east quarter of section twenty-two, in township number five south, of range number one east, containing eleven hundred and twenty acres, as a town site.

All persons, associations, company of persons or corporations, claiming to be the rightful owner of possession, occupant or occupants, or to be entitled to the occupancy or possession of such lands, or to any lot, block, share or parcel thereof, will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

LEONARD E. HARRINGTON,
American Fork City, June 3, 1869.

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TO ASSIST DIGESTION USE
Red Jacket Bitters

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TO THE MERCHANTS OF UTAH!

A. T. GREEN,

Successor to

JAMES LINFORTH,

Commission Merchant,

3 FRONT STREET, near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MERCHANDISE and MACHINERY of all descriptions purchased or imported for UTAH TRADERS on the most favorable terms and at lowest current rates.

The near approach of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD to the principal business points in Utah, affords an opportunity to merchants to quickly and frequently replenish their stocks at any season of the year.

Many articles of general consumption, both of Foreign production and California manufacture, can be obtained at less cost from San Francisco than elsewhere.

California and Oregon-made Woolen Goods, Blankets, Cassimeres and Clothing, such as underwear and Hosiery, are superior to anything imported and intrinsically cheaper. Making

SAN FRANCISCO

Unquestionably

The Market for Utah!

And ahead of all others in the advantages offered.

Actual market quotations and all necessary information furnished to merchants on application.

Having been for the last sixteen years engaged in the Wholesale Trade of this city, and acquired a general knowledge of this Market, and the wants of the Country Merchants, through direct intercourse with them, I feel justified in saying that all orders for Goods, of any description, or any other business intrusted to my care will be attended to with satisfaction to my patrons.

Respectfully soliciting a continuance of the business, as heretofore confided to Mr. Linforth, I beg to refer (by permission) to the following gentlemen.

A. T. GREEN,

No. 3 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

References:

Jas. Linforth, Esq., of Linforth, Kellogg & Rall;
Jonathan Hunt, Esq., Pres. Pacific Insurance Co.;
A. J. Ralston, Esq., Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.;
Falkner, Bell & Co.; Badger & Lindenberg;
L. B. Benchley, Esq.; Meagher, Taaffe & Co.;
J. A. Donohoe, Esq., of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.;
Roberts, McNish & Co.

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