## TUBER CULTURE.

### Jesse L. Steel Gives His Views on Varieties and Cultivation of Potatoes.

(Correspondence of the Deseret News.)

The experiment of potato-raising and introducing new kinds has been a later among settlers for a long time. Some have succeeded in raising and preserving to the public some tubers of great value, both for earliness and excellence of flavor, but considerable time is required and careful testing and proving of tubers before we can be fully satisfied of their qualities.

Two years ago this spring I got a new potato from Mr. Frank Finch of New York State. In his catalogue, he stated that this new potato, which he named "Snow Ball," was a cross between the Snowflake and his (Frank Finch's) "Early Perfection"—two of the best kind of tubers he could think of both for earliness and quality. He succeeded in raising what he now names the "Snowball." Mr. Finch sent to me his catalogue, and I concluded to send for his new potato, for which I paid $2 per pound. I received seven potatoes, and from the seven potatoes cut seventy-two very small sets, one eye to a set, and planted them. I dug two bushels of very fine tubers in the fall. We lost several hills by gophers and other causes, the yield amounting to two bushels and one peck. If we had been fortunate enough to get them all.

The "Snowball" is a white skinned potato, eyes almost level with the surface. Its flavor is probably unequaled by that of any potato in the market. It is a great yielder, solid to the centre, and I have not seen any signs of rot in it.

The tubers are a good, regular size and form. We planted the one pound May 8th, 1889, and they were fully the early in the fall. We put the two bushels carefully away for winter preservation, for future seed for the spring of ninety-one.

The "Snow Ball" has a very healthy, strong-growing vine, spreading its foliage and almost covering the hills, so that it is very difficult for weeds to make any great headway among the potatoes, saving much labor in weeding, a very important item in potato culture.

The Centennial Surprise has been a favorite with many, but the "Snow Ball" supersedes the Compton in the eyes of its lovers, the latter being thrown behind so much stout in. Too lowering qualities of the "Snow Ball" are very good. A sample of the "Snow Ball" I presented to Mr. John Gillespie, of Tooele City, and he says they are good keepers, and of very satisfactory rich flavor.

I have tried many kinds of potatoes from the different seedsmen. Some have such a little inclined to rot, and have therefore been abandoned. Not one symptom of rot has yet been discovered in the "Snow Ball." There are some of different kinds of potatoes, and all persons may be pleased by experimenting until satisfied.

For some time I was at a loss where to find the most improved earliest tubers, possessing all the desirable qualities of a good table potato. I had used the Early Rose and the Snowflake, James J. Gregory's Early Ohio, which are all very good. The potato convention to the Boston gave the Snow Flake the preference over J. J. Gregory's Ohio. These one potato superseded another, and potato-raising is improving, as all other branches of business.

Two years this spring I got the Thorburn's Extra Early Rose, and have proved it to be the earliest of all the potatoes I ever had. It is flavor is excellent; the vines are of medium growth, almost covering the whole hill. They are hardly and of good attractive color, and popular size.

I believe this potato may be raised to good advantage by careful cultivation on any farm or garden. This potato was raised two years ago by Mr. Twelves, of Provo. It was tested and esteemed, but the Thorburn's took the premium. I have been testing this potato for two years. It is unequaled in the market for earliness and quality. It excels all the potatoes I have tried.

There is a potato in the State of Massachusetts called a six weeks' potato. It ripens in about ten or twelve weeks under good cultivation.

The cultivation of potatoes will vary one-half by being cultivated differently. The soil effects the potato as do the time of planting, the amount of manure, the kind of manure, the time of irrigating and the method of irrigating, also a very important consideration is the hoeing and weeding.

JESSE L. STEEL.

LAKE VIEW, TOOELE COUNTY.

## Conference of Charities.

Governor Thomas is in receipt of the following communication of interest:

DENVER, March 2, 1892.

Hon. A. L. Thomas, Governor:

Dear Sir.—By this day's mail I have the honor to send you some copies of the First Announcement of the Nineteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction, which will be held in the city of Denver, Colo., June 22 to 30, 1892.

May I request your favorable consideration of this important National gathering, and may I request you to appoint a good representation of the charitable and correctionable institutions of your state? To this end I should respectfully request that you appoint your delegates, in each number as you may think proper, who will attend the conference, if possible, and show by their presence that your State is in line with the great forward movement of the Nation towards the best possible administration of charitable and corrective institutions.

Hoping for the favor of a reply, with the names and postoffice addresses of the delegates you may appoint, I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

MYRON W. REED,
Presiding Nineteenth National Conference.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Secretary.

## Elitie Medical Society.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the County clerk, by the Elitie Medical Society of Utah. The society is formed for the purpose of mutual benefit, charitable and literary purposes.

The principal office of the society is to be city.

The incorporators are Jesse J. Murphy, F. M. Ihrig, H. A. Hasbrouch, J. W. Taylor, Jesse E. Murphy and S. T. Post.

The officers are Jesse J. Murphy, J. W. Taylor and F. M. Ihrig, directors; Jesse J. Murphy, president; F. M. Ihrig, vice-president, and J. W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer.

## Last Year's Literary Production.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, writing in The Forum about the new books of 1891, lays down some general propositions that strike the reader in a startling way. He says, for one thing that it is now the publisher who is on the lookout for the writer of the good book, and no longer the writer seeking the publisher. However, another hopeful feature is that books of solid and permanent merit are gaining steadily in number on those which have merely an ephemeral interest.

The most obvious fact about book-making in this country at present Mr. Mabie declares to be the expansion of literary activity. A magazine whose now file his pages easily with excellent matter. Forty years ago there were no writers to be found outside of a text-book, but small coterie. A splendid literary development is immediately before us, and the materials for this lie all about us on every hand here in our own country. An instance of this same literary development may be found in Hewitt's latest story, "An Imperative Duty." This Mr. Mabie considers the representative novel of the year.

The writer means, as well he may, of the excellence of the short stories written by Marie Wilkins, Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Murfree and others. It is a fact that our short story writers are superior to those of England now. Another who might be have been mentioned is Richard Harding Davis. It is pleasant to note that Mr. Mabie finds in all our fiction evidences of a deep spring of "honest and persistent idealism in American writers." This idealism, if the writer's estimate is correct, will at last carry our authors into a high and beautiful world of literature. This idealism, too, is the salvation of the approach of business materialism in which American life is steeped, if it really exists as Mr. Mabie claims, shows a curious schism from all that American life has seemed to be hitherto.

In the field of historical and biographical writing there is great activity, with such elegance of literary work, such deep research and such a philosophical spirit as have never before characterized our authors. Especial mention is made of several books among them the Hay-Nicolay biography of Lincoln. Mr. Howe said of Lincoln: "He remains one of a great value. Its savings live with every line, but to be last found at both ports." In poetry, Mr. Mabie puts first among books of the year Aldrich's "The Sisters' Tragedy and Other Poems."

## The Presidential Campaign.

Four Republicans—Senator McMillan of Michigan, Senator Hale of Maine, Senator Platt of New York, and Congressman Morrison of Minnesota, and Four Democrats—Representatives Bynum, McMillin of Tennessee, Bland of Missouri and Breckinridge of Kentucky, discuss in The North American Review the issues that will decide the next presidential election.

Senator McMillan states briefly the views of nearly all on both sides when he says these issues will be the tariff, Reserve and the President. Senator Frank Hiscock declares that in his judgment the actual contention on the great economic question of the tariff will be made by the present Democratic house of representatives. All are agreed that the one burning question will be the tariff. Second, will be the status of our gold and silver coinage.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge takes issue the charge of his party for carrying the election. He says it will remain the electoral vote of the sixteen southern states, and in addition that of New York, Indiana, Michigan and New Jersey. He says that the independent voters, those on whom party allegiance sits lightly, are gaining more and more influence in the country. "They hold the balance of power." Mr. Breckinridge declares that questions which when there is difference of opinion in the Democracy should be dropped out of sight in the campaign and the great fight made on the tariff.

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It is odd to notice how every labor saving machine has been greeted with opposition and had to fight its way into popular favor inch by inch. The new cotton picking machine is now having this lesson. There are those who fear it will stimulate the production of cotton till even the small returns of the present year will be diminished. It is believed that there is no danger. When planters find they are raising more cotton than they find sale for at paying prices they will raise something else. Nobody is going to continue cultivating crops that do not pay. The cotton picking machine will be like every other great invention. It will lessen the hours of labor and in time make life easier and better for the human. So is it the world progresses.

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An average of 100,000 emigrants leave Europe a month, or 1,200,000 a year, and a little less than half of them come to the United States. Five-fifths of them are steerage passengers. It would be interesting to know how many of the ancestors of the present influential old families of America traveled in the same way.

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The terrible Deacon tragedy and scandal proves yet that in proportion to their number there is fully as much brutality, immorality and indecency among society's 400 as there is among its 4,000,000. The only difference is that the one have more money.

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Serious pleasant things are unpleasant once happen to people in this world, but they bread more over the unpleasant things.

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How would you like when you die to have such an obituary notice as this from the New York Sun: "Mr. George Campbell, M. P., was died at Cairo this week, was the heir of the house of Campbell."

## A PLAIN COUNTRY HOUSE.

### It Has Four Rooms and Can Be Built for $600.

(Copyrighted, 1891, by American Press Association.)

This correspondent's plans are for a neat and a full cottage with two rooms and pantry, under the lines in the first story. The front door is protected by a porch.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

which increases the appearance of the exterior. There is no other door but the vestibule, and the ventilation comes of cellar or lower pantry on front flat shutters at a depth of three feet below the door sill. The framing timber and rough boards is of hemlock. The side walls are not doubled but a heavy thickness of tarred paper is nailed over the sheathing and covered with "drop" or "novelty" siding, which serves the double purpose of sheathing outside and ceiling inside.

The roof is sheathed with boards which are shingled, usually nailed to slate on site. The ells are firmly nailed to the posts and the sheathing nailed to plates and all is made secure from winds which in a flat country are at times exceedingly violent. The proportions of the house are very simple in size and form, but are finished exceedingly plain, being what is known as "finished cottage."

The house is 26 feet wide and 40 feet deep, having the dining room, kitchen and the parlor thirds. The parlor and chamber above it are heated by a fire-place under and the dining room, which

FIRST STORY.

serves as a living room and kitchen also is provided with a portable kitchen range with a water back for heating hot water but no boiler.

The kitchen sink is "built in" and is supplied with cold water from the street water main. The waste pipe carried into a cesspool in the yard back of the house.

The side walls and ceilings are laid fin ished on one coat of brown mortar and well scratched left. The floors are of selected dry spruce, tongued and grooved and well driven together and blind nailed. The floors and all interior woodwork are of white pine painted two coats. The floors in the living room and sitting room are of two inches wide hemlock, with knots and black spots left out, but all other floors to have house floor, two inches wide, brown inferior knots and black spots left out but knots, etc.

The kitchen is wainscoted three feet in height, with a suitable top and case mouldings. The plates have a molded and well executed cornice wrought into them. The chimney is of hard brick, laid up in lime mortar throughout, and lapped out with selected light brick laid in cement.

SECOND STORY.

While this house is plain it affords a great deal of room and many conveniences for the amount of money invested, and I venture to say that whoever may be fortunate enough to possess such a cottage will consider the comforts received greater perhaps than he could get for a rental of double the amount of money upon the investment.

This little cottage can be erected for $600, and yet can be made a comfortable where labor and materials are cheap.

FRANK TOWERS.

A female cutter is a very pretty and pert idea. Shoder Allen supporting a Colorado goldbrick are young ones, at first from the plains, which is to be conducted by a certain cut. The gentle work is nearly as high as the waist, and does not disturb the hair, the operative at the case is into the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans. In other use, which the packages, are two thirty, cases or sellers, goldbricked in harmony with the rest of the form of Decorator and Furnisher.

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Cooperative farming and sidewalking is to be tried in California, it is said. The farmers and sidewalkers have joined in a mutual partnership for one another's advantage, the sidewalkers to produce dinners for a given per cent. of the crop. But Kate Fields Washington says: "The contract looks fair enough, but it will never work. A farmer will always and something to complain of."

## THE SUCTION ACCUMULATOR.

### Its Work in Vice President Morton's Gardens Baby at Rahway, N. J.

The accumulator is an adjustment to the vacuum pan which has the function of the latter is completed. Its purpose is to send on this machine, so that the last is not made dry.

That part of the morning's milk was where not used in the weighing of milk was put in the tank attached to the separator and the machine started. The milk was at a temperature of 45 degrees and the accumulator was run at a speed varying from 1,200 to 1,300 revolutions per minute. The butter comes from the machine in small granules, coupled with a very little buttermilk, upon which it floats. While the process was going on a sample of milk was taken from the tank, and tested for its fat by the Babcock test.

Morning's milk here is not as rich as the night's milk by at least half of 1 per cent, yet this showed 4.9 per cent. of butter fat. The skimmilk coming from the accumulator was then subjected to the Babcock test. The determination was doing its work so well that there was hardly a trace of fat—not enough to be noted on the test tube, which shows plainly quantities as small as one-tenth of 1 per cent. This was eminently satisfactory.

The six pounds of milk occupied just one hour in its passage through the accumulator. It was drawn of and cold water added, which at once gathered the butter, and after a little churning it was promptly consigned to the working table, where it was given a brief but thorough working and then the butter was ready for dinner. After dinner it was salted—two-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter—given another brief working and then went to the scales. There were just 11 pounds of it, or one pound to about 60½ pounds of milk. The butter then went to the cooling room, where it was pressed into half pound blocks, bearing the letter "C" as the trademark.

The butter from this dairy is sold to special customers, like the Cunningham club and others, at 40½ the extra per pound the year around. The cows are fed on a rationed ration, wheat bran and ground oats, equal parts by weight, and from 4 to 10 pounds are given to each cow, the amount depending upon what on her digestive efficiency, the length of time she has been in milk, etc. The ground feed is fed dry, and the hay is good and nutritious, and when the cows eat from 20 to 30 pounds daily. A half pound of Bland oil meal is added to each cow's ration, and all are fed dry hay for a midday lunch. They are slightly housed and the stable is kept warm and clean by a steam coil of blades. The cleaning goes on to a cellar beneath, the floors being relieved by electricity.

### What Electricity Is.

If you wish to know precisely how much the women of our age has found out about electricity read the following from the learned Bridget Jones, who evidently thought it all out carefully before he took the pen in hand:

"If this means to know, what is electricity? we must in short reply, we may reply, a value of which we know a little more than we know a little and a little more than we know a little. Nothing but we know that it is of the nature of light and heat, revealing itself in motion. It is one of the most universal agents in nature. For of the motions of our earth, itself, whether mechanical, chemical, or vital, we owe the most to electricity. There has been no want of other theories, but the fundamental resemblance of the age to be the electrical one, and it is the most probable probability, and it is not improbable that this may to be found in the wave theory and the wave theory.

"The mechanism of our earth, too, which was so long supposed as a dead matter, from a mere aggregate of atoms, suddenly assumed the dignity of a machine. In its efforts to demonstrate the existence of life, and to know the process of human life, it is to be found in the wave theory, and the wave theory, and the wave theory, and