

and vegetables, choice fruit, sugar, honey, silk, wool, gold and silver, iron and everything necessary to sustain a people. These remarks made a deep impression upon my mind, and I have watched with much satisfaction for forty-six years the truth of those statements of the country have been developed, and the work is still going on. If a man at that time had said the time would come when three tons of good hay to the acre would be produced in one year on the dry benches or a ton of sugar, he would have been considered a little off in his mind. But so it is today.

The production of leather has not been achieved sufficiently yet, although many efforts have been made. We have the hides, but have not been able to utilize sufficiently the tannic acid which no doubt exists in abundance; but I think we will yet find it. We could not get hold of the sugar which exists in boundless quantity until we introduced a little root known as the sugar beet. Now, with the use of brain and machinery, we have the finest sugar in the world, drawn from the once sterile desert land. We used to haul our sugar one thousand miles with ox teams and it was worth a dollar a pound. At the same time we were walking on sugar every day and our cattle and horses were trampling it under their feet. But there was a veil over it and it could not be seen, only with prophetic eyes.

I now see an interest taken in a root called cacaigre, which perhaps when introduced will be the medium of drawing the necessary element from our soil to make all the leather we need. It is said to have excellent tanning properties, especially in making all kinds of soft leather, but not so good for sole leather.

I have been thinking over this feature of the case, and it occurred to my mind that we have an abundance on hand of the very material necessary to meet this requirement. All that is necessary is the means of collecting it. It is found all over the hills and mountain slopes, in what is called scrub oak. I know it contains the tannin. I have tested it in a small way. Utilize this and we can have oak tanned sole leather all at home, costing nothing but home labor. Now, if some wise head can suggest a successful plan to collect this material he will be something of a benefactor. I have thought of one plan, which I will give as a suggestion for a starter, which will cost but a trifle. Select a spot in the vicinity of the oak brush where there is a little water, put in a portable boiler something like a molasses boiler, only much larger, with a wide flue underneath; fill the boiler with water; cut the green brush fine, which has bark all over it, from the ground to the ends of the twigs, which contains the acid; fill the boiler and boil till all is extracted; throw out the brush; fill up again with fresh brush. The boiled brush when dried will make all the fuel necessary, already cut and on hand to run the furnace. It can be handled with a pitchfork. Repeat the operation till the liquid is as strong as needed for the tanning; barrel it up; the large coal oil casks would

answer every purpose. It can then be transported to the tannery in small compass ready for immediate use or be stored. The transportation would be less than on bark from the forest and no grinding required like bark. Boys could do good work in getting and preparing the brush. No great skill required in the whole process. The cash outlay for one plant would not exceed one hundred dollars, boiler plates, axes, bill-hooks and a pitchfork are all that is necessary. When the patch is cleared move to another, and in about ten years a new crop will be ready to harvest without any cultivation or care and no taxes to pay on the land. This work can be done any time of the year. The farmer can take his force when it can be spared from the crop; go and gather his ooze, take it and his hides to the tannery; get his leather or boots and shoes for his family, costing nothing but labor. He can keep his wheat and not be forced to sell it at fifty cents a bushel. I am sanguine in the belief that making the ooze which may be considered tedious, will pay labor better than raising wheat at seventy-five or eighty cents a bushel.

JOHN BROWN,
(Hibernating.)

ORDERVILLE, Kane County, Utah,
March 20, 1894.

NEW TERRITORIAL LAWS.

An Act authorizing the County Courts to appoint Fruit Tree Inspectors and to provide for the Destruction of Fruit Destroying Insects:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the county court of any county in the Territory of Utah where fruit is grown to appoint one or more fruit tree inspectors for such county.

Sec. 2. The duties of the fruit tree inspectors of each county shall be to inspect every orchard, vineyard or nursery in said county at such time and under such regulations as the county court shall prescribe. He shall annually report to the county court every item of interest and the result of his labors pertaining to the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the probate judge of any county wherein fruit trees are growing, to annually issue his proclamation, stating the time or times when it is prudent and proper to spray fruit trees and to otherwise disinfect orchards that are infested with any kind of fruit destroying insects, in which he shall name two or more formulas that have been used and approved for that purpose.

Sec. 4. The inspector shall leave a printed notice with or mail to every owner, occupant, or person in charge of any orchard, vineyard or nursery, produce dealer, storage or commission merchant, or any person handling fruit, on whose premises he shall find any kind of fruit destroying insects, their larvae or pupae, commanding them to disinfect their trees, vines, store rooms and premises in conformity with the proclamation of the probate judge. Such notice must be signed by the inspector, who shall note in the stub of said notice the name of the person so notified, and the date on which such notice was served or duly mailed to him.

Sec. 5. The county court is hereby authorized and required to provide for the publication of the proclamation required by section 3, and to formulate such rules and regulations as it may deem proper, to govern the actions of the fruit tree inspector in his duties, and to give such public notice as it may deem proper in relation to the disinfecting of store rooms, warehouses and salesrooms where fruits in either a green or dried state may be stored, handled or offered for sale.

Sec. 6. Any owner, occupant or person in charge of land on which fruit trees are growing, who has been notified as provided for in section four of this act to disinfect his trees or vines, who shall fail or neglect without sufficient cause to comply with said notice, shall, after conviction in a court having jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. When the owner, occupant, or person in charge of any premises shall have been convicted on account of neglect or failure to carry out the provisions of section 6 of this act, and he still refuses to comply therewith, all infested trees or vines on his premises may be disinfected at the expense of the owner or occupant of said premises.

Sec. 8. Any person who fails to disinfect his storeroom, warehouse or salesroom as directed by the fruit inspector, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. All persons importing or exporting trees in any county must get the inspector's certificate that such trees are free from fruit destroying insects, their larvae or their pupae, and a failure or neglect so to do shall subject them to the penalties provided for in section 8 of this act.

Sec. 10. The compensation of the fruit tree inspector shall be fixed by the county court and paid out of the county treasury; and all fines collected, under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved March 7, 1894.

An Act for the relief of volunteer firemen:

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That all members of any regular volunteer unpaid fire company at present organized or that may hereafter be organized, as provided by the ordinances of any city in the Territory of Utah, or members thereof, who have been or may hereafter continue in service or be honorably released therefrom after thirty months' continuous active service in said company, are hereby exempt from the payment known as "poll tax," during the time he is a resident of such city.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of said fire company shall issue to each member thereof a certificate, giving name, age and term of service, whether active or retired, properly signed by the officers of said company, which certificate shall upon presentation to the road supervisor or other person empowered to collect poll tax, be a proper authority for said tax collector to issue a receipt for the current year to the person presenting the same.

Sec. 3. That any member of any company who shall surrender, sell,