

but will the above arrangement enable the occupant to sail through the air whithersoever he willeth, and thus solve the great problem of Aerial Navigation?

J. S. TOUGH.

DESERET NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851.

OUR AGENTS abroad, with few exceptions, have made no report of their lists of new subscriptions for the present quarter: will they please attend to this soon.

The weather has been remarkably warm and pleasant; sky clear, and no frost to injure vegetation since our last; and much grain has been sown, many trees transplanted to our streets; and much fence reared round the several blocks. The nights have been warmer than hitherto known at this season of the year, and every thing bids fair for an abundant reward to the labor of the husbandman.

STATE OF DESERET, alias, Territory of Utah. Joseph L. Heywood has received his commission from the President of the United States, as marshall of the Territory of Utah, qualified thereon, and has filed his bonds in the office of secretary of State, ready to be delivered to the secretary of the Territory on his arrival. Marshall Heywood has entered upon the duties of his office, and henceforth arrests and judicial executions will be attended to by the Marshall of the Territory of Utah. Mr. Heywood is the only qualified officer of the Territory, now in the State; and it is expected that so fast as Territorial officers or commissions arrive, that qualifications and action will follow, and thus the government of Deseret almost imperceptibly be transferred into the government of Utah; so that no serious inconvenience will be experienced by any individual; but many may be made to rejoice on being relieved from the burden now resting upon them.

The improvements of the age are without a parallel; the names thereof would fill volumes, among which "Wise's navigable balloon," and "Tough's aerial propeller," are very prominent; but,—in our view,—"Paine's gas apparatus," producing light and heat from water, might be of the greatest utility to the Deseretians. Certainly it would be much easier to turn a small stream of water from City creek, into the various dwellings of our city, than dig through ten feet of snow in the kanyons, from which to draw wood at \$10 and \$20 per cord, through a long and cold winter. How far the great improvements in the art of printing may affect our mountain operations, remains for time to unfold.

BEETS.

From the "Young Gardener's Assistant," by T. Bridgeman, New York.

Beets, in their several varieties, are biennial, and the best blood-colored are much cultivated for the sake of their roots, which are excellent when cooked, and very suitable for pickling after being boiled tender; they also, when sliced, make a beautiful garnish for the dish, and the young plants are an excellent substitute for Spinach.

The Mangel Wurtzel, Scarcity, and Yellow Turnip Beets, are cultivated for cattle. Domestic animals eat the leaves and roots with great avidity. They are excellent food for swine, and also for milch cows; and possess the quality of making them give a large quantity of the best flavored milk.

A small bed of the earliest Turnip-rooted, and other esteemed kinds of Beets, may be planted in good rich early ground the first week of April, which being well attended to will produce good roots in June.

Draw drills a foot apart, and about two inches deep; drop the seed along the drills one or two inches from each other, and cover them with the earth. When the plants are up strong, thin them to the distance of six or eight inches from each other in the rows.—The ground should be afterwards hoed deep round the plants, and kept free from weeds.

If the planting of Beet seed, for general crops, be delayed until May or June, the roots will be much larger and better than those from the earliest planting, which, from being frequently stunted in growth by the various changes of weather, become tough, stringy, and of unhandsome shape. In case of failing crops, Beet seed planted the first week in July, will sometimes produce large handsome roots, which may be preserved for winter use.

The most suitable ground for Beets, is that which may have been well manured for previous crops, and would require no fresh manure, provided it be well pulverized.

It is always best to thin Beets while young. If the tops are used as a vegetable, they should not be left too long for this purpose, or they will greatly injure the roots of those that are to stand. Beds that are to stand through the summer, should be kept clean by repeated hoeings; and the roots intended for winter use should be taken up in October, or early in November, and stowed away as directed in the calendar for those months.

Allowing Beet seed to be planted on the gardening plan, it will require at the rate of ten pounds for an acre of land, which is two pounds and a half for a rood, and one ounce for every perch, pole, or rod. If cultivated on the field system, one half the quantity of seed will be sufficient, or even less, if sown regular. If it be an object with the gardener to save his seed, he may plant two or three seeds in each spot where a plant is required, and thin them as before directed.

It may be necessary to add, that one lb. of Beet seed will measure about two quarts, and as each capsule contains four or five small seeds, thinning out the surplus plants is indispensable to the production of good roots.

As a gardener, seedsman and florist, Mr. Bridgeman's works comment for themselves; and as he has made his experiments at New York, which is about the same latitude as Great Salt Lake City, we know of no

better information to communicate on the culture of the Beet, than the above; and as there are few or no necessities or luxuries of life more needed in the vallies of the mountains than sugar and molasses, we feel desirous of attracting attention to the culture of the Beet. Some may be disposed to neglect sowing this season, because they have not the French sugar seed; but all kinds of Beets will make sugar and molasses, though the white or French is more easily clarified, and therefore preferred. We have been presented with a specimen of molasses and vinegar, manufactured by Messrs. Beach & Blair, from the Beet; (and we believe from the blood Beet,) which certainly would be an excellent substitute for the sugar molasses and cider vinegar—for culinary purposes, could we have enough of it; though it is not to be supposed that an establishment entirely new will produce the best samples, though the manufacturer's skill be ever so perfect.—Mr. Beach informs us he has made some sugar, but it is now too late in the season, as the Beets have begun to grow for seedling; hence molasses and vinegar only can be made from the Beets now on hand. Let the citizens of Deseret sow all the Beet seed they can, and not be in too great haste, as seeds sown too early in this valley have chilled while young, and gone to seed the same year. Let those who want to eat sweet cake, and pocket their gold, put the Beet seed in the earth and take care of it.

[Ed.]

MANURE.—From 20 to 40 years since, the new settlers in the western States, endured great trouble and expense to cast their manure into the creeks and rivers, so that they might have the privilege of importing guano and bone dust from foreign countries, to sustain the soil they are now cultivating; and the citizens of Deseret may soon have the privilege of cultivating as poor land as they could find in any country, if they don't stop BURNING their manure. If our friends will take good counsel, they will save every thing possible in the form of manure, apply it to their lands, and not only keep them good but improve them. If their straw, hay, chaff, weeds, &c., are not sufficiently rotted for use, pile the same, and let them lie over for another year; and by attending strictly to these things, and MINDING YOUR OWN BUSINESS, you may get rich.

SALERATUS.—The brethren who are coming west, will do well to bring all the saleratus they can, from the Saleratus Lake, situated about one mile north of the Sweetwater, and four miles east of Independence Rock. Many who have used the Sweetwater saleratus, prefer it to the artificial in common use.