

Correspondence.

PINE KANYON, TOOELE VALLEY,
Feb. 26th, 1869.

Editor News:—In his last communication, bro. Bonelli, of St. Thomas, Arizona, admits at last that the adjacent parts of Salt Lake are susceptible of producing excellent light wines. It appears, in that case, that the question is now solved; for it was the only position that bro. Bertrand had attempted to establish in his first correspondence concerning bro. Bonelli's articles on the grape culture in Utah, in which the latter seemed to believe that the South could alone and exclusively produce good wines. Now bro. Bonelli tries again to misplace the question,—he affirms afresh that his omission of the Burgundy wines in his nomenclature of the best brands in the world has been the only cause of the whole discussion. But I say again here, as everyone can ascertain, that the Burgundy wines have been introduced into the contest, as an illustration in behalf of bro. Bertrand's position, which may be thus recapitulated: *We can produce on the shores of Salt Lake and Utah Lake wines as good, even superior, to those which you can raise in the South; as for instance, the celebrated Burgundy wines that you have neglected to mention, etc., etc.* True, the question, thus misplaced, allows to the son of Helvetia a few jokes on the sons of Gaul, but it is in no wise fair play; and, besides, it is an unerring method to perpetuate a discussion without ever solving it.

Again, bro. Bonelli seems to believe that I intended to injure the grape culture in the South, or at least he asserts that my letter might, possibly, without my knowledge, cause this result. And he takes advantage of it to administer to me a fatherly reprimand, which might be apropos under some circumstance, but certainly not in his article.

Bro. Bonelli's assertion is incorrect, when he says that the term *better* means what is preferred by the taste. The word *better* means: *what is capable of producing more good*. What is preferred by the taste is to be named *pleasant*. Now it may be very pleasant for certain individuals to get a drink which tickles the palate, and which is strongly tinged with alcohol, but we do not believe that such a beverage, though preferred by their taste, is the best. But I will stop here; I do not intend to discourage any of our Southern brethren. By interfering in this vinicultural polemic, my aim has been the same as that of bro. Bertrand, namely to encourage the grape culture in our midst, but specially on the benches surrounding Salt Lake City. If, by our articles, we have persuaded a few Northern amateurs or professional men to engage in that rich branch of industry, we shall be satisfied.

I have been so highly favored as to get a taste of the Johannesburg wine. While residing in Paris, a friend of mine received a few bottles from Prince Metternich himself, and I was presented with one by my friend. This wine is superior to any brand I have ever tasted. But the vineyard producing this incomparable wine is enclosed with a wall ten feet high, and is thus protected against every inclemency of the weather and atmospheric variations. Therefore, you can not draw from it any conclusion against vines which are cultivated in open fields. In all cases, this example strongly sustains our position, because the Johannesburg Castle is located near Mayence, and at more than one hundred and fifty miles north of Burgundy. It is a new evidence that the very best wines are raised in the North of the grape-producing countries. Besides I do affirm that it contains a far less quantity of alcohol than the Southern wines.

February 28th, 1869.

I have just glanced over a very lengthy correspondence of Br. Hemenway, a distinguished horticulturist of Saint George. This new champion has taken his pen to war against the unlucky Frenchmen and their wines. In attempting to reply to him I will be short, and will confine myself to a few remarks, without quoting any French or American vinicultural report, or Boucington, or any other chemist of the past or present.

Br. Hemenway fully "agrees with Br. Bertrand and Br. Bonelli that the grape can be successfully cultivated in most of the settlements north and south of Salt Lake City, and that excellent wines can be made in large quantities at moderate prices." A most happy confession, indeed! We have always said so. Then he affirms that the South can produce heavy and light wines, at will. Be it so! But it is perfectly true that our "Dixie" wines will

be heavy and alcoholic, in spite of his denial.

Dear brother, do you not perceive that you admit this yourself, when you assert that the most saccharine grape cultivated in the North would only produce light wine? Hence it follows as a natural consequence, that the least saccharine grape, being cultivated in the South, will acquire much sugar under its climatic influence, and, according to our affirmation, will give an alcoholic wine. Being supported and illustrated by fifteen centuries of successful experiments in Europe, can our position be invalidated by our "Dixie" grape culturists, where this industry is still in its infancy.

By the authority of the committee appointed by the United States commission at the Exposition of Paris, bro. Hemenway denies the bouquet and aroma to the Burgundy wines; and if they possess any, "it can only be distinguished by French palates which are early trained to like what is negative."

The above remarks mean that American palates, being not endowed with the faculty of discerning what is pure and delicate, deny its existence, as an individual who, being afflicted with a slight deafness, is insensible to tunes, played softly, and is only capable of minding noisy accents. Yet, in spite of the above appreciations, these mean wines command ten dollars a gallon! And in order to prove that your southern localities are endowed with every qualification for producing good wines, you liken your soil to the soils where these wines without flavor are raised; and having found that they are exactly alike, you draw the very logical conclusion that you will make a superior wine. It is perfectly true that it is very difficult to comprehend how your ideas can unite. But negative palates, very likely, belong to negative brains; hence logic is a thing altogether unnecessary.

It is with the same profound sagacity, and with the same gentlemanly convenience and logic, that the vineyardist of St. George has introduced the *velocipedes* into this complex question. May he learn how to poise on his own! But after all we entertain a high consideration for our "Dixie" wines, of which it has been our happy lot to have a taste, and which we would gladly adopt for our usual beverage, even if we were condemned never to drink anything better.

Yours very respectfully,
P. A. DROUBAY.

P. S. Being the translator of the second vinicultural epistle of your Pine-Kanyon correspondent, I will merely say that it has been literally translated. Our southern opponents can now perceive that the French *velocipedes* of the north are both still alive and kicking. But, per Bacchus! henceforth do not quote so extensively from chemical or vinicultural authorities, and try to be a little more logical.

L. A. BERTRAND.

S. L. CITY, March 13th, 1869.

Brother George Q. Cannon.—Sir,—Permit me to say a few more words to the people with regard to Scarlet fever and the treatment of the same. You say in your paper published on the first instant, "we have heard injections in order to keep the bowels open, highly spoken of in this disease and as being preferable to opening medicine." I do not object to that; but I do object to the latter, because they have the effect; when administered, of drawing the disease to the bowels, which I consider very deadly, often resulting in inflammation of the bowels, etc.

SCARLATINA, SCARLET FEVER, CANKER.

This disease begins with a chilliness and shiverings, and the whole skin becomes partly covered with inflammatory eruptions, more numerous, and larger and redder than those of measles. In two or three days they disappear and are succeeded by the falling off, two or three times, of the scarf skin or cuticle of the body in scales like bran. But this depends on the constitution of the patient. In a patient whose system is filled with morbid matter, or one broken down by poisons, such as antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, silver, zinc, barytes, muriate of potash, nitrate of saltpeter, ammonia, sulphuric acid, opium, nightshade, atropa belladonna, digitalis or oxglove, ergot, etc., given as medicine, the earlier symptoms are the same; but in the latter the alternate chills and heats and pains, and heaviness, and the expression of anxiety in the countenance, are soon succeeded

by slight swelling in the throat, which rapidly spreads over the inside of the throat, which has a high florid or bright crimson appearance somewhat shining and glossy. In such a state whitish spots are seen, developed, which terminate in ulcers. The tongue becomes foul, the breath exceedingly offensive, with general irritation or delirium; there is also a partial or general crimson color of the skin.

My plan of treatment is to give medicines according to the state of the case. If the patient is cold, and full of pain in the commencement of the disease, and the pulse is small and feeble, I give medicines that are pretty warming, such as composition, cayenne or ginger in some of the aromatic teas, such as catnip, spearmint, sage, pennyroyal, etc. If the fever is high and the pulse full and strong I give the above, or boneset tea without the cayenne. If in either case, I find it difficult to sweat the patient I relieve the oppression and bring the eruption out for which I use the vapor-bath. To loosen the cough I use cough sirup, made of the best antispasmodics or lobelia in some form, as sirup or lozenge, or in vapor. If the lungs are much clogged or the stomach appears very foul, I give an emetic. When I give laxative medicine to act on the bowels I add to it diffusive stimulants, sufficient to prevent tenesmus, and to determine to the surface. I observe also, in regard to the temperature of the room, the character of the bed, the quantity of clothing, etc. In some cases people are very apt to put all kinds of clothing on the bed of the patient, which is sometimes not very clean. That is bad.

A poultice about the neck, consisting of ground linseed sprinkled with a little cayenne is good if the throat is effected. Change the poultice every twelve hours. For a wash for the throat a little cayenne and sage and vinegar may be used with benefit. The diet should be vegetable and spare.

Yours truly,
Dr. S. E. NEWTON.

JUNCTION CITY, A. T.

Feb. 12, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir. It is with pleasure I take my pen (cil) to "drop a line" from this far distant portion of the vineyard. Joseph W. Young and a party of the brethren left the Muddy on Monday the 8th inst., to locate and improve this place. Some of the brethren are busy leveling the water ditch, while others are putting in grain and seeds. Bro. Asa and company are busy fishing; the fish are abundant, and consist of salmon, pickerel, and a kind of humpbacked sucker. The fish are enjoyed "muchly," and all say their brain feels larger. (Query, how long will a man live on fish diet before getting the big head?)

This is the most favorable place I have seen in "Dixie." The town site is situated on a high bench near the river and the sand is not so deep as common in the South. This is the head of navigation on the Colorado and the only practicable railroad crossing known for 500 miles. A few of us crossed and traveled some miles up a smooth level wash, making a good natural road. The river is very low. I should judge it to be two thirds the size of the Missouri; though free from snags. There is some game,—geese, ducks, and rabbits. Firewood is abundant at present. The Saints on the Muddy are getting on finely. There has not been a death or any one ill to my knowledge in St. Joseph since my arrival, Nov. 30th. Not any snow yet, except on the high mountains.

The people of St. Joseph have been most unfortunate in their selection of a town site having moved 4 or 5 times. Adding to this the destructive fire last fall, some have become almost discouraged and have lost that "vim" and energy which so universally characterizes the Saints. But under the able presidency of J. W. Young and the numerous missionaries which have come down this winter, most of whom have located at St. Jo., things begin to look up. There has been a great amount of wheat sown, most of which is up and looks well. When we left they were busy planting gardens, fruit trees, vines, &c. There was some 30,000 pounds of cotton raised on the Muddy last season, most of which has been sold for 26 cents per pound in merchandise at a very high rate. This does not much more than pay for the picking. This is a fine country and fine climate; no snow, no whisky saloons, no "civilization." The News comes regularly and in this far off-land is as necessary as a wife.

With kind love to yourself and the "gals I left behind me," I remain

Yours truly,

D. G. BRIAN.

N. B. Send on the railroad.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the Deseret and City Pottery have consolidated their business, and will on and after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1869, be known under the style of the

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and all business will be carried on at **The old City Pottery, foot of East Temple Street,** four blocks south of W. S. Godbe's Drug Store.

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d57-w52 tf

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