

ITEMS FOR FARMERS.

The Missouri river has washed away about four hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Council Bluffs.

Prospects are so good of a European market for American grain, that the French steamships which ply between various ports and New York have all made contracts for their grain room.

California is suitable for the growth of the olive tree. Olive oil of fine quality has been manufactured in that State. Our Dixie ought to produce pure olive oil for the use of the whole Territory.

The grain shipping trade from California is not very brisk yet. Only seventeen cargoes of wheat and flour are on the way from San Francisco to Europe, and seven of them belonged to the crop of 1876.

In Europe the chestnut tree is being attacked by a small insect which girdles and kills it. This is hard upon the peasantry, particularly in the Pyrenean districts, who use the chestnut largely as an article of food.

While America is sending beef to England, France is shipping it to Brazil. Recent floods in the latter country have opened the way for a foreign market, but the demand is likely to be only temporary.

The Iowa State Register says, "We have been most successful in getting a good stand of timothy by sowing in oat or wheat stubble in early September, and harrowing it in with a slanting toothed harrow. The stubble protects it from the sun and retains the snow in winter, and protects it from winter winds." Here's a wrinkle for Utah farmers.

Canada used to buy most of its cheese from New York State. Now, after taking the Centennial medal for the best cheese on exhibition, Canada supplies her own markets and sends 50,000,000 pounds a year to England. Here's a lesson for Utah. This Territory ought not to import an ounce of cheese, considering its opportunities for manufacturing the article.

Those who wish to put up eggs for winter use should understand that the secret of preserving them is to exclude the air. An English poultry breeder of long experience has preserved eggs perfectly fresh for years, by dipping them in melted tallow, and afterwards packing them in water saturated with lime and salt. They will keep almost equally well if packed in bran after being dipped in the tallow.

The Indian province of Indore is suffering greatly from drouth. The Maharajah and his Queen, with fifteen thousand of his subjects went out on a plain and invoked the gods for rain. He also plowed a piece of land while the Queen drove the cattle. A drenching deluge followed, soaking the whole camp. And now the Christian missionaries are puzzled what to say about it, as they believe in answer to prayer, but do not believe in the Indian deities.

Flour is still down. The price of grain seems to be low all over the Territory. Yet dealers are making purchases from Nebraska. Why is this? There is an abundance of it in the granaries north and south. The Beaver Square Dealer says, "Sanpete County is one vast granary. A Danishman residing in said county offers to sell seven thousand bushels of old wheat at fifty cents a bushel. Sevier County has an immense crop the present year. A farmer in the latter county offered, a few days ago, to sell one thousand bushels of wheat at forty cents a bushel."

Any method of cooking which will make palatable to the masses whole grain of any kind, but particularly wheat, will be a boon of great value. The following from the New York Commercial is worthy of special notice. "There is only one perfect way of cooking oats and wheat. For the perfection of oat food the whole or 'pearled' oat should be used, as oat meal becomes rancid by absorption of noxious odors in a single day. The pearled oats must be soaked ten or twelve hours in four times as much water, by measure, to which a trifle of salt has been added, and then boiled in a double boiler for an hour and a half, receiving no stirring except at the close of the boiling process; pour into moulds, and serve when partly or quite cold, as preferred. To lovers of oat food, this will be a new revelation. To

such as dislike 'mushes,' it will commend itself for its elegance—being nearly white—and delicate flavor."

CEMENT FOR LEATHER BELTING.—Take common glue and American isinglass, equal parts; place them in a boiler, and add water sufficient to just cover the whole. Let it soak ten hours, then bring the whole to a boiling heat, and add pure tannin until the whole becomes rosey or appears like the white of eggs. Apply it warm. Buff the grain off the leather where it is to be cemented; rub the joint surfaces solidly together, let it dry for a few hours, and it is ready for practical use; and if properly put together it will not need riveting.—Scientific American.

WATERMELON VINEGAR.—Solomon Jewett, now resident of Vermont, writes to the New York World as follows:

About ten years ago, while on a sheep ranch, 165 miles back from Los Angeles, from whence we received our supplies, I took a forty gallon oaken cask, and filled it with ripe, or nearly ripe, watermelons, all being bruised to a pulp or into quite small fragments, with a wooden pounder, as they were thrown in. Then the head was replaced, and every day we changed ends, one resting on the ground. In a little time the rinds of the melons changed to a pulp, and the whole mass was formed into a pleasant but not strong vinegar. But by the addition of a few quarts of molasses, we drew out occasionally from the larger cask into the smaller one, supplied with the plant, or mother all of which made very fine vinegar.

CHEAP BARN PAINT.—Oil paint, when the article can be obtained of really A1 quality, is about the best thing known for coating the outside of buildings. But there are places, as farm and other rough buildings, that it is not an easy matter to paint in this way; and the cost is so heavy that many substitutes have been tried. I send you one of the best that has come to my knowledge: Use one bushel of lime—or any other quantity in proportion. Mix to the consistency of cream with boiling water. Cover it up until the liquid cools a little, then strain it through a fine strainer. Meantime dissolve 12 lbs. salt in warm water, and add it; also 5 lbs. rice boiled to paste; 1 lb. Spanish whiting, and 2 lbs. glue, each of the articles being first dissolved to paste, and stirred in hot. Then heat the whole of the mixture either over a slow fire, or, better still, in an inside vessel, as glue is melted, adding water until the consistency of thick paint is obtained. Apply the mixture while hot. If well made, a quart of this paint covers 12 feet by 2 feet, and it is a fair and durable article.—J.

Tanning a Lamb Skin With the Wool on It.

Make a strong soapuds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skin in it, carefully squeezing it between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clean cold water; next dissolve alum and salt, of each half a pound, in a little hot water, which put into a tub of cold water sufficient to cover the skin, and let it soak in it over night, or twelve hours; now hang the skin over a pole to drain; when well drained spread or stretch carefully on a board to dry. It need not be tacked down if drawn out several times with the hand while drying. When yet a little damp, sprinkle pulverized saltpetre and alum (an ounce each mixed well together) on the flesh side, rubbing it in well. It is now to hang in the shade two or three days, the flesh side in, until perfectly dry. When entirely dry, scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any scraps of flesh. Trim off all projecting points, and rub the flesh side with pumice or rotten stone, and with the hands. Prepared in this way, it is white and beautiful, suitable for a door mat, and also nice for the feet in a sleigh or wagon in cold weather.

Don Platt says that "a true interviewer is a man who puts his own views in the mouth of the interviewed, and trusts to God and good luck to escape death."

Interesting Telephonic Experiment.

The new Edison's Singing Telephone, which has recently been heard at Cape May and Long Branch, was tested yesterday at the Western Union building, over a loop of wire extending to Hartford and back, 240 miles. Singers stationed at one end of the wire sang into a small flaring tube, and the electric current traversing the wire reproduced the music at the other end, with the aid of a sounding-board and an ingenious apparatus which is too complex to be readily explained to non-scientific readers. The tones were all accurately reproduced as regards pitch and expression, though their quality was somewhat changed by the vibrations of a metallic diaphragm at one end and wooden sounding-board at the other. There was sufficient volume to be easily heard in a large hall. Mr. E. H. Johnson, the electrician, conducted this experiment, with the assistance of Mr. Downer, Manager of the main Western Union office, together with that of the chief operator and several amateur singers. It is now proposed to give a concert in Saratoga with the singers in this city, 200 miles away. Mr. Johnson is certain of being able to produce, even at that great distance, an ample volume of tone.—N. Y. Times.

NEVER KNOCK UNDER.—No, never! Always rally your forces for a more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases—take part with your traducers, don't turn moody or misanthropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty comes upon you like a thief in the night, what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of the real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have gone into hot water—always provided you did not help the father of lies to heat it—your case, if you are of the right kind of stuff, is not desperate, nor is it in accord with the divine order and sweep of things that life should have any difficulties which an honest, determined man, with Heaven's help, cannot surmount.

HOW NOT TO DROWN.—Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbending weight of which depresses the head. Other animals have neither motion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs in the act of walking (or rather walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in preserving life.

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M. A. WALKER.

Salt Lake City,

sw tf Sept. 12, 1876.

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