



MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansion—
More than dress and fine array—
More than domes or lofty steeples—
More than station, power and sway;
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles—
More than fashion's luring glare—
More than mammon's gilded honors—
More than thought can well compare,
See that home is made attractive,
By surroundings pure and bright,
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow were forgot;
When the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest songs;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belongs.

Make your home a little Eden,
Imitate her smiling bowers;
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright trees and flowers;
There, what fragrance and what brightness
Will each blooming rose display!
Here a simple vine-clad arbor
Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home:
Such a home makes man the better—
Pure and lasting its control—
Home with pure and bright surroundings
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Agricultural Science and Art.

The *Scientific American*, in the annexed short treatise under the above heading, gives utterance to some reflections which we esteem as just as they are practical and scientific. Although the acknowledged advocate and organ of the American inventor and the able expositor of every valuable improvement in art, science, agriculture, mechanics, chemistry and manufactures, this excellent journal is by no means disposed to use its influence to disparage the use of any article, machine or power, which may now have generally been superseded by the improvements of a later date, wherever and whenever the old motor can successfully and advantageously be substituted instead of the new.

In Utah, as yet, steam power in our saw and grist mills, machine and turning shops, has not been applied, for the obvious reason that, on account of the scarcity and high prices of fuel, water affords by far the most economical motor. How long this may be true we are not prepared to say. Should the population of the Territory, during a series of subsequent years, increase in the ratio of the past eight or ten years, it may be a question of some import whether, with the limited supplies of water in certain localities, some other motor or propelling force cannot be profitably employed:

The water wheel is an exceedingly old motor, and, although the steam engine has proved to be the greatest mechanical agent of modern times, it has not, and never will, supersede the former for some purposes and situations. Where water power is abundant and fuel dear, of course, a water wheel is the most suitable, because it is the most economical motor; and as it is with this water engine, so we have the same claims to advance for the old windmill. In such situations as extensive plains—where there is no water power and where fuel is expensive—the windmill is a most useful motor, and may be economically adapted to circumstances.

The *California Farmer* takes this reasonable view of the subject in regard to windmills for several sections of that great State, where fuel is dear and no water power can be obtained. Their application for pumping water from low rivers to higher elevations and into reservoirs is recommended, so that it may be used for irrigation during the periodical drouths. This application of the windmill deserves attention, because it is founded on a good appreciation of its merits in such cases.

In reference to the benefit of agricultural machines, the *California Farmer* says:—"In an age of inventions of labor-saving machines, nothing has tended more to develop our national wealth than those contrivances which enable the farmer to increase the amount of the product per acre—no raise and convert into marketable condition a greater annual value

of the means of life without a proportionate increase of cost or labor.

Steam has indeed increased and cheapened the facilities for the transport of commodities, and, while it has opened new fields for labor, has also given us new markets for the product of labor. Printing has disseminated knowledge, and the electric telegraph furnished a lighting express for the conveyance of information that cannot wait the slow movements of steam or horse power. But the earth is the primal source of wealth and power which sets all this machinery in motion; and, though it is said 'man cannot live by bread alone,' it is certain that he cannot live without it.

Reaping machines have been of peculiar benefit to California, a country which can produce wheat enough to supply the continent, and which has now the prospect of a crop surpassing the product of Egypt, or the harvest which is annually shipped from the ports of the Black Sea. We cannot too earnestly impress upon our farmers the policy of being provided with good and reliable instruments of husbandry. Any other policy is 'penny-wise and pound-foolish.'

The *Cincinnati*, for the last month, states that R. Peters, of Atlanta, Ga. (who is one of the persons that first cultivated the sorghum plant in this country, and who went into the business on a large scale for several years, under the sanguine expectations of ultimate success), has at last given up its cultivation. He is satisfied that, for cattle feed, its stalks are not superior to Indian corn, while its seed is injurious. As a producer of syrup, it will not compete with the common sugar cane in the South; but where fuel is plenty, in some of the northern States, it may be cultivated with economy for this purpose.

No crop can be more profitably raised for domestic animal feed than carrots and sugar beets. Horses are very fond of the former, and a few of them fed out every evening tend to keep the hard-working animals in good condition. About 30 tons of this root may be raised upon an acre of well-cultivated land. Milch cows and sheep delight in sugar beets; it is a very healthy food for them, and should be cultivated by every farmer for this purpose.

The introduction of coal into our market, at fair, reasonable rates, may probably, ere long, induce the erection and use of the steam engine, wherever a more powerful, reliable and constant motor than water (which in winter is frequently unavailable) is required. That the wind-mill, ingeniously constructed for adaptation to this region, might be successfully used in some districts, to aid in supplying water for irrigation, as also for other purposes, we have little room for doubt.

During the past few years, a goodly number of reapers, thrashers and other manual-labor saving machines have been brought into this Territory from the East. Doubtless such machines could now be manufactured here, at a cost not exceeding—all things considered—the cost of those imported. We have seen some specimens of machine work executed by our own machinists and mechanics that would compare very favorably with those put up at the best eastern shops. The carding machines, sugar cane mills, &c., got up at the machine shop now in operation in Sugar House Ward, four miles south of this city, under the superintendence of Mr. Nathan Davis, have been pronounced, by competent judges, equal, if not superior, to the best of eastern manufacture.

The chief obstacle in the way of our own capitalists and enterprising men embarking more extensively than hitherto in the iron-founding machine and other manufacturing departments of industry, is the lack of the universal metal, iron—the vast quantities of which, thus far used and appropriated to the multifarious requirements of every day life, having been, at no trifling outlay, transported over the deserts, plains and mountains intervening between us and the States. Should any means be providentially discovered or devised to reduce the inexhaustible piles of ore found in Southern Utah, to good, merchantable pig and bar iron—it would impart a much-desired impetus to manufacturing enterprise.

The statement relative to the value of carrots and beets for stock-feeding, being directly in consonance with the views long entertained and repeatedly set forth by us through the columns of the *News*, we most heartily endorse.

Facts for Consideration.—One hundred pounds of corn is worth as much as twenty-three hundred and sixty-nine pounds of cobs. The millers generally charge more for grinding when they grind the cob, so that in reality, we pay them more than the cob is worth for their work. Use the cobs for fuel, and they will nearly pay for the shelling of the corn, for they not only make a good fire, but they make a large quantity of first rate ashes.

Cutting and Curing Grain.

Experiments have pretty well settled the fact, says the *Albany Cultivator*, that wheat should be cut while the grain is in the state called *doughy*. This conclusion was, indeed, reached several years since in regard to wheat, but it has by the experiments of Voelcker, been clearly shown to be applicable to Indian corn. At first it was feared by some that there would be a great shrinkage of the grain cut in this stage, which would amount to absolute loss. It has been proved, however, that the sap of the stems of straw is sufficient to perfect the grain, and that the grain, under such circumstances, even possesses some valuable properties which it has not when it remains uncut till dead ripe.

Mr. Colman states that he found by many inquiries in England, that "the best rule for harvesting is not when the stalk below the head has changed color, and the circulations have consequently ceased, but when the grain, though it has ceased to yield any milk upon pressure, is yet soft."

The advantages of cutting at this stage are briefly given as follows: "Wheat cut early affords more grain, yields less bran, makes better flour, wastes less in gleaning, gives better straw, and enables the farmer to do the work more leisurely."

O. W. Johnson, in the *Farmers' Encyclopedia*, observes—"Grain, if not reaped until the straw is wholly yellow, will be more than ripe, as the ear, generally, except in the late seasons, ripens before the entire of the straw, and it is observable that the first reaped usually affords the heaviest and fairest sample. The indications of ripeness in wheat are few and simple. When the straw exhibits a bright, golden color, from the bottom of the stem nearly to the ear, or when the ear begins to bend gently, the grain may be cut. But as the whole crop will not be equally ripe at the same time, if, on walking through the field and selecting the greenest heads, the kernels can be separated from the chaff when rubbed through the hands, it is a sure sign that the grain is then out of its milky state, and may be reaped with safety; for, although the straw may be green to some distance downwards from the ear, yet if it be quite yellow from the bottom upwards, the grain then wants no farther nourishment from the earth, and if properly harvested, it will not shrink.

These tokens will be found to sufficiently indicate the ripeness of wheat, barley and oats; but that of rye arises from the straw losing some of its golden hue, and becoming paler."

Some of the most valuable experiments which have been reported on this subject, are those of Mr. Hannam, in the 12th and 13th volumes of the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. The trials were made under his own direction, and with great care. He cut samples of wheat at five different times, as follows:

No.	Flour.	Seconds.	Bran.
1	- 75 pounds	- 7 pounds	- 17 pounds.
2	- 76 "	- 7 "	- 16 "
3	- 80 "	- 5 "	- 13 "
4	- 77 "	- 7 "	- 14 "
5	- 72 "	- 11 "	- 15 "

Thus it appears that No. 3, which was cut two weeks before it was fully ripe, was superior to the other lots; giving more per bushel than No. 5, (cut when fully ripe,) by 6½ pounds of flour, and a gain of about fifteen per cent. on the flour of equal measure of grain; 100 pounds of wheat of No. 3, makes 80 pounds of flour, while 100 pounds of No. 5, yields 72—showing an average of eight per cent. in favor of No. 3. In grinding, it was found that No. 5 ground the worst—worse than No. 1. There were in No. 5 a greater quantity of flinty particles which would not pass the bolt, than in any of the other lots. The bran from No. 5 was also much thicker and heavier than that of No. 3.

Mr. Hannam concludes, therefore, that in cutting wheat two weeks before it is fully ripe, there is a gain of fifteen per cent. of flour upon equal measures, a gain of fourteen per cent. in the weight of straw, and a gain of 7s. 6d. sterling in the value of every quarter (560 lbs.) of wheat. Many trials have been made in this country in cutting wheat at various stages, and the results agree, generally, with those above given.

But when grain is cut before it is ripe, it is necessary that it should undergo a process of curing, before it can be safely stored in the barn or stack. Hence it is usual to place the sheaves in shock for several days, according to the state of the weather, or the degree of moisture in the straw. But it sometimes happens that loss is occasioned, more or less, by the sprouting of the grain while it stands in shock—especially in warm, showery, or damp weather. To guard, as well as possible, against loss from this cause, the shocks should be put up in the best manner.

Origin of Various Plants.

The annual meeting of the Paris Society of Acclimation, according to the *Revue Horticole*, the present year manifests a flourishing condition in that popular and useful body. M. St. Hilaire, the president, delivered an interesting discourse, and the vice president, M. de l'Huys, read a paper upon the most celebrated gardens of antiquity, in which he glanced at the origin of the various plants derived from the East, and, later, from the New World. The editor of the *Country Gentleman* has translated from this part of M. de l'Huys' interesting memoir the following facts:

CEREALS.—Wheat and buck wheat came from Asia—rye from Siberia—rice from Ethiopia.

VEGETABLES.—The cucumber from Spain—the artichoke from Sicily and Andalusia—the chervil from Italy—cress from Crete—lettuce from Coos—the white cabbage from the North—the red and green cabbage, the onion and parsley from Egypt—the cauliflower from Cyprus—spinach from Asia Minor—asparagus from Asia—the pumpkin from Astracan—the eschallot from Acalon—the bean from India—the radish from China—the melon from the East and from Africa—the potato and the Jerusalem artichoke from America.

FRUITS, &c.—Asia sent forth the filbert, the pomegranate, the walnut, the quince, and the grape—Armenia the apricot, Media the citron, Persia the peach, India the orange, Mesopotamia the fig, Pontus the cherry and the hazelnut, Lydia the chestnut, Syria the plum, Mauritania the almond, and Greece the olive.

Among plants of different uses, may be mentioned the coffee originally from Arabia, tea from China, the cacao (cocoa) from Mexico, tobacco also from the New World, anise from Egypt, fennel from the Canaries, the clove from the Moluccas, the castor oil bean from India, &c.

TREES.—The horse chestnut came from India, the laurel from Crete, the elder from Persia, &c.

FLOWERS.—The narcissus and carnation came from Italy, the lily from Syria, the tulip from Cappadocia, the jasmine from India, the starwort from China, the nasturtium from Peru, the dahlia from Mexico, &c.

Is it not time to ask—queries M. Barral after the above—if any kind of vegetation at all naturally belongs to the Gauls? He claims, at least, the oak tree, but adds that the success of past "acclimations" should encourage every nation to try new ones.

Bonner's Horses.—The *Spirit of the Times* is justly enthusiastic over the famous horses of Robert Bonner. "He has steeds," says *The Spirit*, "which Phaeton might have envied, viz.: Lantern, Lady Woodruff, and the Flatbush mare. Lantern and the Flatbush mare, take all in all—speed, beauty, docility in harness, and exact resemblance—are justly esteemed the finest team in the world. Both have long tails, both have white faces, and are so marked that, to the common observer, they look when harnessed together, exactly alike. These 'twins' trot together without a break, with the precision of beautiful machinery, and have accomplished unparalleled speed, attached to a common road wagon which, we are informed, is used by Bonner in his every day driving. Hiram Woodruff, William Wheelan, Hoagland, and others of the best authorities, assert that the Bonner team can beat any other horses that can be brought together—Taony, Flora Temple, and kindred stars of the first magnitude included in the category."

Seventy Acres Plowed by Steam.—Emery's *Prairie Farmer* has an account of the working of the new steam plow of Mr. Waters, which the editor has seen in operation at Minooka, in Grundy county. It turns over six furrows, nine feet in width, at the same time, and in seventy-two minutes, including stops, it plowed rather more than two acres and a half. The whole cost of running the machine is estimated at \$9; it breaks prairie for 75c. an acre. About seventy-five acres had been turned over when the account was written, and the inventor had just commenced on a still larger job. It is not pretended that the invention is perfect, but the editor thinks a decided advance has been made toward a practical solution of the problem of plowing our prairies by steam.

The Gophers Again.—A correspondent writing from Moroni, San Pete county, after perusing the article giving instructions how to rid orchards and gardens of this little destroyer, printed in the *News* several weeks since, says:

"I find by actual experience that by planting a few hills of olive beans promiscuously through the ground inhabited by the 'four-legged' gophers, will cause them to leave their residence."

We have not been able to fully ascertain what kind of bean our correspondent refers to. We have never seen the *olive bean*. Does he mean the castor bean?