



AGRICULTURAL.
SOILS FOR ROOT CROPS.—A speaker before the Kingscote Agricultural Association remarked on this subject: "The expression 'turnip-soil' is a very familiar one, but it may mean anything if we are to believe a statement of Mr. Huxtable, that it is possible to raise a root crop off a deal table. I believe roots can be produced on any soil, and that on arable farms they are indispensable. A good turnip soil is a brash or sandy loam, with a porous subsoil, which is easy work for two horses to plow, dries quickly after rain, and yet does not burn in dry weather. Swedes will flourish on a heavier soil than turnips, which is consistent with their slower and firmer texture. Until the last three seasons mangold has succeeded on almost any soil, except very light sands and gravels. The soils best suited for them are rich loams, clayey loams, and good peat soils. On heavy lands where swedes and turnips are uncertain, very large crops are produced. The great secret of all root crop growing is to hit the season, and this cannot be done unless we are ready for it." He recommended 4 lbs. seed of swedes or 3 lbs. turnip seed per acre, which another speaker thought extravagant, and that 2 lbs. was ample. Another said the turnip fly was the greatest pest they had. "He had tried a very simple plan, with success. He got a boy to draw an elder bush up and down the rows. Where he did this the fly did no injury, but twenty rows not so brushed were entirely carried off."—[Country Gentleman.]

FLAX SEED.—Now is the time to decide about sowing a field of flax, and to procure the seed in good time. The seed commands a good price, as well as the straw; and if wheat barley and oats have been raised in years past on certain fields, it would be advisable to try a crop of flax.

If the soil is clean and in a good state of fertility, a crop of flax will pay as well as almost any crop of cereal grain; and more than that, a crop of flax will not deprive the soil of its grain forming constituents, as a crop of grain would, because a crop of flax requires quite different elements of fertility from what is required in raising a crop of wheat, oats or barley.—[Ibid.]

PEAS AND BEANS.—These crops are too much neglected in our grain-growing towns. Farmers are beginning to learn, in many sections of the country, that a crop of beans is one of the most profitable crops that can be raised, especially when it constitutes one of the crops in a rotation. In years past, beans were raised only in small patches; but now it is no uncommon sight to meet with a large field of them.

Peas are being raised to a far greater extent than they once were, mostly for the purpose of fattening swine, or for giving them a good start early in the fall, before Indian corn has come to maturity.

Now is the most proper time to think about and decide whether it will not be best to obtain a few bushels of peas and beans, to be sowed and planted, instead of some crop of cereal grain.—[Ibid.]

THE SORGHUM BUSINESS.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, W. W. T., of Columbus, O., makes the following communication; "I would like to write you my experience on sorghum. It pays and no mistake. I have doubled my crop every year, and arranged my facilities for working it in proportion. I had twenty-five acres last year, made 2500 gallons—all sold—poor turn out, but I saved all my fodder, tons and tons of it; my horses prefer it to hay."

SOIL FOR GRAPES.—The discussion on grapes at the late meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society at Toledo, among other things introduced the question as to the soil on which the best quality of grapes were grown. There seemed to be but one opinion, and that was that a strong, clayey soil or one of loamy clay with a limestone or even slaty clay subsoil, produced grapes much heavier in must, and therefore of better quality, than any variety of sand or alluvial deposit. In all cases, however, under-drainage was spoken of as necessary to success in grape growing.—[*Ohio Farmer*.]

GREAT OXEN.—Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* of January 31st, says:

Last week the two great bullocks, United States and General Grant, were slaughtered by Bryan Lawrence, of Centre Market. Their weights are now before us. Though both were uncommonly fine cattle, and the first named very extraordinary for his live weight, he did not quite come up to the ox Constitution, killed by Lawrence two years ago, in dead weight. We shall here recapitulate the living and dead weights of the three. Constitution, slaughtered February 11th, 1862 weighed alive 3,300 pounds, and his dead weight of beef was 2,473. United States, whose beef now lies on the stall—and is well worth seeing, weighed alive 3,420 pounds, thus beating Constitution by 120 pounds. But then his dead weight of beef is 75 pounds less than that of his magnificent predecessor, being 2,398 pounds. The hide of United States

weighed 130 pounds, and his inside fat 262 pounds. General Grant's live weight was 3,120 pounds; and the weight of beef, dead, 2,100. His hide weighed 159 pounds, and his inside fat 292 pounds. So we come to the conclusion that for the great essential point of weight of beef, Constitution was the best ox that ever yielded his meat to the butcher. We are told by a friend that there have been several fat oxen in Kentucky whose weight, each, alive, was more than 4,000 pounds. If such was the case, they have not been heard of here; and as our friend is more remarkable for his great and accurate knowledge of race horses than for the statistics of fat cattle, we are led to believe that there may have been a mistake of about a thousand pounds in that regard.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—In a paper on the helps and hindrances of agricultural progress, Morton remarks that agriculture "should be no exception to the rule of all other professions. There are great public schools of divinity, medicine and law, and as the future rank of the individuals who have passed through them, so the status, from time to time, of the professions themselves, connected with each, depends on the thoroughness of the professional education there acquired. Agriculture, which deals with a larger capital, and provides a larger annual income than any other profession, ought to support and be supported by its schools." But, he goes on to say, "probably the reason why comparatively little success has attended schemes of agricultural education hitherto, is that the practical element has been inefficiently attended to. Certainly no man is perfectly taught until he has acquired a practical knowledge of his business. There cannot be a doubt, I will not say of the absolute need of the practical part of agricultural education, but of its being the element which alone makes the education agricultural. The physiologist, the chemist and the botanist already have a knowledge of the general laws which include all the facts and phenomena of agriculture, but though any one combined the knowledge of them all he would not therefore be an agriculturist. None of them could make a living off a farm unless he also possessed a knowledge of farm practice, and therefore it is that no school or college will be ever trusted or have any claim to be considered as an agricultural school or college, unless the practical teaching is regarded as the aim and end of the institution."

STORY OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Toward the close of 1836 Wood proposed to start the liquor store (the lowest three-cent shop is dignified with the name of "ship stores") at 99, corner of Rector. At that time there was no West street, Washington faced the North river. The numbers were continued on the same side; 99 was Wood's store; 100, next, was Brownell's; 101 Shortland's; Secor 103. Shortland owned the property on the corner, and he leased it to Wood, without any security, believing him to be an enterprising young business man. The business was a shocking one. It was to sell bad liquor at three cents a glass to the hundreds of workmen that worked in the stevedore gangs on board ships lying at the docks on that side of the town. These men, of course, would have no money during the week, and it would have been a losing business but for the extraordinary mercantile sagacity and commercial foresight of F. Wood. There were several prominent stevedores at that time. Mr. Seley was one. Everleigh was another, and Smith one. Wood arranged with all these Stevedores that their men should be paid off in his grocery. Wood kept an alphabet book of charges, so that when Saturday night came, and "Jo Smith," "Bully Bob," or "Jack Duff" was called up to be paid, Wood was asked, "What have you got against him, Fernando?" Wood would turn to his alphabet and reply \$2. \$4.50 \$1.25, or 75 cents, as the case might be. The sum would then be deducted from the wages due of \$9, or \$7, and the poor fellows would have two or three dollars to take home to his family, while the rest went to the till of the future statesman of New York! It was a common occurrence that the men would say, "Wood you have charged me with three dollars' worth of your stuff, and you know I have not had it." Mr. Wood would try on his irresistible amiability, and offer to treat, and it would pass over to be renewed again week after week for three years. On one occasion, a worthy fellow named Ferguson said to several cronies: "Last week my wages were docked \$2.50 for Wood's charge. I had no such sum, but to satisfy myself whether he is a rascal or not, I have not drank a drop this week, and will not." Saturday night came. "Ned Ferguson," called the stevedore. "How much have you Wood?" "Seventy-five cents," said Fernando Wood. Ferguson replied: "I have not drank a drop here or anywhere else this past week, and by the help of God I never will again, and thus rescue myself from the clutches of such a man as you. All the men know that I have not drank, for they heard me say I would not, and have watched me." Wood insisted, and got the seventy-five cents he had charged.—[*Barrett's Old Merchants*.]

—Gen. Elzey is in command at Richmond.
—Philadelphia has sent off its fourth negro regiment.
—Victor Hugo has a new work in the press upon Shakspeare.

ABSTRACT
Of Meteorological observations for the month of Feb., 1864, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.		
Barometer.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
27.000	26.950	26.900
Monthly Mean. Thermometer attached.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
44	52	46
Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Open Air.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
24	33	30
Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Dry Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
46	54	47
Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Wet Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
0	0	0

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in open air during the month was,
Max. 56°. Min. 8°.

The amount of snow was two inches, and the amount of snow and rain water measured .650.

The appearance of the atmosphere indicates dry, and possibly warm. No account kept.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Cloudy; warm in p.m.
2. Clear.
3. Partially clear.
4. Clear.
5. do
6. do
7. Foggy.
8. do
9. Clear.
10. Cloudy.
11. Mostly cloudy and windy.
12. Cloudy.
13. Clear.
14. do
15. do
16. do
17. do
18. Partially clear.
19. Clear and cloudy alternately.
20. Partially clear.
21. Clear.
22. Clear and warm.
23. do do
24. do do
25. do do
26. Cloudy and cold.
27. Clear.
28. do
29. do

PATRIOTISM.—Orpheus C. Kerr says: "Patriotism, my boy, is a very beautiful thing, the surgeon of a Western regiment has analysed a very nice case of it, and says it is peculiar to this hemisphere. He says that it first breaks out in the mouth, and from thence extends to the heart, causing the heart to swell. He says it goes on raging until it reaches the pocket, when it suddenly disappears, leaving the patient very constitutional and conservative."

ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession a red HEIFER, 3 years old, little white on top of shoulders and hip; also, white face, white under the belly, under-bit out of left ear.
ISRAEL BARLOW,
North Canyon Ward, Davis Co.

WEAVING IN THE 20th WARD
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE Removed my business operations to that New House, one block East and two North of the Lime-Kiln, where I am prepared to Weave all kinds of Cloth that can be made in the Territory. I will work Wool and Flax on Shares, into:

JEANS, LINSEYS, KERSEYS, SHEETS, BLANKETS, FLUSHED STRIPES, BALMORAL SKIRTS, RAISED SPOTS, DIAPERS, ETC., ETC.,

guaranteeing to produce a superior article of Cloth. Holders of large quantities of Wool and Flax would do well to apply early. The people who would be independent must be self-sustaining. If we would be self-sustaining we must encourage the development of Home-Manufactures.
24-1f JAMES MCGHIE.

TREES! TREES! TREES!
FLOWERING PLANTS, STRAWBERRIES, And other Choice things.
Where?
At OLIPHANT'S Nurseries and Gardens,
Five Blocks East of Theatre and half Block South,
25-3 12th Ward.

BOOTS AND SHOES
CHEAP FOR CASH,
BY E. B. TRIPP.
Call and SEE.
24-4

EXCHANGE,
BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE,
J. W. KERR,
DEALER IN
COIN, GOLD DUST, and EXCHANGE.
Office, Salt Lake House, Main Street, G.S.L. City.
24-1f

PLAYS FOR SALE!!!
HAVE a large assortment of PLAYS for sale, and can fill orders on short notice.
Plays published in America, price 30 cents each.
Plays published in England, price 35 cents each.
JOHN T. CAINE,
Theatre, Great Salt Lake City.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!
ALL persons sending East will do well to send by Messrs. STAINES & BEST, who are prepared to purchase every description of GOODS in the best markets, at 5 per cent. commission.
W. C. STAINES having left for New York, all orders will be received until the 10th of April, by ALFRED BEST, Tin Shop, West side Main Street.
24-1f

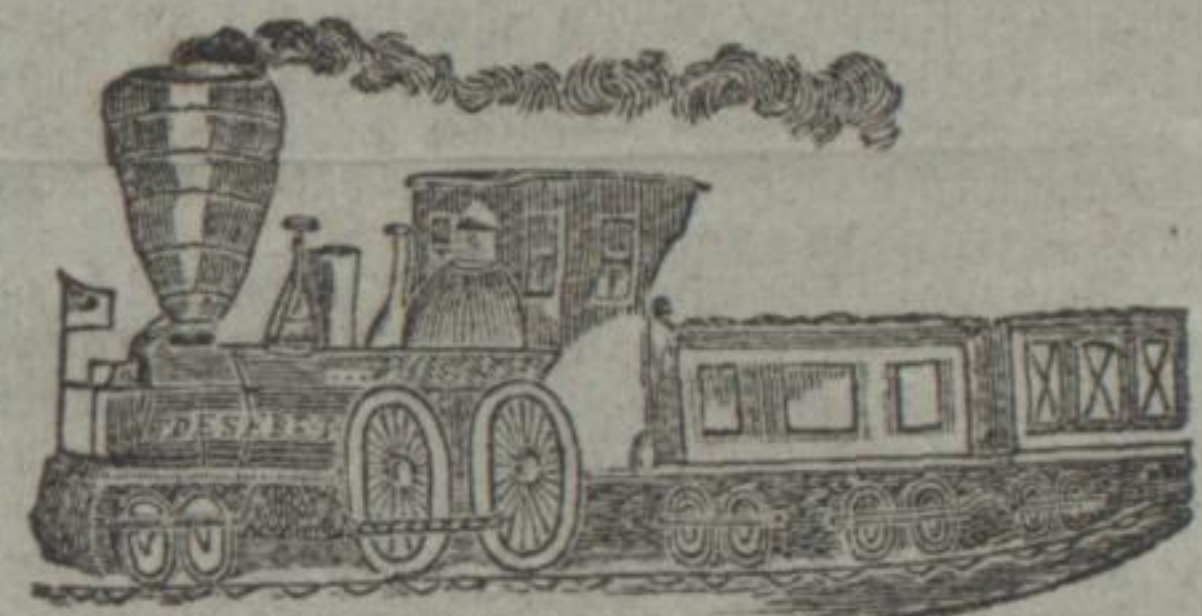
PURE SUGAR CANE & Madder SEED.

THE Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have a limited quantity of SEED for Sale. Apply at the Horticultural Office.
24-1f

HUMENWAY'S NURSERY.
For Sale a Large and Splendid Lot of FRUIT TREES.

A FIRST CLASS assortment of Eastern varieties of Apple Trees, suitable for this climate, a great portion of them are of extra large size, and worked for early bearing.
A few hundred Pear Trees, one and two years from the graft on the pear stock. Also a lot of Pear worked on the Thorn, for a warm damp ground.
A good supply of Plum and Apricot Trees of the most approved varieties.
A fine assortment of Flower Seeds for sale.
Prices low for the times.
Purchasers are solicited to call and see the fine form and thrifty condition of the trees, and may rely on the correctness of the names, as all the leading varieties have been fruited by the proprietor.
A Discount made on sales for Gold or Silver coin.
Terms:—Prompt payment, as no credit can be given.
L. S. HUMENWAY, 4th Ward.
G.S.L. City, Feb. 23, 1864.
23-1f

HATS! HATS! HATS!
LYMAN LEONARD
CONTINUES to Manufacture HATS of a very superior quality, and solicits a continuance of public favor. A very fine assortment on hand for Sale; also, a New SADDLE and good PLAW.
Factory—Corner of 7th Ward, Main Street.
Highest Price given for FURS.
24-4



I WILL Freight Steam Engines, Quartz Mills, and all kinds of Machinery and Merchandise, Wagons, Carriages, Stoves, &c.,

FROM BOSTON, NEW YORK, OR ANY OTHER CITY IN THE EASTERN OR WESTERN STATES TO G. S. L. CITY FOR 15 CENTS PER POUND, with 10 per cent. commission on the first cost, for purchasing. The money in all cases for purchase, freight, and commission, to be paid in advance.

I will deliver in G. S. L. City, Double Cylinder Wool Carding Machines, with Picker, Card Clothing, Belts, &c., complete, for \$1500 00
Single idler, complete, for 10 00
Cotton Jenny Spinners, complete 250 00
Mower and Reaper 2 horse power complete 400 00
Thrashing Machines, with 6 to 8 horse power 1500 00
Grist Mills, for grinding breadstuff, horse feed &c., from 4 to 5 bushels per hour 150 00
Horse power for the same, 4 horses 200 00
" " 8 horses 300 00
Cane Mills, 1 horse power 200 00

Parties who have sent orders will please take notice, that they will be filled only to the extent of the funds furnished by them.

George J. Taylor, at the residence of John Taylor, 14th Ward, is authorized by me to receive all orders and moneys, receipt for the same, and forward, until the 6th of April next.

E. R. YOUNG.
I arrived at the Missouri River Feb. 23d, and am prepared to receive orders, &c. My Address will be Box 2957 New York Post Office

LYON'S WEAVING FACTORY,
In the 20th Ward, is still in operation by
W. KEMP,
WHERE the best kind of CLOTH is Manufactured to order with the greatest punctuality, and being determined never to disappoint his friends and Customers, feels assured that he will not only please everybody, but merit a liberal share of their patronage.
CLOTH ON HAND FOR SALE.
Good Spinners Wanted.
Factory—Two Blocks east and one north of Bishop Sharp's.
25-1f

FLOUR!
TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS!
HAVING, at considerable expense, made extensive improvements in my GRIST MILL, at Provo City, and secured the services of W. E. HORNER, one of our most competent and experienced Millers, I am now prepared to accommodate customers in an expeditious manner, and satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality.
JOHN TAYLOR.
P.S.—My GRIST MILL on the Weber, three miles this side of Ogden City, is, as usual, in very good running order, and is not excelled either in the quality or turn-out of Flour by any mill in the Territory.
24-3 J. T.