

## AGRICULTURAL.

[Pennsylvania Farm Journal.]

## Value of the Field Pea as a Renovator of Exhausted Soil.

BY J. S. HOUGHTON.

There is no theme of greater importance or more immediate interest to the farmer than the art of renovating exhausted soil or of bringing sandy and comparatively barren tracts of land into a state of fertility and profitable cultivation. The art forms, in fact, the basis of all good husbandry, and if it can be done economically and speedily, all other parts of the farmer's work may be carried on successfully.

Having worked some sandy land in New Jersey which had been very much exhausted by previous bad farming, I have been led to examine this subject very carefully. The result has been to show me, practically, several methods of accomplishing the object, each in my opinion better, and less expensive than direct manuring with stable manure which has to be purchased. They are as follows:

1. Growing potatoes and other crops, with large compost of simple peat, prepared for use with lime and salt, in the proportions of three bushels of lime to one of salt, and eighteen or twenty bushels of this mixture to the quantity of peat used per acre—the lime to be slaked with brine made from the salt.

2. Using guano and bone dust, (the latter dissolved with sulphuric acid) say 300 lbs. of guano per acre, on any crop you choose, (carrots being, where the soil is suitable, the most profitable for the manure.)

3. The growing of clover by the aid of guano and plaster, with little or no use of composts, and turning under the clover as a green crop.

4. The growing of the field pea, feeding the same to stock, and making manure for more valued crops.

The merit of the first three methods I will not now consider. The fourth method I esteem the best.

The field pea I find, is but little known at the north, though it has been cultivated to some extent in New Jersey. The chief reason why it has not been more valued, I think, is because it is not, in itself, a very saleable product, as grain, and it has been tried like clover, as a renovator of the soil.—At the South, in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, the field pea is now much grown, both to be turned under like clover, and as food for stock.

The field pea is a clover plant, and like clover may be made to flourish on a very barren and sandy soil, with the lightest possible manuring at all, except the use of lime, or plaster of Paris, or a little vegetable matter.

The vine grows about eighteen inches to two feet high, very rank, and spreads over a large space like the sweet potato or large pods, each containing a dozen or more peas, much like the small white bean in shape and size, though of different colors.

The merit of the crop consist in this—that it costs but little for seed; grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil; requires but little manure; and yields a large amount of valuable fodder and grain; while if turned under green it is equal in value if not superior to clover. It may be grown at once, where clover cannot be started, and requires but little cultivation.

The vine green or dry, is eagerly eaten by cows or horses especially if served as "cut feed," and sprinkled with meal; and the grain, if boiled or ground, and fed as meal, will be freely eaten by horses, cows, hogs, and chickens, and is unsurpassed in its nutritive qualities even by wheat itself. Pea meal is especially useful for working cattle, as it abounds in the flesh-forming or nutritious principle, (nitrogen) to a greater extent than any other grain, and is also admirably adapted as food for hens, while laying, as it is rich in albumen, the chief constituent of eggs, and also in sulphur, so necessary to produce the "hen fruit" in perfection.

I am not myself, so much in favor of plowing under green crops, as many other persons are.—I confess to the weakness of feeling which prevents many persons from sacrificing a well grown crop to the improvement of the soil by plowing it under. I prefer the plan of feeding all crops to stock and saving the manure which they produce. If the manure be carefully and properly saved, but little is lost by feeding to stock, while much is gained in working power, flesh, milk, eggs, &c.

Now take the field pea. You can grow it on sandy and barren soil, where you cannot make a good set of clover without great expenditure of time and money. I grew the southern seed, this last season, on the most barren spot on my farm, (a mere sand heap, where no respectable weed ever flourished) by planting in the roughest way possible, with no other manure than a little charcoal. I did not even plow the field, and it has not been plowed for many years. There was no sod on the field; it was a mere flowing sandy knoll.

I just opened the furrows, say four inches deep, and sprinkled in them a light dash of charcoal dust, dropped the seed, having first soaked them in water. It was quite late when I planted them, (after all my corn was in) and fearing they would not mature (as the seed was from Georgia) I sowed them very thick in the drill, in the hope of having a large yield of fodder.

The peas sprouted quickly and came up in a few days, and notwithstanding the extreme drought, and the burning sun-shine of last season, the vines grew rank and strong, and remained of a rich deep green the whole season, not a leaf turning yellow or curling up, till September, when the pods all ripened well, and gave a fine yield of peas. The exact yield per acre I am unable to state, as no attempt was made to ascertain it.

On another field, much higher and drier than the first, I tried a Jersey field pea, planting them

in drills, deeply plowed and sub-soiled, and with rich and appropriate compost of guano, bone dust, peat, lime, potash, &c., &c. This experiment was also highly successful; but I cannot say which was most satisfactory; for I cut up the last named piece while partially green and fed it to cows and horses, vine, peas and all, as green fodder.

The cows eat at the vines and peas, eagerly, and the milk very perceptibly improved in quantity and quality by their use, but exactly in what proportion I did not attempt to ascertain. After the cows had eaten the vines in the yard and had trodden some of them under their feet in the manure and dirt, a horse well fed on timothy and corn meal, was let loose in the yard, and eagerly devoured the dirty vines left by the cows.

The vines and peas were also fed, and pigs picked off and eat the peas, but did not eat much of the vine, though they would probably have done so if they had not been fed on corn fodder and other juicy food.

The peas were also soaked and fed to chickens and hens, which, while having access to much other grain, still eat moderately of them.

Now this is my idea of the best method of using the field pea to obtain profit and manure.

Plant the pea as early as you do corn, in drills about two and a half feet apart, sowing about as thickly as you would for table peas, or rather less so. Plow your drills as deep as you can, if the nature of the soil permit such practice, and then sub-soil eight inches more. My reason for sub-soiling is that the pea, like the clover, is a deeply rooted plant, and will be much aided, in times of drought, by sub-soiling. Manure with dry muck, if you have nothing better, or with guano and plaster of Paris, composted with any vegetable matter, or loam, if you feel disposed; and cultivate as you would for any other peas, beans, carrots, &c.

The pea vines will cover the whole field, if the drills be not too far apart, with rich green vines and leaves, protecting the soil from the rays of the sun, and collecting vast quantities of food from the atmosphere. As soon as the peas begin to ripen, pick the food by hand, if you wish for seed, or the most perfect grain for meal; and as soon as the larger portion of the peas are gathered, and before the vines begin to lose their leaves, cut them with a scythe close to the ground, and cure as you would clover. If cut early, the vines will make a second growth fit for pasture.

If you have not time or help to pick the peas, and are willing to sacrifice the fodder to the seed, you can let the peas ripen more fully, and then cut the vines, when dry, and thrash out the peas as you would any others. Or, if fodder alone be your object, you may cut the peas before fully ripe, and cure vines and peas together, and feed them together, whole or as cut feed, in the winter.

It was the opinion of the men who cut my vines while in a half green state, that the yield of fodder was far greater than that of a good clover field, and that it was of superior value as food, to say nothing about the peas; but the produce of grain, it was evident, was equal to that of corn.

The Field Pea sold in Savannah, Georgia, and in Philadelphia last March, at \$1.12 and \$1.25 per bushel. As a part of the food of cows, horses, hogs, or hens, I consider it even more valuable than corn, although it has little fattening power.

To give it satisfactorily, the farmer should have enough to cut a portion as green food, if he desired it; another portion should be cut and cured while still partly green for winter fodder, (peas and vines) and another patch should be kept for seed, cut when ripe and thrashed out. Or, if convenient, the seed, and peas for meal, could be hand-picked as they ripened, and the whole field could then be used for fodder.

Now how is this pea to be a renovator of the soil? Why thus: it will grow on barren land, with little or no manure, where scarcely anything else will, and furnish two tons or more per acre for green crop for turning under or for food, and a yield of grain equal to corn or wheat in feeding value. This will support stock, and make manure, where none otherwise could be made, easily and profitably.

What other crop will do this? Some may say corn fodder. But the Field Pea will grow where corn fodder will not, and the latter yields no grain. Others may point to the bean. But that makes little, if any, hay. Others may speak of the root crops, the beet, carrot and parsnip. True, these will grow on sandy and barren soils, but, in my experience, they are found to require more manure per acre than even wheat to produce a crop worth keeping clear of weeds.

There is no plant, that I know of, which can be so easily and cheaply grown on sandy and worn out soils, and which affords so large a yield of food for stock, or material for manure, as the Field Pea. There is a Jersey Pea, which is called the "Crowder" by some people; but I do not think it equal to the best southern seed, at least for fodder.

Either of these will answer a good purpose. I think pea vines and corn fodder, served as cut food for milk cows, in winter, with a little corn and pea meal, would furnish an admirable and highly economical food; and if, to these articles, carrots and parsnips should be added freely, it would leave nothing to be desired by the milkman, or the maker of butter or cheese. The only thing I can think of which it might be desirable to purchase occasionally, where butter was the object, would be oil-cake, if it could be obtained cheap.

And if any man, who can keep all the cattle and chickens he desire to, cannot produce good manure enough to renovate his worn out lands, then he ought to quit farming at once, and emigrate to Australia, or some other place where gold grows as a natural production of the earth, and don't even require digging.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.—Sixty-six battles were fought during the Revolutionary war; the first at Lexington, Mass., on the 19th of April, 1775, and the last at James Island, S. C., on the 28th of August, 1782.

## The Mormons and their Enemies.

BY JAMES BOND.

Air—Ivy Green.

The Mormons are the happiest set That can in the world be found— They've often been killed but are living yet And flourishing all around: The living wonder of the age These Mormons seem to be; Their deeds will shine on history's page Through all eternity.

Then hail, my Boys, to the Mormons hail, Let truth and liberty prevail— Then hail, my boys, to the Mormons hail, Let truth and liberty prevail.

Their independence is as great As their principles are grand; No wonder, then, that they create Such stir throughout the land: The errors of ages and systems of men They scatter unto the breeze,

They'll own no earthly creeds again, But believe just what they please: For Mormon creeds are short and bright And all are summed in this, DO RIGHT— For Mormon creeds are short and bright And all are summed in this, DO RIGHT.

But oh! what trouble they've given the world In trying to put them down, For they come with the gospel banner unfurled, And thus they gained renown;

Then hireling hypocrites groaned and sweat As they headed the mobs from hell, But you see the Mormons are not dead yet, And they seem to be doing well:

They are gathering home to their Mountain hive

Where by industry still they thrive— They are gathering home to their Mountain hive

Where by industry still they thrive.

"But then the Lord," say their pious friends, With holy zeal inspired,

"Kind Providence, his judgments sends And does what we desire;

Since all our lies and mobs have failed This spreading faith to stop,

Our prayers have with the Lord prevailed, And the crickets have eaten their crops.

How the grasshoppers jump and the crickets hop,

As they wage their war on the Mormon's crop!

How the grasshoppers jump and the crickets hop,

As they wage their war on the Mormon's crop!"

But the Mormons now and ever pray, Good Lord stretch forth thy hand,

And crickets and locusts keep away From this our peaceful land—

But may we never, never be With gentle locusts cursed,

For of all crickets, you'll agree The gentiles are the worst.

For gentle crickets would eat the lives And homes of Mormons and their wives—

For gentle crickets would eat the lives And homes of Mormons and their wives.

But the crickets are gone, and the Mormons live By faith in a right good way,

And to gentiles they would kindly give The hint to keep away;

For should they pay their visits again, They will most surely find

The Mormons will themselves maintain Against CRICKETS OF EVERY KIND.

Then go it ye scoffers for slander is cheap, The Mormons will laugh while their enemies weep—

Then go it ye scoffers for slander is cheap, The Mormons will laugh while their enemies weep.

## The Presidential Election.

| FOR FREMONT.  | Vote. | FOR BUCHANAN.  | Vote. |
|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Maine         | 8     | New Jersey     | 7     |
| New Hampshire | 5     | Pennsylvania   | 27    |
| Massachusetts | 13    | Indiana        | 13    |
| Rhode Island  | 4     | Illinois       | 11    |
| Connecticut   | 6     | Delaware       | 3     |
| Vermont       | 5     | Virginia       | 15    |
| New York      | 35    | North Carolina | 10    |
| Ohio          | 23    | South Carolina | 8     |
| Michigan      | 6     | Georgia        | 10    |
| Wisconsin     | 5     | Alabama        | 9     |
| Iowa          | 4     | Mississippi    | 7     |
|               |       | Florida        | 3     |
| Total         | 114   | Texas          | 4     |
|               |       | Arkansas       | 4     |
|               |       | Kentucky       | 12    |
|               |       | Tennessee      | 12    |
|               |       | Missouri       | 9     |
|               |       | Louisiana      | 6     |
|               |       | California     | 4     |

| FOR FILLMORE. | Vote. | Total |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Maryland      | 8     | 174   |

## Disfellowshipped.

In Mill Creek Ward, Albert Chadwick, for unchristian like conduct. REUBEN MILLER, Bishop.

## MARRIED:

In this City by Bishop Wiley, on Saturday the 14th Feb. Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD PARTINGTON and Miss ANNIE ELIZABETH COWLEY.

Many days of Happiness,

Years of joyous peace,

Be thine—now, and ever more,

When after time shall cease.

In this City, February 12, by Pres. H. C. Kimball Mr. GEO. WHITTAKER and Miss ELIZABETH COMISH.

## DIED:

In this city, 5th Jan. 1857, of consumption, EDSON M. STOWELL, aged 26 years and 3 months.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NATHAN DAVIS,**  
SEALER of Weights and Measures,  
Public Machine Shop, Great Salt Lake City.  
50-3m

## LOST

ON the 10 February, a red and white heifer CALF, 9 months old, with a strap round its neck with a black buckle. Last seen in the 16th ward. Any one finding the same, and bringing it to John Hoyle, 19th ward, will be suitably rewarded. 50-1

## LOST, OR STRAYED.

A BAY MARE, two years old, with a white strip down the face, one white hind foot, branded with a large T on the left thigh. Any person returning said animal or giving information where she can be found will be liberally rewarded by EASTON KELSEY, Union, Little Cottonwood. 50-3

## STRAYS.

THERE are eight head of Stray Cattle in my possession, from three to six years old. The owners would do well to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

If the above cattle are not reclaimed by the first of April next, they will be delivered to the Perpetual Emigration Fund. DAVID DAX, Kay's Ward. 50-2

## TAKEN UP.

DECEMBER 20, 1856, a white and red speckled STEER, about a year and a half old; swallow fork in right ear, underbit in left; no brands visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. THOMAS P. FISHER, City of Bountiful, Davis co. 50-1

## FIRE ENGINE.

ALL persons who have subscribed for the Fire Engine are requested to make immediate payment to me, that I may be able to complete the arrangements entered into.

In the absence of cash, Wheat Grain and Store orders will be received. J. C. LITTLE, Chief Engineer of Fire Dept. G. S. L. City. 50-3

Hand-Cart taken without leave.

THE person who was positively seen taking the Hand-cart away from the steps of the Deseret Store, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, will do well to return it immediately. Also, the testimony of others who witnessed the removal of the cart, will be received as additional evidence against the parties. W. EDDINGTON, Deseret Store. 50-3

Hides, Bark, Leather, Boots and Shoes.

JENNINGS & WINDER want Hides

and Bark, for which they will pay a good price.

Jennings & Winder have a large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Leather on hand. Purchasers, please call and examine the stock.

Jennings and Winder want all persons indebted, or having claims, to call and settle forthwith.

N.B.—Wanted, one or two good GRASS LOTS. 50-1

Wanted on the Public Works.

300 STONE-CUTTERS and MA-

SONS, to commence work immediately after the April Conference. It is desirable that the brethren, living in the various Settlements, should get in their grain, and make suitable arrangements before that time for their families. They must furnish their own tools, or cast steel suitable for making the same, and report themselves before Conference, that we may know the number we may expect. Also inform us in said report in relation to board and supplies for self or families, that we may make arrangements accordingly. D. H. WELLS, Sup. Pub. Works. 50-3t

Jobbers, Look Here!

AN order having been made, by the

County Court of G. S. L. County, at the session held on the second day of February inst., for opening the County Road, No. 6, lying between the residence of Edward Pugh and its intersection with the road running south from the City to the Holiday Settlement, near the residence of Joseph Fielding; there will be let on the ground to the lowest responsible bidder, on Saturday, the 28th inst., a number of jobs, including the grading of hills, building bridges, turnpiking, &c. &c., commencing at the house of Edward Pugh, at 10 a.m.

The Select Men will be on the ground the day before the letting, to give any information that may be desired, in relation to the nature of the work. 50-1x51

United States Mail Coach

for Mant.

THE above coach will leave Salt Lake

City Post Office for the accommodation of passengers every Thursday, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Mant every Saturday at 6 p. m., and will leave Mant every Monday morning, and arrive at Salt Lake City every Wednesday evening, putting up at Provo and Salt Creek both going and returning.

For particulars enquire of the Post Masters on the route, or to WM. B. TWITCHELL, Proprietor.

P. S. Passage fees must be paid before starting, in produce or store orders. Cash not refused. W. B. T. 50t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been ap-

pointed by the judge of probate for Weber county, administrators of the estate of Daniel Birch deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with James Brown, administrator, on or before the first day of June, A.D. 1857.

JAMES BROWN, Administrator.

JAMES BIRCH, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AD-

MINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennant deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. DANIEL SPENCER, Administrator. 44t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!

THE undersigned having been ap-

pointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1857.

JULIA ANN BABBITT, W. H. HOOPER, BENJ. F. JOHNSON, Administrators.

Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856. 42-1f