



THE LARGEST FARM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Burritt, in his new book, describes the farm of Mr. Samuel Jonas—the largest in England—most minutely. He says:

"It is doubtful if 3,000 acres of land, lying in one solid block, could be found in England better adapted for testing and rewarding the most scientific and expressive processes of agriculture than this great occupation of Mr. Jonas. Certainly, no equal space could present a less quantity of waste land, or occupy less in hedges and fences. And it is equally certain, that no estate of equal size is more highly cultivated, or yields a greater amount of production per acre. Its occupant, also, is what may be called an hereditary farmer. His father and his remote ancestors were farmers, and he, as in the case of the late Mr. Webb, has attained to his present position as an agriculturist by practical farming."

"Mr. Jonas cultivates his land on the 'Four course system.' This very term indicates the degree to which English agriculture has been reduced to a precise and rigid science. It means here, that the whole arable extent of his estate is divided equally between four great crops; or, wheat, 750 acres; barley and oats, 750, seeds and pulse, 750; and roots, 750. Now, an American farmer, in order to form an approximate idea of the amount of labor given to the growth of these crops, must remember that all these great fields of wheat, oats, barley, turnips, beans and peas, containing in all over 2,000 acres, are hoed by hand once or twice. His cereals are all drilled in at 7 inches apart, turnips at 17. The latter are horse-hoed three or four times; and as they are drilled on the flat, or without ridging the surface of the ground, they are crossed with a horse-hoe with eight V shaped blades. This operation leaves the young plants in bunches, which are singled out by a troop of children. One hand-hoeing and two or three more horse-hoeings finish the labor given to their cultivation. It is remarkable what mechanical skill is brought to bear upon these operations. In the first place, the plow cuts a furrow as straight and even as if it were turned by machinery. A kind of *esprit de corps* animates the plowmen to a vigorous ambition in the work. They are trained to it with as much singleness of purpose as the smiths of Sheffield are to the forging of penknife blades. On a large estate like that occupied by Mr. Jonas, they constitute an order, not of Odd Fellows, but of Straight Furrowmen, and are jealous of the distinction. When the ground is well prepared, and made as soft, smooth and even as a garden, the drilling process is performed with a judgment of the eye and skill of hand more marvelous still. The straightness of the lines of verdure which, in a few weeks, mark the tracks of the seed-tubes, is surprising. They are drawn and graded with such precision that, when the plants are at a certain height, a horse-hoe, with eight blades, each wide enough to cut the whole intervening space between two rows, is passed, hoeing four or five drills at once. Of course, if the lines of the drill and hoe did not exactly correspond with each other, whole rows of turnips would be cut up and destroyed. I saw this process going on in a turnip field, and thought it the most skillful operation connected with agriculture that I had ever witnessed."

A fact or two may serve an American farmer as a tangible measure whereby to estimate the extent of the operations thus conducted by one man. To come up to the standard of scientific and successful agriculture in England, it is deemed requisite that a tenant farmer, on renting an occupation, should have capital sufficient to invest ten pounds, or fifty dollars, per acre in stocking it with cattle, sheep, horses, farming implements, fertilizers, etc. Mr. Jonas, beyond a doubt, invests capital after this ratio upon the estate he tills. If so, then the total amount appropriated to the land which he rents cannot be less than £30,000, or nearly 150,000 dollars. The inventory of his live stock, taken at last Michaelmas, resulted in these figures: sheep, £5,481; horses, £2,487; bullocks, £2,118; pigs, £452; making a grand total of £11,638. Every animal bred on the estate is fattened, but by no means with the grain and roots grown upon it. The outlay for oilcake and corn purchased for feeding, amounts to about £4,000 per annum. Another heavy expenditure is about £1,700 yearly for artificial fertilizers, consisting of guano and blood-manure. Mr. Jonas is one of the directors of the company formed for the manufacture of the latter."

The whole income of the establishment is realized from two sources—meat and grain. And this is the distinguishing characteristic of English farming generally. Not a pound of hay, straw or roots is sold off the estate. Indeed, this is usually prohibited by the conditions of the contract with the landlord. So completely has Mr. Jonas adhered to this rule, that he could not give me the market price of hay, straw or turnips per ton, as he had never sold any, and was not in the habit of noticing the market quotations of these products. I was surprised at one fact which I learned in connection with his economy. He keeps about 170 bullocks; buying in October and selling in May. Now, it would occasion an

American farmer some wonderment to be told that this great herd of cattle is fed and fattened almost entirely for the manure they make. It is doubtful if the difference between the cost and selling price averages £2, or ten dollars per head. For instance, the bullocks bought in will average £13 or £14. A ton of bruised cake and some meal are given to each beast before it is sent to market, costing from £10 to £12. When sold, the bullocks average £24 or £25. Thus the cake and the meal equal the whole difference between the buying and selling price, so that all the roots, chaff and attendance go entirely to the account of manure. These three items, together with the value of pasturage for the months the cattle may lie in the fields, from October to May exclusive, could hardly amount to less than £5 per beast, which, for 170, would be £850. Then £1,700 are paid annually for guano and artificial manures. Now add the value of the wheat, oat and barley straw grown on 1,500 acres, and mostly thrown into the barn-yards or used as bedding for the stables, and you have one great division of the fertilizing department of Chrishall Grange. The amount of these three items cannot be less than £3,000. Then there is another source of fertilization nearly as productive and valuable. Upwards of 3,000 sheep are kept on the estate, of which 1,200 are breeding ewes. These are folded, acre by acre, on turnips, cole or trefoil, and those fattened for the market are fed with oil-cake in the field. The locusts of Egypt could not have left the earth barer of verdure than these sheep do the successive patches of roots in which they are penned for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, nor could any other process fertilize the land more thoroughly and cheaply. Then 76 horses and 200 fattening hogs add their contingent to the manurial expenditure and production of the establishment. Thus the fertilizing material applied to the estate cannot amount to less than £5,000, or 24,000 dollars per annum. Sheep are the most facile and fertile source of net income on the estate. Indeed, nearly all the profit on the production of meat is realized from them. Most of those I saw were Southdowns and Hampshire, pure or crossed, with here and there a Leicester. After being well fattened, they fetch in the market about double the price paid for them as stock sheep. About 2,000, thus fattened, including lambs, are sold yearly. They probably average about £2, or ten dollars per head; thus amounting to the nice little sum of £4,000 a year, as one of the sources of income."

LITERARY.

Doubtless many of our readers who do not get access to British and American Reviews, would like to know something of the great mass of literature that is being constantly issued from the press on both continents. To supply this information we shall, from time to time, as far as the limited size of our sheet will admit, publish a notice of some of the most important and interesting literary productions.

The long-promised edition of the "Works of Alexander Pope, with a new Life, Introduction, and Notes," by the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, late editor of the *Quarterly Review*, is announced by Murray of London, as nearly ready. It will include the materials collected by the late Mr. Croker, and all the notes of the previous editors which are illustrative of the text. The correspondence will comprise about 700 letters which have never hitherto been collected, and of those nearly 500 are entirely new, and printed for the first time. To the Prose Works will be added the anecdotes of Pope, and the records of his conversation, which have been preserved by Spence and others. The Poetical Works will contain the unpublished satire on the Duke of Marlborough, and many new lines and various readings derived from the original manuscripts which were presented by Pope to his friend Richardson.

Saunders, Oiley & Co. are preparing for publication a history of the careers of the two famous Confederate vessels, the *Sumter* and the *Alabama*, compiled from the private journals of Capt. Semmes while in command of the vessels, and from a mass of letters and other documents.

A volume of letters written by Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate Queen of France, will shortly appear. They are to be given to the public for the first time, with the exception of a very few, and have been carefully copied from the originals in the possession of the editor, Count d'Hunolstein, formerly deputy for the Department of the Moselle. Marie Antoinette's orthography was not the most correct, and the only change made by the editor was the rectification of the spelling, which in some cases would be hardly intelligible. The correspondence embraces a period of twenty-three years, from 1770, the period of her marriage, when she was only fifteen years old, to 1792, a year before her death; from the time she was preparing to enter France as Dauphiness until some months before she stood before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and soon after on the scaffold.

Strauss's "Leben Jesu" is being translated into French by himself, Neffzer, and Dollfuss, the editors of the late *Revue Germanique*. The *France* announces that Prince Napoleon is preparing a work on the history and writers of the Imperial family. An original manuscript in the handwriting of Madame de Maintenon has recently been

discovered at Caen, containing rules for the Government of the celebrated institution of St. Cyr.

The bones of Dante having been begged from the city of Ravenna, where he died, are to be solemnly transferred to Florence for reinterment, as an atonement by the present generation for the wrongs done him by their ancestors.

The London *Quarterly* for April, contains a bold and spirited review of the "Life of General Sir William Napier," recently published in London. Sir William was a man of great genius, a lover of literature and a patron of the fine arts. He was a great commander, of reflective intellect, and well skilled in strategic science.

A work has just been translated from the French and published in London, entitled Mexico, Ancient or Modern.—"Thirty years of American life," by Dr. Thomas L. Nichols, in 2 vols., is also announced as having been published in London the present year.

D. Appleton & Co. of Broadway, New York, are publishing in seven vols., a valuable work entitled "History of the Romans under the Empire"—vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are now ready; price \$2. each. This valuable work terminates at the point where the narrative of Gibbon commences. The same firm advertize "Hints to Riflemen," with illustrations; "A supplement to Use's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines;" An Introduction to Municipal Law, designed for general readers, and the "Iron Manufacture of Great Britain;" theoretically and practically considered.

VARIETIES.

—The Ancients Outdone: Talk of Daedalus and Icarus! A man made wings to his house, and had a fly in it!

—The rebel General Johnston lately had twenty-five of his men in Georgia tied to a stake and shot for trying to desert.

A lover must have his clothes handsomely cut out, or he may be handsomely cut out himself.

—Love and discretion are sworn enemies—the former is nearly always the conqueror.

—The heiress to the Brazilian throne is likely to marry the Austrian Archduke Louis Victor.

—The State of New York has sent over three hundred thousand men to the war.

—Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., who was sent abroad by Jeff. Davies to stop the Irish emigration to America, and to conciliate the Pope, is now at Paris. He represents the damage done by our shells as insignificant.

—Fanny Fern, who ought to know, says, speaking of cotton: "The ladies, as we all know, owe something of their angelic symmetry to the pure and delicate Southern staple. Of all the products of the earth it is nearest to their hearts."

—So many persons accustomed to the use of the rod and rifle have gone to the war, that game of all description has multiplied wonderfully within the past three years in the New England States. Many trout brooks in Massachusetts which were supposed to be barren of this luscious fish, are now filled with them. Dear have been left unmolested so long, that in Western New York they approach very near to the inhabitants.

—A cotemporary says, so long as butter is held at its present price, let the dealers grease their own throats with it.

—The Garibaldi regiment which left New York three years ago one thousand strong for the seat of war, has just returned and numbered 150 men.

—Madame Tisme, the Dutch lady traveler on the Nile, is dead, and so is Dr. Shubert, who was in the expedition sent in search of Vogel.

—The rhubarb crop in Connecticut finds no takers, the sugar necessary to make it palatable being so high. It is used for fertilizing purposes.

—Mr. and Mrs. O'Kane, the petitioner and respondent in the divorce suit in which Lord Palmerston was co-respondent, have left England for Australia.

—In Spain the party of progress is beginning to take heart again, and an enormous gathering of liberal from all the great towns has recently been held for the purpose of a fresh movement.

—An actor named Joseph M. Hamilton has been convicted of disloyalty in St. Louis. He drank toasts in honor of Jeff. Davis and entertained a rebel soldiers, and did other deeds which have brought upon him the penalty of wearing a ball and a chain in prison at Alton for a year. It is a heavy part to "cast" an actor in—but Hamilton deserves it.

—The beer-houses in London, if placed side by side, would make a row thirty-nine miles in length.—[Exchange.]

How long a row would the beer-drinkers make, placed side by side?—[Another Ex.]

—The wife of Mr. Abraham Londerback of Hickory township, in Schuyler county, Illinois, gave birth, a few weeks since, to twin daughters. Mrs. Londerback is seventy-eight years of age!

—A California correspondent thus speaks of the want of his State: "What California needs most to-day is rain. What she wants to-morrow is seventy-five thousand females, which would equal the male population, according to the last census."

—A gentleman in conversation with Gen. Grant, at his headquarters the other day, says a good authority, expressed a little uneasiness lest Lee should march on Washington while our army was south of the James, and asked the General if there was not some danger to be apprehended from his uncovering the National Capital. "I'm afraid not, sir," said Grant. "If I could find somebody to talk to Lee on the subject, I would like to send word that I will give him five days' rations and five days' forage for his whole army, if he will undertake the job. I don't know, but it will pay to give him more than that, but I'll risk that much, any way."

—The following is a puzzle from the scrap book of our obliging correspondent. No answer required. The solution will be apparent enough when found.

"From Heaven I fall, though from earth I begin.
No lady alive can show such a skin,
I am bright as an angel and light as a feather,
But heavy and dark when you squeeze me together,
Though candor and truth in my aspect I bear;
Yet many poor creatures I help to ensnare,
Though so much of Heaven appears in my make,
The foul-est impressions I easily take,
My parent and I produce one another—
The mother the daughter, the daughter the mother."

DESERET ALPHABET.

Long.	Short.	Y	h	L	eth
o	e	t	p	x	the
3	a	j	b	8	s
o	ah	j	t	6	
o	au	w	d	p	esh
o	o	r	c	che	s zhe
o	oo	q	g	4	ur
h	i	o	k	u	l
o	ow	o	ga	2	m
u	woo	f	f	4	n
y	ye	e	v	u	eng

Δ63VJ CJ7. 10.
WO 1499 Δ2J Δ2J Δ1QΔΔ 14-
ΔΔC78 Δ1QΔΔ6, 14Δ Δ2J ΔΔJ
QΔΔ6V78ΔΔ8 YU7C Δ3 YΔ6 7Δ48-
QΔΔΔΔ;
19 1444 ΔΔΔΔ Δ1 ΔΔΔ1 PΔWJ
919ΔΔJ, 14Δ 19 13Q ΔΔ3 Δ1 ΔΔJ
PΔWJ Δ1 7QΔ W6 2Δ 7Q7C, ΔΔJ
Δ1ΔQ6 23 Δ1 Δ3Δ 7Δ3, 14Δ ΔΔJ
Δ3 23 ΔΔΔ Δ1 PΔΔ4ΔΔ8!
14Δ YUΔJ WΔL VΔ ΔQ Δ4 Δ1 Δ3
W6 Δ1Δ613ΔΔ4, 14Δ Δ4 Δ1 ΔΔΔΔ3-
ΔΔ4 YU7C ΔΔL QΔJ PΔWJ PΔQ? 19
YQJ WΔL VΔ PΔΔ PΔΔ YΔΔJ 14Δ
YU3Δ WΔL VΔ ΔΔ6 YQΔ QΔQΔ4.
Δ1ΔΔJ 2Δ Δ3 ΔΔL ΔΔ ΔΔ4 14-
Δ4 Δ1 7Δ464Δ6, 14Δ Δ3 ΔΔL PΔL
14ΔΔ Δ1 ΔL34. PΔΔ QΔ Δ18 YΔ6
ΔQΔ4 Δ8 ΔWJ 14ΔΔ ΔΔ3, ΔΔJ YΔ6
YΔΔ Δ6 ΔQΔΔΔΔ ΔJ ΔJΔL.

HO! FOR THE MINES!
WANTED, one Bay Horse, branded CO on left hip
A.L.X. on left shoulder.
Bring the horse to FAUST'S stables and get your pay.
45-tif H. J. FAUST.

PREPARE TO MOUNT!
WE beg leave to announce to our friends, that we are
prepared to furnish Saddles, Brides, Harness, Hol-
sters, Belts, Scabbards, and whatever comes in our line,
on the shortest notice and nearest style.
Work Warranted.
H. J. FAUST,
D. W. JONES,
Second South Temple street, one door east
of Faust's Stables.
45-117

SAW MILL FOR SALE.
WE have for Sale, one of the most substantially-built
(UPRIGHT) SAW MILLS in this Territory.
The Mill is situated in Settlement Canyon, near Tooele
city, Tooele county. Plenty of Timber and an ample sup-
ply of Water most of the season.
Currency, Cattle, Wagons, or Mules will be taken in
payment down, or time will be given for a part of the
purchase money.
Tooele City, Aug. 2, 1864. SMITH & SONS.
45-21