

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, May 22, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL.

BRO. D. W. Jones, of this city, has given us a method of preserving butter, which we think should be made public. It is a method which he learned many years ago in Mexico, and which he has followed himself in this country with marked success. If the object is to preserve butter in a keg, barrel or other vessel, he covers the bottom with flour, and packs it solid to the depth of two inches. He then puts in four or five inches of solid butter. This done, he takes a paddle and loosens the butter from the sides of the vessel until he obtains a space of two inches, this he also fills with flour, and packs solid by the aid of a square ended piece of wood or pin. Spreading two inches of flour on the top of the butter, he packs it solid, and then puts in four or five inches of butter again, and follows this up until the vessel is filled to within two inches of the top, by which time he fills with flour. By this means the butter is completely surrounded by two inches of flour—so excellent a non-conductor that it can be left in any place where there will not spoil, and the butter will keep sweet and good. A vessel of any size or kind, in which flour can be kept, will answer to pack butter in; but if too small, there will be more flour than butter. When the butter is unpacked the flour that has been used for packing it can be made into cake or pastry and no loss ensues.

Some persons prefer to keep their butter in rolls and not break its grain. By a little pains and expense it can be kept by this method in that form. Each roll ought to be put up in a cheap, common sack such as table salt is sold in; then when the two inches of flour have been packed in the bottom of the keg or barrel, these rolls should be placed in position andwise and two inches of flour packed around them. To prevent the upper layer of flour from settling down between the insertions of the bags, a cloth can be spread over the top of the butter upon which the flour can be packed. By this method of preserving butter no extra salt is needed. The butter is put up in the condition in which it is desired to be used, and it opens sweet and palatable. Butter can also be kept fresh at any time by burying it in a flour bin. We think this method worth a trial, and if as good as described, as we conclude it must be, it will pay for all the trouble either for one's own use, or for the purpose of selling it. Where tallow butter is sent in from the settlements for the use of the workmen on the Temple, it would be an excellent plan of packing it.

BRO. BENJAMIN JUNIOR, whose residence is on the beach, informs us that he has a hive of bees which, the last time he examined it, previous to yesterday, contained about five quarts of honey workers. He had occasion to go to his hive yesterday, and was much surprised to find his bees reduced so much in quantity that there were not more than a pint of them. He proceeded to investigate the cause of their decrease, and noticed a number of swallows around. These swallows were watching the flight of the bees and setting every one they could pounce upon. He saw them catch dozens of bees while he stood there. He has noticed that the swallows were very numerous about his place, but until yesterday never suspected that they were destroying his bees. As many of our citizens are turning their attention to the culture of bees, it may prove to their advantage to know that swallows will destroy them; for unless they can take precautions against them.

This following correspondence is from the pen of our Danish fellow-citizens, a man of culture, and one who has had extensive experience in the business of which he treats. Some of our agricultural readers may think that the system advocated is too expensive and would not pay; but experience has demonstrated that such a system of "high farming" pays wherever it is tried, and there is no doubt whatever that it would pay best here.

FARMING SOIL-RESTORATIVE.

There has been a great many kinds of soil restoratives recommended for exhausted farming land, and many have been tried, with varied results. There are, however, certain fundamental principles for rational farming, which can not very often be derived from without certain cost.

The best preventive for exhaustion, and the best restorative, we think, is manure. But production of manure does not agree with

BEST FARMING

which, according to western wisdom, in some respects at least, is to repair roads, fill holes with, or in any way to get rid of the manure; burn the manure, when they give a little milk, start the cattle, and when the cows give no milk, send them out on the range to take care of themselves. And in farming, raise a little wheat, a few potatoes, and a little corn, barley or oats, without any system, and mostly without manure. For farmers have a kind of certainty power over the soil like the sun over water; heat them up, take them down, and set them up, until they are well down; then send them on the range again, take another open home, if you can find them to be used elsewhere. Have the sheep also on the range, when manure is wanted, and let them consume it, and do damage until they are gone.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
The legislation of the country.

WASHINGTON.—M. Thiers, French Minister, has obtained leave of his Government to return to France. Mr. Bellier, who arrived here some days ago, will act as Charge d' Affaires.

Prominent Senators say the debate on the pending bill has been decided in favor of the bill, and that the Senate, by a unanimous vote, will act as Committee of the whole and vote yesterday reported in the Senate. Tomorrow several alterations will be offered, but, upon the whole, the Senate are expected to pass the bill.

WISCONSIN TAKE CARE OF YOUR COWS.

In the motto, put over the stable door, inside the Eagle-gate in Salt Lake City, is a motto, and we believe, the motto between exhaustion and regeneration in agriculture, which is called

BEST FARMING

A. H. C. keeps a full blooded Shorthorn cow. For this he wants a shorthorn bull in summer and winter, with a coat that can be kept clean. Find this cow in summer at

the lucerne or red clover it will eat, regularly four or six times per day; add bran or corn meal, etc., if you want more butter. Do not eat the lucerne or clover before it is in blossom. Feed green rape until lucerne or clover is ready to eat. In the fall, when the lucerne and clover stop growing, commence to feed roots, mangolds, carrots, artichokes, etc., or if you raise cabbage for that purpose, feed that to it first, with cut clover hay, and with boiled, chopped grain, bran or meal according to the amount of butter that may be wanted.

If the calf is to be raised, and brought up without losing the qualities of the stock, it must be fed three times per day, as it will drink, which will not be so much as may be supplied by those whose starving calves once in a while will steal a meal, perhaps more than two newts' milk at a time. Well fed, the calf will grow rapidly.

Have a party shaded overall adjoining the stable, where you can put your cows at liberty, several hours every day. Keep white oil cloth blankets, or better perhaps some kind of close network blankets, on the cows during summer, to keep off flies. Card them at least twice a week all the year round, with cards made for that purpose. Cut the straw before milking; the interiors as much as possible to eight hours. Wash hands and teats before milking. Where the cows are constantly kept tied, it is an advantage to keep the tail tied up, so that when the cow lies down, the tail will not get soiled.

EXTENT OF LAND NEEDED TO FEED ONE COW.

Depends on the strength of the soil, and the cultivation put on it. Forty square rods of lucerne, in mallow, turnip, and watercress, manured every November, is enough for a cow of 800 pounds. Red clover about three times as much, or 120 square rods. Lucerne is to be preferred as green food in summer, and the 120 rods of red clover and timothy, to be cut twice, and made into hay for winter feed, to rot.

Twenty-five tons of mangolds, carrots or turnips, for each cow average, will suffice the best farming system. Artichokes may be made one of the heaviest yields; indeed it is a very productive root; but like lucerne, must be kept in the same place, and manured annually in proportion to the size of the crop.

About ten marino sheep can be kept on the same quantity and kind of food that is required for an 800 pound cow; lamb and kids, etc., can be kept on the same kind of food. There should be a rational

ROTATION

Of crops. Red clover and timothy two years, and top manured both years; plow it the second year, first in September, two inches deep, and subsoil as deep as possible. Third year, wheat; plow the stubble as soon as the wheat is sown, and plow in manure deep; cultivate annually, as much ryegrass, rape, or both, as is wanted for early stable feeding next spring, top manure in winter. Fourth year, roots, cabbage, vegetables, etc.; let the land be pulverized to perfection, deep and moist. Plow the ground in the fall, as early as possible. Fifth year, put in oats or barley, sowed also with red clover and timothy.

STABLE FEEDING.

Cows, horses and sheep can be stable fed all the year round. It is inexpensive, but is the most beneficial and paying system of farming that can be followed.

Such farming will keep land "restored," and in strength, and will prevent agricultural disease. But it is by no means "any farmer's."

The ammonia of the manure must be preserved, by preventing fermentation, by covering it with soil, applying lime and plaster of paris. Manure should be in such a condition, when brought on the land, that it can be easily assimilated with the soil. This condition is reached by working it over several times and keeping it moderately moist.

ARTIFICIAL VEGETABLE RESTORATIVES

To exhausted farming land, are to be amongst these kinds of plants which will grow the best on the soil to be restored. On light, sandy bench-land, buckwheat, peas, rye, etc., answer admirably, on more clayey soil, clover, rye, etc.

CONCLUSION.

Farmers not accustomed to be followed for the purpose of making a bare living, it is a science. Those that adopt it should pursue it with the intention of mastering it in all its details, do their work in a rational and profitable manner. At the advanced, learned and systematic stage, however, we are not, and those who study the law of nature are undoubtedly and prudent will prosper. In speaking of systems of farming however, I will say that a system to pay well must be adapted to the locality, capital, market, and surrounding circumstances.

FOREIGN NEWS.

that Minister Schenck shall have in his possession the ratified treaty, previous to his departure for London in November next. Of its ratification there is now no doubt. There being no representations in the matter, the Government has referred the case to the treasury, one of whom applied for information to Earl de Grey, who said that the treatise in that country had been ratified by the crown and that the ratification cannot be vitiated or set aside by the Parliament before whom the treaty was laid for its information; after having been ratified by the Senate of this country and the Crown of England, even though the Parliament should be opposed to it, will have the right to accept and effect intended by its terms.

Captain Shufeldt, commanding the Transatlantic surveying expedition, arrived in Paris yesterday from Spain, where he left the "Monarch," which vessel will come to this port. The members of the party are arriving in the country by different steamers, from Mexico and Havana. Captain Shufeldt reports a thorough survey has been made of the coast opposite to that island, and will be continued to the southward, by the "Monarch" and the "Crown." The "Monarch" will be in the Bay of Cadiz, and the "Crown" will be in the Bay of Biscay.

General Casimir Pulaski, who has

been appointed to the command of the

French Legion, has been received by

the French Government, and will be

commanded by him, and will be

joined to the forces of the French

Legion, which are to be garrisoned

in the island of Minorca.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

the attack on the fortifications.

Violent bombardment of Autunil gate

has been abandoned by the French

who have suffered heavy losses in

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Openings at 7:30. Performances at 9.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

The Popular Artists, Mr. and Mrs.

COULDOCK!

MONDAY EVEN'C,

MAY 22ND, 1872.

Will be presented, the Celebrated Domestic

Drama, in Five Acts, entitled, THE

WILLOW COPSE!

BY

CHARLES L. GIBSON.

With Wm. and Miss Cooke combined, in

THE KING IN THE WORLD.

And exclusive rights of the

HARD RUBBER HANDLE CUTLERY,

At Chambers Street, NEW YORK.

42647

OUR

MANUFACTURE

OF

INTELLIGENT

KNIFE-EDGE

CHEAP