

Correspondence.

Home Industries—Capital vs. Labor.

Editor Deseret News:

Improvements begin at home. In a time when the universal cry is for work and for capital to develop natural resources, it is fair to ask, Have we done all we could at home? Have we exhausted all our resources? Or, can we do nothing more without outside means?

To those who say yes, I beg to deny the assertion on one and several of these counts. I hold that not only have we, out here in Utah, not done all we could, but that even we have hardly begun to develop our natural interests, and that those which are left can be undertaken very well with our own means. I beg to enumerate quite a number of enterprises which can be carried on in this Territory, with little or no capital, and made to pay handsome and permanent returns.

First, as to agricultural resources. Though the Territory produces already a great variety of agricultural goods, both for purposes of sustenance and for manufacturing, yet there are a great many more, suitable for its climate and its soil. The cultivation of the grape is capable of a vast development; to make it a staple industry, it requires more judicious treatment during the period of fermentation for wine and during storage. Casks suitable for the purpose ought to be provided; the soil must be prepared and nourished in a proper manner, and inhabitants from the wine-growing regions of Europe ought to be encouraged to transplant their skill here. In California as well as in Utah, enormous quantities of wine are annually lost, through carelessness and injudicious management, but of the two countries, Utah can afford the least to be wasteful.

The cultivation of the olive ought to be another branch worthy to be taken up in our Southern settlements. Almost all the fine oil consumed in the U. S. is derived from abroad, and there is no reason why, in the genial air of Kanab, and with due care and treatment, the olive tree might not be made to flourish as well as on the sunny shores of the Provence.

Higher in importance than either of the above ranks the cultivation of cotton. Data are lacking to pronounce upon it as a success so far in California; but it is an established fact that it will flourish in any sub-tropical country, and therefore its cultivation, both from an agricultural and from a manufacturing standpoint, is much to be desired in our southern settlements.

The importance of sorghum seems never to have been properly understood in this Territory. Sugar-beets not prospering on account of the too highly mineralized soil, sorghum is the next substitute; and its cultivation would make the Territory independent of the importation of a very essential article of diet.

Alfalfa, next to its importance as fodder, has the inestimable advantage of opening up the soil and fructifying it with its remains; growing almost in the bare wilderness, it will, by its decay, prepare the soil for higher and more useful species of vegetation.

Rape, *Brassica napus*, seems to have been so far a rather neglected article in the catalogue of rural economy; yet its manifold uses (as especially the fitness of its oil for making a most excellent soap) are indisputable, and its adaptability to some of our agricultural districts is uncontested.

Our northern counties, too, would produce in excellent quality the New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*, a plant which in strength of fibre has surpassed hemp, flax, &c., for its adaptability to certain goods; it appears to be a plant requiring little care and yielding steady returns.

The lack of a good tanning material, and the absence of all enterprise to meet the want, have been often deplored. Yet there is no doubt that the vegetation furnishing this highly desirable article, and thus warranting a remunerative industry, can be made to prosper in the north. The amount of money going out yearly for tanned leather, plain or manufactured, is prodigious, and might, no doubt, all be retained at home by judicious enterprise. Belting, boots and shoes, harness work, etc., consume annually a vast deal of money in those items alone. The culture of

sumach, too, might be made profitable.

An industry which would meet a greatly felt want here, and at the same time occupy the hands of thousands of women and children, is the manufacture of straw goods. Rye straw, which seems to be the best for the purpose, is annually produced in large quantities; but where are the hands to turn it to account, the heads to see the competence right before them? The manufacture is such an inexpensive and inviting one, that in the small hamlets of Belgium and Switzerland scores of families—fathers, sons and daughters—are exclusively occupied in making those tiny baskets, hats, etc., which go across the ocean, even to Australia and India.

The preservation of fruit—of the hundreds of bushels of luscious peaches, pears and apples, which are annually allowed to decay, ought not to need to be recommended to a sensible and religious people. How easy and inexpensive to cure and can them, or to dry them! What a revenue to the thrifty farmer as well as an acknowledgment of a beneficent Creator!

The culture of dye stuffs could no doubt be made to pay in this Territory. Madder, wild woad, etc., would, as well as benefit the country directly, enhance its textile industries, and with the assistance of the long-discovered alum and nitre beds, render the Territory practically independent in its dyeing, printing, and spinning manufactures.

Silk culture, last though not least, will be an unending source of wealth to those who engross themselves with it, knowingly, perseveringly. It is like bee-raising, a pursuit repaying itself almost without outlay, and can be profitably carried on, even by the smallest household, and by women and children.

In turning our attention to other fields, we shall yet find varied fruitful fields for unemployed labor, and at the same time be able to meet at home other wants of domestic comfort. The country abounds in building material of every description. It has practically unlimited deposits of slate, fine-grained marble, limestone, and all this at convenient proximity to the centers of population. Why are these mineral treasures not worked? Instead of exposing our homes, as we do, to the ever-threatening fire-fiend, we might, by roofing them in with the durable slates found in the vicinity, endow them with almost absolute immunity; we might pave our hallways and our staircases with the same, and ensure beauty as well as durability and comfort. The beautiful limestones found in the vicinity of this city will make handsome marble ornaments, and by supplying the wants of our soda manufacturers, exempt us from a tax we now pay to California; the most convenient material for paving sidewalks is right at our doors, and we are surrounded by an inexhaustible source of material for making artificial stone—(vide Ransome's wonderful process in California); that is, if we could only see it. Thousands of tons of coal are annually wasted in the slack of our mines, where a judicious and economical management would, by compressing the same, yield a combustible equal, and even superior, to the solid chunks. In France and Belgium these "briquettes" are highly sought after by the railway companies. By distilling our Echo and Weber canyon lignites, we shall stop paying one cent more on eastern coal oils, obtain an article equally good, and infinitely cheaper. And who has ever duly considered the vast chemical resources of this Territory, resources which, when manufactured and thrown upon the market, manifest their influences silently, but none the less powerfully, in the security and well-being of human life?

I hope not to be told again that there are no resources in this Territory, or that those that were have been worked out, or that those which are cannot be worked by home means. Next to the concession that there are and that they can be worked economically, it will not be disputed that the skilled labor to work them is not wanting. We have here men conversant with all kinds of agricultural pursuits, under all possible circumstances first-rate mechanics, good tradesmen, etc. But how is it that, under such stringencies as the present, and with these inducements

before them, they cannot be made to avail themselves of the opportunity? It seems to be a lamentable but an actual fact, that people in coming out here, lost their enterprise, their individuality. We must not forget that by inviting outside capital, we invite a guest that is timid and silent first, but will be tyrannical in the long run. In its wake come abjectness and misery, the white slavery of Lowell and Nottingham. Much as it is to be desired, capital has a terrible train; and traditions, even in this blessed country of the free, will accomplish little towards checking it wherever it has solidly rooted. We must have larger exports, both as a country and as a Territory; we must ship as much as we consume; but to accomplish this we ought, rather than to rely on soulless capital, to rely on ourselves. Co-operation, piece-work, or retrenchment of the labor supply, these are the only means to save the white workman from hopeless slavery, from that slavery in comparison with which the bondage of the Old Dominion was almost a farce. Neither trades-unions nor strikes will avail. They can never retrovert the immutable laws of demand and exchange—the price of labor as a commercial commodity. It will settle itself regardless of their exertions. With a view to this and to avert from this community the terrible calamities which especially now are crushing the eastern working classes,

I have penned the above suggestions. I cannot close better than by reproducing the well timed words of a contemporary—"Our prosperity as a people depends upon the success and extension of our staple industries. Without our mining, our manufacturing, our agriculture, our commerce, our fisheries and our shipping interests, we would soon become a nation of paupers. We must produce value as fast as we consume it, or general bankruptcy will be the result." But the prosecution of such aims is not to be carried on by abjectly craving now for capital, in order to be equally abjectly howling it down again at some future time, but by prudently developing our home interests, adapting ends to means, husbanding our resources, and retaining at home that powerful lever, which, had it been sagely economized, both individually and collectively, would have made the present manufacturing standstills in the east impossible.

JAMES T. BLANCHARD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 5, 1874

Holiday Parties—Schools.

NEPHI CITY, JUAB COUNTY,
Jan. 1, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The annual party for the Sunday School children of this city came off on Tuesday last, under the management of Superintendent Wm. H. Warner, and his Councilors, Abraham Orme and Langley A. Bailey.

The children under twelve years danced in the afternoon and those over twelve in the evening, and on both occasions the hall was filled with a delighted assembly. The little dancers in the afternoon were instructed by their teachers. Our excellent musicians made beautiful melody free of charge. Our stores donated liberally of candy, raisins and nuts, which the children enjoyed hugely.

On New Year's Day the pupils of Bro. T. B. Lewis and Sister Grover's day schools, enjoyed themselves in the dance. Thus while the "old folks" were celebrating the passing away of the "old year" and the introduction of the new, the "young folks" were also remembered, and had an opportunity of enjoying themselves. Thus the holidays have passed away agreeably and orderly. I am happy to say that our Sunday School is reviving, the teachers are attending better and several experienced brethren have begun to attend, taking charge of the older boys, which is quite a help.

THOMAS CRAWLEY.

A Numerous Family.

LEVAN, Jan. 1, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Christmas and New Year's day passed off very quietly and pleasantly, the weather is cold, with considerable snow. Health and peace prevail. We have a good Sabbath and day school, well at-

tended. The subject of education seems to be on the increase.

On the 26th ult., I had the pleasure of attending the birthday party of Brother Martin Taylor, at Taylor's Ranch, five miles south of Levan. There were present the aged father and mother, who had eleven living children at last accounts, eighty grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Four of the brothers and three of the sisters were present on the occasion, and seventy in all of the name of Taylor, besides several of their relatives of other names. The day and evening were spent in partaking of a sumptuous dinner, dancing, singing songs, etc., and in a general time of rejoicing till a late hour.

ELMER TAYLOR.

The Codling Moth.

LEHI, Jan. 3, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The Codling moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, Linn., belongs to the *Tortricidae*, a family of the order *Lepidoptera*.

It is a small, nocturnal moth, about half an inch in length, the apex of the fore wings rather obtuse, with the outer edge suddenly hollowed out below the top. Color gray, with numerous darker transverse lines, and with a curved black line before the ocellated patch on the inner angle, which line is edged with a coppery tint.

The moth lays its eggs on apple and pear trees early in the summer in the blossom end of the fruit, and the larva hatches in a few days burrowing into the core. It matures in three weeks, when the apple drops to the ground, and the larva transforms into a thin cocoon, in crevices in bark, etc., and in a few days, another brood of moths appear, though most of them remain in their cocoons through the winter as larvae.

Several successive broods may be generated in the orchard through the summer.

All the apples containing larvae do not fall from the tree when the larva matures, in which case the larva eats its way out and falls to the ground.

The larvae eat nothing but fruits of the apple and pear.

This codling moth has been the pest of the orchards in the New England States for a century, and has of late increased in numbers spreading throughout the west.

Before the late civil war, it was scarcely known in North Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, but has since spread over all these countries, and infests every orchard not isolated far from routes of travel.

It will now spread throughout Utah and adjoining Territories, especially wherever fruit is carried from infested districts.

REMEDIES.

Gather the "windfalls" and indeed all fruit that falls from the tree before ripe.

If desired for culinary use, keep in close deep vessels, destroying every larva that you can find. Or feed immediately to cattle or swine before the larvae escape. Remember to gather fallen fruit immediately!

Bind bands of hay about the trees in early summer, the larvae crawl under these bands, and there spin their cocoons. Once a week remove these bands, destroy all the cocoons in sight, and burn the bands at once, tying new bands of hay in their place.

In large orchards during the months of July and August, every clear evening, kindle three or four small fires that will burn from dusk till midnight with a lively blaze. The moths are attracted to the fire and destroyed.

The bands of hay will be eminently successful in this country because of the smooth bark of the trees, crevices in the bark being almost unknown, and the larvae at once seek the bands.

As your correspondent "G. S." suggests, it would be a good plan to destroy those old larva-eaten cottonwoods. Not that many codling moths would suffer by it, as they will "spin up" nearer to the place of their birth, but many of the borers (larvae of beetles) inhabit the cottonwoods and some season they too may become a pest, by killing all the cottonwoods in the city.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions about insects, their habits, transformations, etc., that your readers may ask through the DESERET NEWS.

JAS. L. TOWNSEND.

Work on the Temple—Meetings—Severe Storm—Christmas Festivities.

ST. GEORGE, Dec. 28, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my last President Young and party have arrived in good health and spirits, after a fatiguing journey, especially the latter part of it, having to encounter snow from three to four feet deep between Kanarra and Bellvue. We are all pleased to know that our labors on the public works are appreciated and satisfactorily accomplished so far, which is very encouraging to all concerned. There have also arrived from the northern settlements about one hundred of our brethren, who are divided into different companies, some of whom are laboring at the quarry, in connection with our brethren here; others at the Temple; the balance repairing and turnpiking the road on which the rock is being hauled. All our brethren are taking hold of these works with a vim and determination to put forward that which is assigned them, realizing the importance of the labors they are engaged in. While many of our northern brethren have found homes in the families of the Saints, others have been organized into companies and homes provided wherein one or more of their number act as cooks for the several parties. The brethren here endeavor to make our visitors comfortable and feel at home amongst us and are using every exertion to instruct, amuse and edify them while here. It is expected that it will yet take about two hundred cords of black rock to complete that portion of the walls designated by the President previous to commencing the rearing of the walls with sand rock, which will greatly facilitate the progress of the work, as they are much easier quarried and handled.

Our St. George Library Association give a lecture every Wednesday evening in the basement of the Tabernacle, which is generally well attended by the citizens. Bro. A. M. Musser delivered a very interesting lecture last Wednesday evening, on the manners and customs of the Hindoos in India, and related many incidents of his own experience while on a mission in that country. On Sundays there are schools held in the several wards. At 1 p. m. a general meeting is held in the basement of the Tabernacle, in the evenings meetings are held in the school houses of the four Wards of our city, all of which are well attended and instructive discourses are delivered by the visiting brethren and home missionaries.

It is feared that the late severe storms will prove destructive to many of the cattle and horses belonging to the several settlements situated on and near the rim of the basin, as the snow has fallen the heaviest on these ranges and computed to be from four to six feet deep.

Christmas with us has passed off very quietly and peaceably, no rowdyism or drunkenness on our streets, but all conducted themselves as becomes Latter-day Saints. Generally the health of the people is good. Weather now pleasant and invigorating, keen frosts at night. Still outdoor labor can be attended to very comfortably.

THISTLE.

The White Pine News has been shown very rich samples of ore from the Indian mine, situated in Shoshone District, about one hundred and fifty miles from Hamilton, which assays up into the thousands. The ledge is represented as extending a distance of a mile and a half, showing rich cropping all the way. An incline has been sunk at one point to the depth of forty-five feet, all the way in ore. Shoshone District was discovered some years ago, and many locations made there, but its great distance from communication has rendered its development slow, consequently leaving it, like many other valuable properties, almost unknown.

John Lewis, a cripple, well known in Truckee, says the *Republican* of Dec. 27, was seriously stabbed at Wadsworth on Christmas Eve by Jake Hamilton. The difficulty occurred in a saloon over a game of cards. Lewis was brought to Truckee yesterday. He has a frightful gash or stab in the left shoulder, which it is feared will result fatally. Hamilton is an old sport, and said to be a desperate character. He has been lodged in jail.