DROOP NOT ON YOUR WAY.

Ho ye who start a noble scheme,
For general good designed—
Ye workers in a cause that tends
To benefit your kind—
Mark out the path you fain would tread,
The game you mean to play,
And if it be an honest one,
Keep steadfast on your way.

Although you may not gain at once
The points you most desire,
Be patient—time can wonders work—
Plod on, and do not tire;
Obstructions, too, may crowd your path,
In threatening, stern array;
Yet flinch not! fear not! they may prove
Mere shadow in your way.

Then while there's work for you to do,
Stand not dispairing by—
Let "Forward" be the move you make,
Let "Onward" be your cry;
And when success has crowned your plans,
'Twill all your pains repay,
To see the good your labor's done,
Then droop not on your way!

MANUFACTURE OF MOLASSES.

The number of mills for grinding sorghum sucre in this city and county has been greatly increased during this season, as well as in other places that we have seen and heard from and, in all probability, there will be as many in operation this fall as will be needed to manufacture all the cane, into molasses, that has been produced this season, ere the weather becomes so cold that the manufacturing process cannot be carried on to advantage, as was the case long before the crop raised last year was made into sweets.

The crop of sorghum, so far as our knowledge extends, is not as good as it was last season, and there is not much of it that has matured sufficiently to make a good article of molasses, unless more skill is exerted in its manufacture than was manifested by some in working up the crop of 1859, which, however, we have reasons to hope will be the case, and that, in one particular at least, a material improvement will be made by those who in consequence of the scarcity of fuel, or from some other cause, have frequently made a very *thin* article, scarcely of sufficient density to prevent it from acidifying in warm weather. The immaturity of most of the cane this fall, will require a more scientific process in its conversion into molasses of a good quality, than if fully ripe, and all the experience that has been gained, in relation to the matter, will be in requisition in working it up successfully, which if not done, those who have cultivated it extensively will realize but small profits, if any, and may be induced to abandon its culture altogether in this part of the Territory, where it evidently cannot be grown as successfully as in the extreme Southern settlements, as the summer season is frequently too short for its maturity.

The amount of sorghnm that has been grown this year is also more limited than some have supposed who have not traveled through the settlements very extensively of late, and the beet crop is not large. Under these circumstances, with the best of management in manufacturing, there will not be a sufficiency of molasses made in this vicinity to supply the demand, and there should none be wasted, nor burned, nor made so filthy that it will be unfit for use.

There are several mills now in operation in this city, and many more will soon be ready for working. There seems, however, to be no particular hurry in the matter, as the cane is and will be getting better every day so long as the warm weather, with which the people are and have been blessed of late, shall continue, but the sooner it can be worked up after it is as ripe as it will be, the better, as frost will certainly do it no good.

Profit of Manuring—"Some fifteen years ago," says a writer in the N. E. *Farmer*, "in one of the hilly towns in New Hampshire, a man purchased a farm of about 150 acres, which was pretty well worn out, but naturally productive land, paying but a small portion of the cost down, as he had but a few hundred dollars to begin life with." One of the first things he did was to draw manure from the village, full two miles up hill; at which the neighbors predicted his speedy bankruptcy. But such was not the result; on the other hand, he still continued to buy manure, and in consequence got the best crops of any man in town, and to-day he has the richest and most productive farm in that vicinity, all paid for, and his neighbors say it is worth at least ten thousand dollars.

The Payson Fair.

We have been furnished with a report of the First Annual Exhibition of the Payson Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, held on the 25th ult., under the supervision of the board of directors, consisting of Messrs. John H. Moore, Daniel Fairbanks and John Loveless, which we take pleasure in publishing, hoping that the efforts of the good people of that thriving place to increase their wealth, by encouraging home industry and manufactures, will be crowned with success:

The Social Hall, in which the Fair was held, had been fitted up for the occasion in a most artistic and becoming style, the walls being tapestried with specimens of bed quilting, the needlework and designs of which showed more than ordinary skill and ability.

A table was extended nearly the entire length of the hall, on which were tastefully arranged, curiosities, relics of bygone days, needlework, wines, pickles and a miscellaneous assortment of contributions both interesting and instructive.

Textile fabrics made a goodly display and does credit to our town, the samples shown were of a first rate character and worthy of every commendation.

The agricultural and mechanical departments were nobly represented, the vegetable products being numerous, of superior quality and mammoth size.

On the mechanics table, the horse shoes, nails, wood turning, etc., contributed by Messrs. Sabin, Beebe, Stewart & Co., were all of superior workmanship, and in the opinion of competent judges can not be excelled in the Territory.

The samples of leather shown by Messrs. Taussig & Simons and Messrs. Hancock & Page will certainly compare favorably with any that has been imported, and it is a subject of congratulation to them to be enabled to furnish not only the citizens of Payson, but other settlements that may feel to patronize them, with any amount of the above commodity of Home Manufacture.

Some pieces of machinery, agricultural implements, the products of the dairy, prize beef, huge eggs and a thousand other things, combined with the great variety of articles on exhibition, together with the appropriate decorations of the hall, gave to the whole a graceful and charming effect.

The stock on exhibition was of a superior order, and creditable to the stock breeders in this vicinity.

Bishop Young has seconded the exertions of the directors, who have been indefatigable in their labors in getting up the Fair, and furthermore take deep interest in the welfare of Agricultural and Home Manufacture — and what is most gratifying they have met with a warm and cordial support from the citizens generally.

JOHN H. GORDON, Reporter.

Winter Shoes.—*Hall's Journal of Health* gives the following sensible advice:—Like the gnarled oak that has withstood the storms and thunderbolts of centuries, man himself begins to die at the extremities. Keep the feet dry and warm, and we may snap our fingers in joyous triumph at disease and the doctors. Put on two pairs of thick woollen stockings, but keep this to yourself; go to some honest son of St. Crispin, and have your measure taken for a stout pair of winter boots or shoes; shoes are better for ordinary every day use, as they allow the ready escape of the odors, while they strengthen the ankles, accustoming them to depend on themselves.

A very slight accident is sufficient to cause a sprained ankle to an habitual boot wearer. Besides, a shoe compresses less, and hence admits of a more vigorous circulation of blood. But wear boots when you ride or travel. Give directions also to have no cork or India rubber about the shoes, but to place between the layers of the soles, from out to out a piece of stout hemp or tow-linen, which has been dipped in melted pitch. This is absolutely impervious to water—does not absorb a particle, while we know that cork does and after a while becomes "soggy" and damp for a week. When you put them on the first time, they will feel as "easy as an old shoe," and you may stamp on damp places for hours with impunity.

How to Become a Good Horseman.—A knowing writer on this subject, in laying down rules for riding on horseback, gives the following advice: Keep your head up, chin down, chest forward, shoulders back, elbows in, hands down, back in, belly out, feet forward, thighs fixed, knees in, loins loose, seat firm, hands tight, horse and rider well balanced, trot two hours every day without stirrups, and then time and perseverance may make you a good horseman.

A Substitute for Preserves.—A lady writer in an exchange communicates the following recipe for prepairing a substitute for preserves, which she asserts is a very tasty imitation of preserved fruit: "Moderately boil a pint of molasses from five to twenty minutes, according to its consistency, when add three eggs thoroughly beaten, hastily stirring them in, and continue to boil a few minutes longer, then season with lemon or a nutmeg."

Storing and Feeding Turnips.

A correspondent of the *Gennesee Farmer*, writing from Ancaster, C. W., says:—

There is no small amount of difficulty in storing turnips safely A little too much heat and they are lost. Four years ago I had one hundred and thirty bushels in a long pit, sunk eighteen inches deep; the man who covered them was told to put on ten inches thick of earth, instead of which he put on eighteen inches; a ventilating hole was left at the top; the snow fell deep, and added to the warmth, and the whole decays.

My root house is built in a side hill. It is walled up with pine logs; poles are laid across from plate to plate, and it is filled in tightly with straw between them and the boarded roof. The earth is banked up the roof about two feet above the eaves. The front, where the entrance is, of course out of the ground, and is double; that is, there is a space of five feet between the wall, and a tight board partition within.

This root house was filled to the roof, and it held eight hundred bushels. Fearing they would heat, the inner door was left open, when a sudden and unexpected fall of the temperature took place on the 25th of November, going as low as 4° below zero. The turnips at the exposed end of the building froze partially, but were quite good for use; the main bulk kept well and were sweet and fresh in the spring, and some lasted till June. The root house is so constructed that at the end, level with the top of the bank, there is a trap door, into which the turnips are thrown from a tilt cart, so that there is no handling in the unloading.

The turnips should be trimmed of roots, as well as the tops, as they are more liable to heat if stored with the roots on, on account of the earth which then adheres to them. I los some bushels, and, had I not discovered the mischief in time, I should have lost more one season from this cause.

My root house was constructed in haste, of materials which were on the spot, otherwise I should prefer one of stone, with a roof of stout poles and earth well turfed.

Feeding.—On this head I might content myself with saying that all the animals I have live in part upon them, but it may perhaps be useful to go more into detail.

1st. My horses for three winters past have had very little grain until towards spring. Each has two large turnips, whole, but clean, night and morning, unless doing heavy work, when they have a feed of oats in the morning instead of the turnips. They are very fat and full of life.

2d. My calves and lambs get turnips sliced with a machine twice a day, about half a gallon to each, and some hay. My sheep get them in the same way, (once a day last winter,) with pea or oat straw only, until March, when I began to give them hay.

3d. The young stock, one or two years old, get turnips once a day, sliced as above, and straw until near spring, when they get hay; and they are in good growing condition—many farmers would say fat—all through the season.

I have raised mangel wurtzel for my milch cows, as the turnips give the butter a strong flavor, especially during the first half of the winter, after which I have found them less objectionable on this account. A bushel a day between three cows has been my allowance. If you want good beef, shut up a lean ox, give him three bushels a day of turnips and a little hay or cut oat straw for ten weeks, and then, for the last fortnight of his life, a gallon of barley or corn meal a day, springled over his turnips, and if there is any disposition about him to fatten you will get as tender and juicy meat as any one can desire.

Planting Potatoes in the Fall.—Mr. E. O. Bundy, of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., writes to the Genesee *Farmer* that he plants his potatoes in the fall, obtains larger, earlier and better flavored potatoes than when planted in the spring. His method of planting is as follows-.

"Select a piece of dry ground prepare it as for spring planting, any time in the fall when ground is in good order, taking care to plant the potatoes a little deeper than in the spring planting. Throw a shovel full of coarse manure upon, or still better, into each hill; or better still, cover the surface with a coat of straw, where mice are not too plenty. The straw helps to protect; scarcely needs hoeing or plowing."

Mr. B. says he has raised potatoes in this way for several years past, and they are invariably free from the rot, and at least two weeks earlier and two or three sizes larger than the spring planting.

To Protect a Shingle Roof from Fire.—Says the editor of the Albany *Knickerbocker:* "A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise, in cases of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing the space between the shingles, and the lime and sand, by filling up all the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevent it from warping for years, if not for ever."

Fast Horses at Exhibitions.

For the consideration of the Agricultural Societies in this Territory, we insert the following from an exchange, suggesting a mode of exhibiting the speed of horses at agricultural fairs not hitherto adopted:

"So much has already been said, both in words and in caricatures, against the introduction of running and trotting horses at agricultural exhibitions, that it seems hardly necessary to add anything more at the present time. Let those "fast" men and women who delight in seeing horses ridden or driven at breakneck speed, get up performances on their own hook; they have no right to introduce a race course into an exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products. The legitimate object of such an exhibition is to display improved farms and garden products, and labor-saving implements, which may be studied quietly and calmly by cultivators for the purpose of learning how to improve their own practice.

A correspondent, however, suggests a mode of exhibiting the speed of horses which is unobjectionable, and may be of practical utility. We have seen the same in the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, the Ontario *Times*, and two or three other exchanges.

For most farm purposes it is desirable that a horse should be a fast walker. A horse that can trot or gallop a mile the quickest, is not the one that can plow or harrow the largest area in a day with the greatest ease, or take a heavy load to market with the least delay. The suggestion of our correspondent is, that the managers of agricultural exhibitions offer prizes for the fastest walking horse. He proposes that there be several prizes, say in this wise:

1st—A prize to the single horse that will walk a mile soonest, under the saddle.
2d—A prize to the horse that will draw a heavy load of given weight, over a mile in the quickest time with the least weariness—all competing horses to be successively attached to the same load.
3d—A similar prize to the last named, but for a lighter load.
4th and 5th—Similar prizes to the 2d and 3d, for spans of horses.

It is also proposed that similar prizes be offered for rapid walking oxen.

These suggestions are worthy of attention. Fast walking animals are wanted by the masses, fast trotters or runners only by the few. An exhibition of the walking capabilities of animals may not draw so large a crowd from our cities and villages as a trotting match, but it would have quite as much interest for farmers generally, and for their benefit agricultural fairs are, or should be got up."

Egyptian Corn.

Mr. M. E. Crandal, of Sandwich, Dekalb county, Illinois, proposes to supply those who wish with parcels of Egyptian corn which he extols very highly. We are disposed, at all times, to receive such statements as are contained in his announcement with much allowance, but if the corn is only one half as productive as represented, it might be beneficially introduced into this Territory.

He says that "upon trial last year it was found to ripen, planted even the first of July. It is estimated from its very prolific qualities to yield 200 bushels per acre, and weighs by sealed measure, 65 pounds to the bushel. This corn was produced from some procured direct from Mr. Jones, our consular agent, directly on his return from Egypt. It requires no different culture from that of other varieties, and in the south two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and twenty-two ears have grown upon one stalk, and will average from five to fifteen. For domestic use it is unparralleled. When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows, and none that will yield half the value in stalks or corn.

It can be successfully grown in any State of the Union, from Maine to Texas. I can give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect, what I represent it to be; and further, I am the only person throughout the country who has this variety of corn. Having secured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it.

To any person who will inclose in a letter $1, in stamps or currency, directed to me, I will send, postage paid, sufficient corn to produce enough to plant the following year, from twenty to thirty acres; also, directions for planting and cultivation.

To any person that will get up a club of five, I will send a package gratis."

Plowing in Wheat.—A farmer near Dundas, C. W., (says a correspondent of the Genesee, *Farmer*) has practiced sowing wheat for twenty years, as follows: He prepares the land in the usual manner up to the time of applying the manure; that is spread on the surface early in September, the wheat sown on immediately, and both harrowed once over. He then plows under wheat and manure together, and leaves the land rough without further work. He says that "the wheat so put in has invariably yielded one-third more than that sown in the ordinary manner the