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OUR citizens have reason to be proud of the Theatre which has been erected in this city, especially so that it was built, fitted up and thoroughly furnished years before the railroad was completed and when freighting was done by ox and mule teams, the freight costing 20 and in some instances 25 cents per pound. The lapse of time has most conclusively proved that the erection of this building was a most happy inspiration, and that the results which have attended it have been much greater and more beneficent than many imagined they would be when it was commenced. The wisdom and forecast of its builder have received most ample vindication during the years that it has been an established institution in our midst, and now every day furnishes additional proofs of the benefit it is to the city and its morals. It is easily understood now that had there not been a Theatre of this character here, it would have been a most difficult labor to have prevented the growth of low places of amusement which would have been a disgrace to the city and a probable means of leading astray many of the young and unwary. It has been a model place of amusement, which every person, however fastidious, might frequent without injury—a place where the young of both sexes could go without their parents having fears that their delicacy would be shocked or their moral tone lowered.

While according all these qualities to the Theatre, and viewing it as an institution of which all our citizens may be proud, there is one feature in the conduct of some persons who go there which becomes more and more disagreeable every week, and which to the majority of its patrons is very offensive. We allude to the whistling, vociferous calls, screams, &c., which are heard at the conclusion of any scene or piece of acting with which the audience in the upper gallery is particularly pleased. These noises have been especially demonstrative and objectionable during the past two evenings, or since Mr. Emmet's appearance as "Fritz." His performances have been of such a character that those who are in the habit of expressing their pleasure in this noisy manner have been more than usually exuberant. If this is permitted to go on, there is no telling where it will end, for it is a growing evil. But it should not be permitted to go on. Steps should be taken to check these demonstrations, and to have their authors confine themselves to a more decorous mode of expressing their pleasure. The opinion entertained in the community at large respecting them is, that they are disgraceful; every well-bred person who hears them feels ashamed.

We are warranted in saying that to the proprietor of the Theatre these noisy demonstrations are most objectionable. His views in regard to them and to applause in general are well-known to the community at large, for he has repeatedly expressed them in public. Can not our police put a stop to this evil? They will be sustained in taking the necessary measures to repress it by the unanimous sentiment of the community; for the prevailing feeling is that it is becoming unbearable. There is no need for violence. Let those who whistle and cry out, understand that if they indulge in such noises, they will be summarily expelled; and if they still persist in giving utterance to them, a few examples only will be necessary to convince them that the Theatre is not the place to exhibit conduct of which drunken savages would scarcely be guilty.

THE study of the census returns is an interesting one, as many suggestive thoughts can be gleaned therefrom. The complete returns of the census recently taken show that on the first day

of June, 1870, the total population of the United States was 38,547,534. The census of 1860 gave the total population at 31,443,321. The increase, therefore, during the ten years was 7,104,213. In 1850 the population, according to the census then taken, numbered 23,191,876. The increase from that date until the taking of the next census was 8,251,445. This was a gain, for the ten years between 1850 and 1860, of about thirty per cent, while during the past ten years there has been an increase of not quite 23 per cent. Had the increase of the past ten years been equal to that of 1850—1860 the population of the country would now be about 42,000,000—that is an increase of 4,000,000 over the present population according to the last returns. The falling off has been in the South. There the loss of population and wealth during the past ten years has been enormous. The rebellion has been the chief cause of this check to the growth of the population. Not only has there been an immense loss of men in the two armies; but many of these being young men the country lost their increase. Thousands of women, who, had it not been for the war, would have had husbands and children now have neither. At the South this loss is more felt than at the North. That section lost more men in proportion, and there has not been as great an immigration flowing there to supply the places of the fallen as there has been into northern ports.

It is a question whether, even if there had been no war, the gain in population during the past ten years would have been as great proportionately as during the previous decade. But, though it may be questioned, there is no good reason why the increase should not have been as great. If all the causes be examined for this falling off they will be found to have their origin in the civil war. To this the loss of 4,000,000 of population is to be traced. Not that this number of men perished in the war; but immigration received a check. Immigrants did not have the inducements to come to this country while convulsed with civil war that they had when it was at peace. This was a loss. Then to this must be added the loss of their increase; the children that have been born elsewhere that would have been born here had there been no war. Deduct these from the four millions, and still a formidable array of figures remain to be accounted for by the slain of the war and the children that would have been born to them had they lived. Allowing a million and a half to be the number of the people who did not come here from foreign lands, including their children that would have been born to them, (and this we think is too high a figure) we still have a deficiency of two millions and a half to be debited to the war.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

THE drouth in the State of California is likely to produce disastrous results, and the interior papers speak despondingly of the prospect. A seasonable supply of rain was felt to be of great importance this year to the State, not only because it was needed to make up for the short crops of previous years, but to make a favorable impression upon the visitors who are being carried there by the railroad. One of California's chief wants is population. A fruitful season this year would have had the effect to attract attention, to impress visitors favorably and to have induced many hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of persons to settle there. Every visitor would have gone back to his home and told about the delightful climate, the rich soil and the bountiful crops of grain, fruit and vegetables which he had witnessed in California; but as it is, several of the most productive valleys have the appearance of deserts, and leave an unfavorable impression upon those who pass through them, and especially upon eastern people, who are not familiar with the peculiar characteristics of the country west of the Rocky Mountains.

In Utah cultivated land has suffered from the ravages of the grasshoppers; but, after all, although a terrible pest, they have not proved as great a calamity to our farmers as the want of rain is likely to be to the farmers of California.

Deeply plowed land will retain moisture better than that which is shallow-plowed. This has been proved in Utah. Where water is scarce deep plowing, if the soil will admit of it, will be found to pay.

Every farmer is at times oppressed with a sense of the overwhelming number of things that require to be done. We have seen a nervous man in such circumstances commence one job and

before he had got fairly started, abandon it for something that seemed more pressing, merely to leave this in the same unfinished state; and when night came he had accomplished little or nothing, and passed hours tossing upon a sleepless bed, thinking what he should do on the morrow. A young farmer could not adapt a better rule than to repeat to himself every morning: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and act upon it. When a job is commenced, finish it before beginning another; but at the same time attend to the little things, but if you happen to get behind strike a lively gait, do one thing at a time, and when it is done, take a little rest by immediately commencing another, and in this way you will pull through in good time.—*Ex.*

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* says the failure of the crops in California is due less to the absence of rain than to the careless and negligent manner in which seed has been sown. It says that farmers have proceeded under the belief that all that was necessary to insure a crop in California was to tickle the earth with a straw and it would laugh a harvest. But they are beginning to find out their mistake. A farmer informs the editor that he did not ascribe the failure of crops to the want of rain or the necessity of irrigation, but simply to the mode of planting. In one field he planted barley and oats, plowed the usual depth. In an adjoining field he plowed about fourteen inches. The first field was sown two weeks before the second, and yet to-day the former's yield will not pay to cut for straw, while that in the latter will be above the average. The writer adds that it is undoubtedly true that in certain portions of the State irrigation will pay, but as a general rule it would be better for farmers to try the deep plowing experiment before going to great expense in building ditches and canals for purposes of irrigation.

FROM the *Agricultural Report* we glean the following information respecting planting corn in drills and hills:

At the Michigan Agricultural College, in 1868, two plots of land were set apart, substantially equal in character of soil, each measuring forty-eight rods in width. The ground was plowed May 5th, and manure was spread evenly and worked in by cultivator and harrow. Yellow Dent corn was planted May 21st, in rows four feet apart; one of the plots being planted in hills the other in drills. The plots were cultivated and hoed June 15th, and again July 7th, the plants being thinned so as to leave the same number of stalks on each plot, including an equal distribution of plants throughout the subdivision of the plots. As nearly as possible, each of the two plots received the same amount of labor in cultivation. The stalks were cut at the bottom September 17th, and stocked in good order. Three weeks afterwards the corn was husked and weighed. The stalks were then again carefully stocked, and were hauled and weighed in good condition, October 12. The corn on the portion planted in hills was better in quality than that planted in drills. But the drilled portion produced 74 1-6 bushels of shelled corn, and three tons of stocks to the acre, against 65 1-2 bushels of corn and 2-3 tons of stalks per acre produced by the portion in hills.

A WRITER in the *Country Gentleman* says that more attention should be given in this country to scientific agriculture. In England, he says, the average crop of wheat is twenty-eight bushels per acre, while in the United States it is only thirteen and a half. In Massachusetts, where agriculture is perhaps carried to as great perfection as any State in the Union, it averages only eighteen bushels per acre, and in New York sixteen. In California it averages only eighteen and one-fifth bushels per acre. Much of the land in each of these States is probably as good, this writer says, as the land in England. The superior yield of the latter country is due to the superior cultivation of the soil.

THE same writer, speaking of the improvement of plants by selection, makes the following sensible remarks:

"When the French began to manufacture sugar from the beet, the best specimens yielded only about four and a half per cent. of their weight; but when they selected seeds from beets containing the largest amount of this substance, and applied the manures

which were best fitted to produce it, as potash, ammonia, &c., the plant was at length so much improved that it yielded about nine per cent. or double the original quantity. The same course may be pursued with equal success with other plants. Multitudes of new varieties are springing up every year which are lost from a want of competent observers to select them and bring them into cultivation. The skillful agriculturist goes through his fields, and observes with a keen eye every variation of any plant in any particular direction, and converts it to some useful purpose. If a head of wheat of remarkable size or plumpness of kernel is seen, it is selected and cultivated by itself till a new variety is developed and permanently fixed. If an ear of corn is observed which is distinguished for its length, the number of its rows, the size of its kernels, or its early maturity, it is preserved for seed. In this way most of the improved varieties which are considered to be so remarkable, and are sold for so great prices, have been originated. Farmers are not generally aware how much is lost from their yearly crops by not selecting the best seeds. S. C. Patee, of New Hampshire, threshed two bushels of wheat from the ends of the sheaves, where the largest heads are usually found, without opening them, and then picked out the largest and best kernels by hand, and sowed them. He got one-third more wheat from this seed than from the same quantity which was not thus selected although the soil and cultivation were the same."

THE *Milk Journal*, a monthly periodical published in London, engages a competent analyst, and submits to his examination samples of milk purchased from various city dairies or sent by their customers for the purpose, with the full addresses of the parties from whom it is obtained. In the April number the results of the analysis of 51 specimens examined during the month, are published, showing 38 deteriorated, eight that were perhaps doubtful, and only five that were clearly genuine. A discouraging report for those who drink milk in the city of London.

A MEMBER of the American Institute Farmers' Club, New York, says that for the last ten years a multitude of farmers east of the Hudson and not a few west have made more money from their turkeys than from any other kind of stock. Ten well-managed turkey hens will give a larger net profit than ten cows if, in addition to good management, the farmer has good luck. Three rules must be observed, he says, if those who attempt to raise turkeys would secure success: First—Be sure to free both old and young from lice immediately upon the old ones leaving the nest. Second—Feed frequently at the beginning with strengthening food. Third—Never let the young turkeys get wet either with dew or rain until the feathers afford their bodies protection. The last rule must be observed in the country of which he speaks, where heavy dews and rain are common; but in Utah it has not the same force.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING CO-OPERATION IN SPRING CITY.—Brother George Brough, of Spring City, Sanpete Co., has sent us the following, under date of the 5th inst.:

"Six months ago the stockholders of the Co-operative Mercantile Institution of this place adopted the following method to secure the trade from the citizens, and encourage all to trade at home: To give to the consumer one half of the net dividend, which was conducted on the following plan: Each citizen or family furnished themselves with a small book; value five or ten cents, and, when they traded, the amount purchased was entered in those books. At the end of the six months all the books were called in, footed up and the total ascertained. Stock was taken and, yesterday, a dividend was declared of 31 6-10 per cent. on capital stock, for six months, and 7 per cent. bonus to the consumer. The result is an increase of forty cents on each \$1.00 of capital stock invested, which is very satisfactory to all."

THE UTAH SOUTHERN.—It having been decided to construct the Utah Southern with 4 feet 8 1/2 inch gauge instead of the 3 feet, as was at first contemplated, it was thought best to select a different route from the one chosen for the 3 feet gauge. The first street west of the State Road was pitched upon as the most fitting, but for several reasons it was deemed best to run the line through the centre of the next block west, the County Court preferring to make arrangements for the right of way on behalf of the company with the owners of the lands than to have the street occupied by the line. This new line has been examined to Little Cottonwood, but as the stream there is an extremely difficult one