



GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - May 24, 1871.

THE success or non-success of the Commune, at Paris, will be felt by other nations to nearly as great an extent as France. Should that body be successful the Republicans in Germany and other continental nations will be greatly strengthened; even in England the effect will be to embolden agitators and malcontents and to give force to Republican schemes. It is generally admitted by correspondents writing from England that the feeling of large numbers of people in that country towards monarchical institutions is one of growing discontent. There is a yearning for a wider liberty than is now enjoyed, and open manifestations of dislike to the idea of paying members of the royal family such heavy sums of money as salaries. Queen Victoria has been a prolific mother, and every one of her children must be provided for. Her daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, has made an excellent commencement also in this direction. She has a number of children. These will all have to be furnished, in their turn, with salaries, and the prospect before the people is that their taxes will continue to be heavy for at least a generation to support these numerous offshoots of royalty.

Mr. E. Yates, an English novelist, who is also a post office official, has spent eighteen months in the Provinces in making inquiries which brought him in contact with large classes of people. Speaking of the popular discontent with monarchy, he says:

"I have talked to pitmen in the North, factory operatives of all kinds in Yorkshire, agriculturists in East Anglia, fishermen and miners in Devon and Cornwall. I have talked to navvies working in gangs, to lazy stage coachmen driving their teams in regions beyond railways, to the porter at a way-station on a but-little-used line, awaiting the advent of the last train. And whenever the subject has been recurred to (and it is astonishing what a favorite it is with these people), I have always found the same sentiments expressed, and pretty nearly in the same words."

This report is more significant from the fact that Mr. Yates is himself a conservative, and being an official, less likely, probably, to admit the existence of such a condition of feeling as he describes than he would be were he a radical.

Reynolds's Newspaper published in London, is very popular among the working classes of Great Britain. It boasts of having a weekly circulation of four or five hundred thousand; but whether these figures are correct or not, it is well known to be the leading organ of the rapidly growing royalty-hating party in England. For more than twenty years it has been a thorn, not only in the side, but over the whole body of royalty and its supporters; and the present odium, almost execration, in which the titled and privileged classes of the realm are held by millions of the people is in great part the result of and can be traced directly to the teachings and views so boldly and persistently promulgated in the columns of *Reynolds's*. In the reign of the Georges such a paper would have been suppressed and its writers pilloried, banished or executed; but however strong the will of the government to-day may be to pursue a similar course, radicalism now so thoroughly permeates the masses of the people that any attempt of the kind would precipitate that which, in a few years judging by the present appearances, is inevitable, namely a revolution in which royalty and aristocracy in England will be forever abolished. And *Reynolds's Newspaper*, by its course in enlightening the minds of the masses with regard to the profligacy and extravagance of their

royal and aristocratic rulers,—the great causes of the abject and wide-spread poverty which prevails so generally among them—has become a power in the land with which its rulers dare not interfere. One extract from its pages will give an idea of the strain in which it talks every week. Such reading, widely spread, must produce its effects after awhile; a leaven will be engendered that will not cease to work until it permeates the whole substratum of society. It says:

"For more than four years the people of England have endured the horrors of restricted trade, bad wages, limited food, penury and starvation. All this time the people have been told that the country was prosperous, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to extract the usual amount of plunder in the form of indirect taxation from unhappy commoners, who were not permitted to eat and drink till they had poured some part of their small earnings into the coffers of the Customs or the Excise. With empty cupboards at home, no wages to receive at the end of the week, and no prospect of improvement, the artisan was asked to listen to proposals in a slavish House of Commons to endow a Princess with £30,000 and £6,000 a year for life, and there is a young Prince ready to take twice as much because he is of age on the 1st of May next. The thin pretence that a monarchy and court made it good for trade, has been rudely swept away by a Queen who divides her time between Osborne, Windsor and Balmoral. The people have been asking themselves what they get in exchange for all this outlay, and, with the exception of a trial in the Divorce Court they have no evidence whatever of the application of the funds with which royalty is so amply endowed. At the best, monarchy is supposed to be something exceedingly useful if it does nothing, and allows the Lords and the Commons to have all their own way. At the worst it is a contrivance in the form of an alliance between all the sections of the blue blood Aristocracy has its subsidy out of the revenues set aside for royalty, and is pleased with the appointments of lords in waiting and ladies of the bed-chamber; whilst the plutocrats of the House of Commons are gratified with an occasional invitation to a garden party at Windsor."

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 be 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, which space 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 flour 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 cakes or pastry and no loss ensue.

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 endwise and two inches of flour packed around them. To prevent the upper layer of flour from settling down between the interstices 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 tithing 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 JUDSON, whose residence is on the bench, informs us that he has a hive of bees which, the last time he examined it previous to yesterday, contained about five quarts of active 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 seizing 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 knowing this they can take precautions against them.

THE following correspondence is from the pen of one 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 deviated from without certain loss.

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

EASY FARMING

which, according to western fashion, in some respects is: repair roads, fill holes with, or in any way to get rid of the manure; burn the straw and chaff, send the cows into the herd, while they give a little milk, starve the calves; 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 manuring. For teams: have a band of scrubby ponies on the range, likewise to take care of themselves; and when you want a span, hunt them up, take them home, tame and use them until they get worked down; then send them on the range again, take another span home, (if you can find them) to be used likewise. Have the sheep also on the range, summer and winter, and let them decline in wool, and degenerate until they are worthless.

This is a process by which manure cannot be produced. It is neither nomadic nor agricultural; it is, at best, a bastard principle of both. It is ruinous both to farming and to animals, and is a sure means of decline for both in this climate. And so is all that kind of "easy farming."

SHEPHERD! TAKE CARE OF YOUR HERD

Is the motto, put over the stable door, inside the Eagle gate in Salt Lake City; that is the cue to husbandry in both branches, and maintains the equilibrium between exhaustion and restoration in agriculture, which is called

HIGH FARMING.

A. B. C. keeps a full blooded Short Horn cow. For this he wants a stable ventilated in summer and warm in winter, with a floor that can be kept clean. Feed that cow in summer all 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 cut the lucerne or clover before it is in blossom. Feed green rye or rape until lucerne or clover is ready; it must be sowed the year be-

fore, in August. In the fall, when 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.

When animals are well kept the year round, their own appetites will prescribe the quantity needed when they have as much as they will eat given to them; care only being needful about changes of food.

If the calf is to be raised, and brought up without losing the qualities of the stock, it must have as much new milk for three months, three times per day, as it will drink, which will not be so much as may be supposed by those whose starving calves once in a while will steal a mess, perhaps more than two cows' milk at a time. Well fed animals have moderate appetites.

Have a partly shaded corral 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. Clean the stall before milking; milk three times per day, equalizing the interims 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 mellow, warm, well manured and watered land, and top 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 feed in summer, and the 120 rods of red clover and timothy, to be cut twice, and made into hay for winter feed, together with

ROOTS.

Twenty-five tons of mangolds, carrots or artichokes per acre, is an average crop, by the high 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 merino sheep can be kept on the same quantity and kind of food that is required for an 800 pound cow; fowls and rabbits etc., can also 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 ten inches deep, and subsoil as deep as possible. Third year, wheat; plow the stubble as soon as the wheat is harvested, and plow ten inches deep; cultivate it well, sow as much rye or 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 expensive, 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 disorders. But it is by no means "easy farming."

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 amalgamated 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, &c., answer excellently; on more clayey soil, clover, rye, etc.

CONCLUSION.

Farming is not a business to be followed for the purpose of making a bare