



### THE SUGAR CULTURE IN THE NORTH.

At the last annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, John Staunton Gould read an interesting paper upon the culture of sorgo for sugar. The following is a synopsis:

In pursuit of knowledge upon this subject, he visited a circle of about one hundred miles around Chicago, in Illinois and Indiana, and also in Ohio, visiting some thousands of places where sorgo is grown. He found the most of the cane injured by frost. He gave a great amount of interesting statistics of the production and consumption of sugar and molasses, and he estimates the production of sorgo syrup the past year at five-eighths of the crop of the previous year. He has no faith that sugar will ever be made to any extent of sorgo, but that it will make excellent syrup. The soil best adapted to the growth of sorgo is upland, and clayey soils are as good as upon sandy soil. This year, however, the cane was less killed upon bottom lands, and for New York he recommends such lands, and says that any land that will grow forty bushels of corn will grow a good fair crop of sorgo. An acre that will grow eighty bushels of corn will usually give one hundred gallons of syrup. The average in Ohio is ninety gallons. As to climate, it must be understood that sugar cane is a tropical plant, and therefore dry soils, with a warm exposure, should be selected. It bears drouth much better than Indian corn, and it requires much heat to bring it to perfection. In Ohio, the three Summer months average 71 degrees, and in Illinois about the same, and 42 inches is given as the annual rain-fall. The average temperature in the Genesee valley, and in the Mohawk valley, is 66 degrees and rain-fall 41 inches, so that they do not show as good prospect as in the West, for the climate is not as warm, and the average frosts come earlier.

As to manure, it has been found that any strong manure is adverse to the quality of sorgo syrup. Lime and gypsum have been tried, it is said, with success. It grows in Illinois without manure, and it is supposed that it can be continued upon the same soil for any length of time, by simply returning the bagasse to the land. It is necessary to give the soil the most perfect preparation—plowing deeply and pulverizing finely, and for this purpose Gould highly recommends the Michigan plow. Some recommend ridging the land, but it is mostly grown at the West upon a level. The question is unsettled whether planting in hills or drills is best, or whether implee is earlier than the Chinese cane. Some experiments have been made in saving early seed, and thereby getting an earlier kind, but it has been at the expense of the yield per acre. Most of the sorgo growers are convinced that all the varieties of the Sorghum family will hybridize, and Gould recommends great care in growing the seed. It is impossible to say what is the right time to plant the seed. Perhaps the best time is that of Indian corn—"when the oak leaf is of the size of a squirrel's ear." It is unsettled whether it is or not best to soak the seed before planting. Some recommend steeping in some chemical matter. No seed should be covered more than a quarter of an inch. The cultivation of the cane is similar to corn, but must not be continued after the plants are knee high. Gould does not approve of pulling off the suckers. Some farmers strip off the leaves of the cane, which is a tedious work. Others cut the cane with the leaves, which are stripped at the mill. If the leaves are ground, they impart an unpleasant taste to the syrup, and lessen the yield. The weight of cane upon an acre is sixteen or seventeen tons. Stocks average 1 and a half pounds, and the average weight of canes per acre Gould estimates at 13 and a half tons, and the yield of seed thirty-eight bushels. The quantity of fuel required for boiling a crop could not be given by any of the Illinois farmers, but Gould estimates a cord of wood to 100 gallons of syrup. Boiling should be continued without cessation, as 1,000 gallons can be made in 24 hours, and only 400 gallons in 12. The milk of lime is almost universally used as a clarifier of the juice in boiling. Bisulphite of lime is used to prevent fermentation.

As to beet sugar, Gould found that there is no establishment in operation in the United States, though one is nearly perfected in Illinois, the owner of which grew 100 acres, and has them now in store. The yield was sixteen tons per acre, and that would give 3,000 pounds of sugar. The kind of beet grown is called the Imperial.

Gould gave several interesting statements to show the cost of sorgo syrup, as compared with other crops, although he is not sanguine as some of its advocates in regard to the profitability of a sorgo crop. He visited the crop of Belcher, in La Salle county, Illinois, where he saw 400 acres growing upon the Illinois bottoms, which was unaffected by frost, but owing to the labor of harvesting and manufacturing, he was only able to save about one-fourth of the crop, in consequence of fermentation of the canes.

**THE ADVANTAGES OF FRUGALITY TO THE WORKING CLASSES.**—It is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of our working classes

who are in the full enjoyment of health, and able to earn good wages, are not sufficiently careful in laying away a little money against the time of need; when sickness or some accident may deprive them of the power to labor. It frequently happens that instead of saving a portion of their earnings, they spend it uselessly. They deceive themselves with the idea that they cannot save, and that it is of no use attempting it, thinking that their wages are little enough for present necessities. In many instances this is no doubt true—but there would be much more saving in the world if they would only make a beginning. Perhaps they can only spare a mere trifle at any given time, and that, they think too small to be worth laying by. Little as it may be by itself, yet the sum added to it doubles it, and so it goes on progressing until it becomes something considerable in amount. It only requires a beginning. Nothing can be done without that and when once the beginning is made, the end proposed is half accomplished. A working man should remember that the more he accumulates, be it skill, character, or money, the more independent he becomes, and the more qualified he is to direct the labor of others; so that in time when he has realized a little capital, he may become a master himself. How many men are there in the world that have risen by small beginnings to great wealth and affluence? But independent of this, if a working man will only adopt saving habits, he can never become the slave of any one master, or work for low wages. If his employer will not pay him the value of his labor, he can leave him and take his chance of getting employment elsewhere, or, if necessary, he can do without work for a short time. He is rich and independent—when he is able to go where he pleases, and to work where and when he chooses. There is one class of men upon whom it is incumbent to be saving, viz., the fathers of families. There are too many that live on blindly from day to day, without ever thinking of providing for the future, but sacrifice every penny of their earnings for their own gratification and indulgence. Such men as these commit a great sin against their own flesh and blood, and are really robbing in advance charitable friends and relatives, upon whom may finally fall the duty of providing for their families.

**COFFEE.**—A correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives minute directions for browning and making coffee. Omitting the former—only remarking that coffee should be browned not burned as some otherwise good housewives are prone to do, and thus destroy the aroma—we give the latter:

"Grind as fine as possible. This is important. An old well-worn mill is best; at least so we find it. Mix as much of the white of a fresh egg as will just moisten the coffee, without making it lumpy, otherwise there will be less strength obtained, as the egg when cooked will prevent the water from reaching the coffee. Next fill with what hot water you want; put in the coffee, and boil four or five minutes. If ground very fine, a little less time will do. Then set off, and in a minute or two pour out. Immediately add sweet cream and pure white sugar. And now for a point not generally understood. Let the coffee stand five minutes, stirring it occasionally; then drink. It takes five or more minutes for the cream to unite with the liquid; if drank at once, the cream is readily tasted. If permitted to stand, it will gradually deepen its color, until quite brown. The cream has then disappeared, and you have coffee."

**SOMETHING THAT FARMERS NEED.**—Every farmer needs a nail box, well stocked. He should have, at least nine sizes. The following table will show any one, at a glance, the length of the various sizes, and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated, "3-penny, up to 20-penny." The first column gives the number, the second the length in inches, and the third the number per pound. That is:

3-penny 1	in. 557 nails.	12-penny 3	in. 54 nails.
4-penny 1 1/4	in. 553 nails.	20-penny 3 1/2	in. 34 nails.
5-penny 1 3/4	in. 532 nails.	Spikes 4	in. 16
6-penny 2	in. 167 nails.	Spikes 4 1/2	in. 12
7-penny 2 1/4	in. 141 nails.	Spikes 5	in. 10
8-penny 2 1/2	in. 101 nails.	Spikes 6	in. 7
10-penny 2 3/4	in. 68 nails.	Spikes 7	in. 5

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job of work can be estimated.

A farmer's nail box should be divided into ten compartments; one for each sized nails and one for spikes. It need not be large, because it is only intended for jobbing, and to have a suitable sized nail for all purposes always on hand. It should have a good strong handle like the bail of a basket. Two or three gimlets, an awl or two, and a nail set should have places in the box, and of course, the hammer. Another tool box should contain two saws, a plane or two, several files, punches, cold chisel, etc.

**PLANT SUN FLOWERS!**—One of the most scientific officers of the United States Survey, has recorded his testimony, that the common sunflower planted upon the low bottoms of the Mississippi river absorbs the miasm of these unhealthy localities, and rid the neighborhood of miasmatic fevers. As the seed can be had at any of our seed stores, costs a mere trifle, is easily planted, makes a somewhat ornamental plant, and produces a crop valuable for fowls, we say, let every one plant a row of sunflowers on the lower side of their garden.

**HOW TO GROW PEACHES EVERY YEAR.**—The following, by the correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator, is worthy a trial by all lovers of this delicious fruit: Procure your trees grafted upon the wild plum stock. The tree partakes of the nature of the plum, being hardy, and will never winter kill, and, putting out late in the spring, will never be injured by the frost, and it is a certain preventative against the workings of the peach grub, while the natural lifetime of the tree is beyond that of our own; so you may depend upon peaches every year, and, for a long period of time, without the destructive and discouraging influences attending the growth of the common peach. They can be obtained at from fifty to seventy-five cents per tree, and you had better pay five times the amount than not to obtain them, and be certain of peaches every year. Try it, and our word for it, you will be satisfied with the result.

**THE CULTURE OF ONIONS.**—The Cincinnati Gazette says:

The prevailing opinion is that to grow good onions the sets grown the previous year should be planted. This is an error. Better onions and larger crops can be grown from seed than from sets. The seed should be first sown in a hot bed as thick as they can stand. As soon as the seed is up, open the beds to the air and water freely. Prepare your ground and plant the sets from the hot bed, singly, one by one, three inches asunder, in rows ten inches apart. If the ground is very good and they are well cultivated you may have eight hundred bushels from an acre.

### VARIETIES.

—The young Marquis of Bute, a boy of 16, at Eton College, is having an immense estate nursed for him until he arrives at maturity. He will then have £2,000,000, or \$10,000,000, in cash, awaiting his check, besides coming into possession of one of the most magnificent estates in England.

—A party of English sportsmen, headed by the Duke of Cambridge, recently shot in one week, on Lord Huntingfield's estate, in Suffolk, the following immense amounts of game; 1,945 pheasants, 727 hares, 1,231 rabbits, 23 partridges, and 17 woodcocks, making a total of 3,493 head.

—It is not generally known that the salary of the Governor General of India, which is the highest in the gift of the English crown, is thirty thousand pounds sterling a year, exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at ten thousand pounds—in all \$200,000 a year.

—An exchange truthfully says: "You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper and never a word of approbation from the readers; but just let a paragraph slip in, even by accident, of one or two lines not suited to their tastes, and you will be sure to hear from it."

—Mr. Home, the medium, states that before his expulsion from Rome he was required to sign the following declaration, in the presence of the Chief of the Inquisition: "I, Daniel Douglas Home, do hereby solemnly declare and avow that I have not sold my soul to the devil, nor have I on any occasion been cognizant of holding communication with the evil one."

—A circus rider, lying at the point of death was asked by his employer if he would like to see a minister. The dying man said he would, and accordingly a reverend gentleman was summoned to his bedside. After a few common place remarks, the minister, in sepulchral tones, inquired, "Who tried to save sinners?" The nearly lifeless circus rider, with a tremendous effort, raised himself partially in the bed, and, after fiercely eyeing his holy visitor for an instant, exclaimed, "This is a devilish pretty time to ask conundrums!" He then fell back and expired. The minister left in disgust.

—The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has five thousand coffee-plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardness to weather the mild winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea plants have been raised during the last year. The tea-plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively in latitude corresponding to all California, and the San Francisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in that State.

### EXCELSIOR GARDENS!

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!  
A CHOICE COLLECTION of Imported ROSES and Flowering Plants; also, a variety of Choice Flower Seeds on hand, for Sale by

FRA'K F. FOX,  
27-1m 12th Ward, next door east of School House.

### BRING ON YOUR MONEY AND SAVE PROFITS!!

THE undersigned will continue to receive Orders for the purchase of

Merchandise, Machinery,  
Wagons, etc., etc.,

In the Eastern Cities until April 30th.  
Call at the Office of Wm. S. GODDE, Druggist, East Temple Street, G.S.L. City.

28-3 GODDE & MITCHELL.

B. M. DU RELL, WM. B. HUGHES,  
Boise City, Idaho. San Francisco, Cal.

### B. M. DU RELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Liquors,  
Boots,  
Shoes,  
Clothing,  
Provisions, and  
MINER'S OUTFITS Generally,  
BOISE CITY,  
IDAHO TERRITORY.

In addition to their general business, B. M. D. & Co. will pay particular attention to Sales of Consignments of the products of Utah, if required on COMMISSION.

In such cases, LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT will be made on Consignments, and we solicit persons bringing such articles to this Market to give us a call.  
Persons from Utah, desiring BACK Freight, such as w.l. pay a profit, such as

TEA, COFFEE, SUGARS, &c.,

Will do well to examine our Stock previous to making purchases, as owing to the fact that one member of our firm resides at San Francisco, we are able to buy on better terms, and therefore can give better bargains than any House in these mountains or Valleys.

Boise City, Idaho, March 10, 1864.

27-6m

### GREAT SALT LAKE

AND

### EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

WILL Commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced Wagons, May 1st, 1864.

### THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave G.S.L. City every WEDNESDAY via Bannack, Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every TUESDAY.

Leave Virginia City every TUESDAY via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at G.S.L. City every MONDAY.

Passengers and Express matter Conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & Co., Proprietors.  
THOS. D. BROWN, Agent, G.S.L. City. 27-4

### HLMENWAY'S NURSERY.

For Sale a Large and Splendid Lot of FRUIT TREES.

A FIRST CLASS assortment of Eastern varieties of Apple Trees, suitable for this climate, a great portion of them are of extra large size, and worked for early bearing.

A few hundred Pear Trees, one and two years from the graft on the pear stock. Also a lot of Pear worked on the Thorn, for new damp ground.

A good supply of Plum and Apricot Trees of the most approved varieties.

A fine assortment of Flower Seeds for sale.

Prices low for the times.

Purchasers are solicited to call and see the fine form and thrifty condition of the trees, and may rely on the correctness of the names, as all the leading varieties have been fruited by the proprietor.

††† A Discount made on sales for Gold or Silver coin.

Terms:—Prompt payment, as no credit can be given.

L. S. HLMENWAY, 4th Ward.  
G.S.L. City, Feb. 23, 1864. 23-1f

### NOTICE.

ALL persons owning transient STOCK now running on the range in Morgan county, are requested to remove them beyond the limits of the Summer and Winter range of the Stock belonging to the settlers of the above county before the 1st day of May, 1864; or they will be removed at the expense of the owners thereof.

By order of the County Court of Morgan county.  
C. S. PETERSON, Probate Judge.  
Weber City, Morgan co., March 23, 1864. 28-2

### WEAVING IN THE 20th WARD

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE Removed my business operations to that New House, one block East and two North of the Lime-Kiln, where I am prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth that can be made in the Territory. I will work Wool and Flax on Shares, into

JEANS, LINSEYS, KERSEYS, SHEETS,  
BLANKETS, FLUSHED STRIPES,  
BALMORAL SKIRTS,  
RAISED SPOTS, DIAPERS, ETC., ETC.,

guaranteeing to produce a superior article of Cloth. Holders of large quantities of Wool and Flax would do well to apply early.

The people who would be independent must be self-sustaining. If we would be self-sustaining we must encourage the development of Home-Manufactures.

24-1f JAMES MCGHIE.

FINE DISPLAY OF  
**NEW GOODS!**  
Splendid Assortment, & Cheap,  
WALKER BROS.