



THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

That cotton can be grown successfully in the southern part of the Territory, below the rim of the Basin, has been abundantly demonstrated by the experiments which have been made within the last few years. The amount produced, it is true, has not been very large, as there has not been any extraordinary efforts made to grow it extensively, there being no machinery in the country for manufacturing it into the various fabrics necessary for use, consequently but few have raised more than they needed for the clothing of their own families, and which has been manufactured into cloth and other necessary articles by hand.

When factories shall have been built, and machinery for spinning, weaving and manufacturing the raw material into such fabrics as the necessities of the people require, shall have been provided and put in operation, the culture of cotton will, as a matter of course, receive more attention than it has thus far, or will until it can be manufactured at a cheaper rate than with the facilities that now exist. Greater breadths will then be planted and more skill called into requisition in order to increase the quantity and quality than heretofore, thereby making its production more profitable to the grower, and at lower prices than are now asked.

Some have been, and yet are, of the opinion that there cannot be enough cotton grown in the Territory to supply the inhabitants with the amount of fabrics made of that material that will be required, while others, who have made estimates, are fully of the opinion that there will be no difficulty whatever, with proper management and culture, in producing it in sufficient quantities to supply any reasonable demand for such goods that may be created for years to come. Be that as it may, there is no question but that large amounts can be produced, and if not enough for all necessary purposes it will go far towards supplying the market with cotton goods.

That it should be grown, as well as wool, flax and hemp, as extensively as possible, is a matter of great importance, and in which, under existing circumstances, all are, or should be, interested. Without material it is impossible, by any human agency, to manufacture or produce clothing of any kind. Not only the raising of cotton, but the manufacture of it into yarn, cloth and other necessary articles in common use is a matter of greater importance than some suppose or affect to believe. The producing of the raw material can be accomplished without much capital, but the erection of mills, and the importation or manufacture of the necessary machinery for fabricating purposes requires means as well as energy and perseverance, but for that there is no want, and if those who have it would invest it in the erection of cotton mills, not such large establishments as have been built in the east, but such as the nature and circumstances of the case require, and such as will at the least expense, and in the shortest time, supply the immediate wants of the people residing in these isolated mountain vales.

Some exertion has been made by citizens of Washington County to procure machinery for spinning their cotton this season, but to what extent they have succeeded we have not been informed. At Parowan, Iron County, a cotton manufacturing establishment is being built by Mr. Hanks, the machinery for which has been provided by President Young, some of it imported, the balance made at the public machine shop in this city, by Messrs. Derrick & Davis, than whom no better machinists can well be found. The mill is expected to be in operation shortly, and if nothing more is accomplished this season than the manufacturing of what cotton has been raised into yarn it will be one great stride towards the attainment of the desired end.

In these days of war and commotion, intercourse with those engaged in fratricidal strife is and will be, during its continuance, attended with many difficulties, and may be entirely suspended by the operations of the war. There will, in that event, be no importa-

tions either from the east or the west, and the people will then have to depend on their own resources for the necessities of life. They have been warned and forewarned of what is now transpiring, and may be expected to continue for years to come, and until the wicked shall have been shaken out of earth, and "turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." If they had heeded the words of the prophets, and followed their counsel to a greater extent than they have, the people of Utah would certainly have been better prepared for "the days of vengeance" than they now are. They have, however, the means of sustaining themselves in their "mountain home" even now, without being dependant upon the outside world for any of the necessities of life, if the proper exertions are made, and the culture of cotton is not the least among the things that require their attention. That staple article of modern commerce, and so much in use, can be grown, we verily believe, to a considerable extent in other locations in this Territory than in Washington County. Samples of cotton grown in this city, this season, fully justify the belief that it can be produced in this valley successfully. The staple though short is good, and what little was planted has come to maturity, not having been injured by frost.

Harvesting Potatoes.

The idea has generally prevailed that potatoes, especially those grown in low and moist lands, are essentially benefited by exposure to the sun and air before removing them to the bins. This, however, experience has long since demonstrated to be a fallacy. The sooner potatoes are in the cellar, protected from the sun's rays, after they are removed from the hills, the better, the operation of the solar rays having a powerful tendency not only to deteriorate greatly their eating qualities, but also to render them far less likely to keep well through the subsequent spring.

Another very popular error, and one no less productive of bad consequences, is the supposition that the tubers should be scrupulously and thoroughly cleansed from dirt, the presence of which, in ever so small a quantity, is considered by many to be the radical cause of their becoming watery and unfit for food. Any one, however, who will take the trouble of experimenting, may easily satisfy himself that this is not the case; and that potatoes which have been thoroughly cleansed by washing or drying, or indeed, by any process which effectually rids them of soil, will exhibit symptoms of decay, and become unfit for culinary purposes, much sooner than those which have not.

In many sections it is a common practice with farmers to select a portion of their best almost perfectly matured and developed tubers, and pack them carefully and compactly in barrels, filling the space between the roots with soil, cool and moist. The barrels thus filled are placed in some dark corner of the cellar, where they remain undisturbed till the contents are demanded for the market, late in the season, or for domestic use.

Secured in this manner, and deposited beyond the reach of light or heat, or where they will be as little exposed as possible to these powerful agents, potatoes will keep perfectly sound and retain their eating properties unimpaired until late the following year.

Every observing farmer must have noticed that the potatoes that are "crowded out" from the sides of hills, or which are found so near the surface as to be frequently exposed to heavy rains washing away the soil, always turn green, and, when cooking, have a sweet coppery taste, which is extremely nauseating and unpleasant. This is always a result of exposure to solar action; it concentrates a principle which the potatoe contains in conjunction with many others of a nutritious nature, into an active poison, and hastens greatly the decay and decomposition of the roots. As soon as they are taken from the soil, they should be placed in the bins.—[Republican Journal.]

Tomatoes for Children—There is no better remedy for derangement of the bowels in children while teething than stewed tomatoes fed to them plentifully; care being taken to keep the child's extremities warm. Be careful to cover its neck and arms, especially of an evening; give it crushed ice to assuage thirst if possible, rather than give it water; avoid cordials, as they only produce fever. The tomatoes ought to be ripe and fresh, though the vegetable preserved in cans has been used with great success.

Peach-Leaf Yeast—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says—"Please inform your friends at the 'Tea Table,' that peach leaves used in the same way as hops, make excellent yeast. They may be used fresh from the tree during summer, but the winter's supply should be picked before frost comes, and dried." It may be worthy of inquiry whether there is a possibility that the minute quantity of prussic acid in the leaves can exert any deleterious effect?

Strawberry Culture.

Mr. T. B. Miner, of Clinton, N. Y., in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, on strawberry culture, says:—

I have succeeded in the culture of strawberries by setting the plants the first week in October, but it is not safe generally to wait till that time, and I recommend any time from August 15th to September 15th.

From considerable experience in growing strawberries, and from extensive reading of the writings of those engaged in the business, both for family use and market consumption, I am fully convinced that the cheapest and easiest way to produce good crops is by adopting the row system instead of hills. However, some varieties of plants produce larger fruit on the hill system; but there are kinds that are very prolific bearers in rows, or when the ground is covered with a compact mass of plants. Wilson's seedling will bear enormous crops in this condition, even where the plants are so close that not a particle of earth can be seen. Where the plants are grown in beds or rows on this system the ground is so shaded by the foliage of the plants, that they withstand a drouth much better than when grown in hills.

The usual distance that rows of strawberry plants are set apart depends on the size of the plot in some measure. For garden culture two or two and a half feet will do very well, but for field culture they should not be less than three to four feet apart. In the garden the plants may be allowed to spread in the rows on each side so as to leave merely a path wide enough to walk in to pick the fruit. In field culture the runners may spread and fill up the entire ground, but as soon as the fruiting season is past a plow should be run through the vines, cutting up the plants in strips from three to four feet wide, leaving rows of the latest growth of plants to restock the land for the next season's fruit.

Old beds of strawberries that have grown into a thick mass of plants should be thinned out with a hoe as soon as the fruit picking season is past, so as to leave the plants standing about a foot apart.

Two years is as long as it is advisable to crop the same plants; and in order to grow this fruit with the best success, means must be taken every season for a supply of new plants. On the row or bed system this is effected by cutting out a large portion of the old vines as soon as the fruit is gone, and allowing the runners from those left to replace those cut out.

It is generally understood, I presume, that strawberry plants are of two sexes, male and female, or staminate and pistillate. The staminate (males) should always accompany the pistillates, in the ratio of one row of male to three or four of the female plants. Staminate are self fructifiers, and may be grown separate from the pistillates, where it is desirable to do so, but no pistillate, according to the theory now generally acknowledged, can produce its maximum of fruit unless it be grown in the close vicinity of a staminate variety.

Where the ground is generally covered with snow during the winter I do not consider it important to cover the vines as a winter protection. I never cover mine, having many large beds, covering about half an acre, and my plants are seldom injured by the frosts. But plants set in the fall are liable to heave out of the ground in the early spring, and it is therefore advisable to plant them early enough to become well rooted, and in the spring to press those into the earth that have been thrown out by the frost.

When plants are covered for a winter protection, something should be first laid down among them to raise the covering an inch or two from the ground, in order to allow the air to circulate under the covering, or the plants will be liable to be smothered. Any coarse litter, such as barnyards afford, is suitable to cover the plants, but always in a manner to afford some air among them.

Feeding the Farm Horse.

W. G. Campbell, in the *Louisville Journal*, makes the following observations on the feeding of farm horses:—

"In ascertaining the most economical mode of feeding the farm horse, we will premise that that food which is procured with the smallest amount of labor and capital, and adds most to the health, strength and condition of the horse, is most economical. If the horse be kept in actual service and labor, cut oats and corn in the cob, with hay, constitute a cheap, healthy and strengthening food, and I have no doubt is the most economical method of feeding ordinarily. Oats should always be cut up—cut for the horse to the band, and you will leave a portion in fine condition to be fed to cattle. Three bundles thus cut constitute a good feed, with eight ears of corn and hay; and if hay is not convenient, by letting the horse run out at night and pick grass, or such rough fodder as is fed to cattle, he will keep in fine flesh and extra condition. The low price of horse feed would not pay for labor bestowed upon it unless it be in time of great scarcity of food. The food of horses, however, should be varied, so as to prevent cloying, but oats are extremely agreeable to the horse, and he rarely, if ever, cloy upon them. Cut straw of oats, wheat, or rye, made wet, and rye meal mixed with it by pouring in the meal and constantly stirring the straw, makes a fine feed as an alternative, but should not be fed freely to any breed-

ing animal. Such feed acts finely upon the bowels and skin, and may be used to advantage in all cases of costiveness. But one of the most palatable and healthy feeds for the horse, especially if he be failing in his appetite, is a small quantity of shelled oats, say a quart for a horse in delicate health, or a gallon for a horse inclined to costive habits, placed in a pail, with warm water placed over them (or it may be boiling) and suffered to stand and absorb the water, and give when cool. Take care to pour on only so much water as to wet the oats moderately. Any horse that will eat at all will eat it. Its action upon the bowels will be fine, which will be told by the sleek and healthy appearance of the hair."

Bargaining for a Wife.

"THE BLACK PIG AN' THE LINEN LOOM."—A swarthy, hard-visaged, "lapsed" fellow, resident in a country district of this Union, lately attended at the Registrar's office in Dallymena, announcing that he had called for the purpose of giving official notice of his intended marriage with a young woman of interesting appearance, who, with her father, a decent-looking old linen weaver of the same neighborhood, accompanied him on the occasion.

After a minute inquiry respecting the costs and procedure of the meditated ceremonial, the cautious applicant, without thinking it necessary to consult the opinion of the female party, selected the more tedious but less expensive course, with all the acuteness of a Yankee pedler.

The Registrar was about to make the usual entry when the intended bridegroom requested that he would "hold a wee"—for he had "a word to say to the auld man."

"An' what hae ye to say to the auld man, Johnny?" asked the father of the intended bride.

"I hae just this to say," replied the other—with a most unexpected change of countenance, and a mulish obstinacy of tone and attitude—"I say that you're come to the dyke at last, an' ye maun either loop it noo or sprangle into the shough; for afore I pit pen to paper I maun hae yer decided answer aboot the black pig an' the linen-loom. Ye tell me that ye wad maybe gie them wi' Betty, an' that ye wad maybe gie mair—but there's na May bees fleen' noo! A bargain's a bargain, ye ken; an' if I tak' Betty I'll hae baith the loom an' the pig wi' her, an' a bargain be't; if no', why ye hae yer ain yet, an' there's na harm done to on' body!"

The poor old man appeared to be completely thunderstruck at the unparalleled effrontery of his intended son-in-law, and well he might, considering the time and circumstances of the demand—for the unmannerly lout had evidently calculated upon wringing parental compliance with his selfish views, at a moment when proceedings in connection with the matrimonial engagement had arrived at a point from which no young woman, under ordinary circumstances, would willingly recede.

Betty's color suddenly mounted from a pale pink to that of a full blown peony. She flashed one lightning glance upon the lover—of her father's black pig; and, after a minute's earnest gaze upon her gutta percha slippers, she rose with creditable dignity, and left the office without uttering a word. Her father, when his astonishment permitted utterance, reproached the bargain-seeking bachelor with his duplicity, and then left the fellow to his meditations—who, after all, appeared excessively annoyed at the ill-success of his scheme to secure possession of the coveted property.

But Betty had two strings to her bow. She appeared at the Registrar's office on the following morning with another smart-looking young bachelor, right glad to have her "as she stood;" and, after due attention to all the preliminaries, they were united in the silken bonds of matrimony last week—the "auld owner of the black pig" being one of the subscribing witnesses.

Loss of a Fine Tooth Comb.

An English Methodist preacher, who spoke in a meeting out west, told the following story:—"It is but a little while since I was a traveling along one of our great rivers surrounded by the deep forest; I stopped at a rude shanty by the low river side, and there I found a poor family in gre-at affliction-ah. They were all sick; their children were shivering and starving; their heads frowzy and dirty; and I was informed by the mother, that they had lost their fine tooth comb-ah! They was ignorant of the go-ospel, and didn't seem to care about it;ther; for when I reasoned with 'em, the woman was all the time lamenting the loss of her fine tooth comb-ah! 'Have you a Bible in your cabin?' said I to her; says she, 'Yes, ther it is up ther on the catch-all,' p'inting to a narrow shelf over the smoky fire-place, 'but we don't read into it; ha'n't read any on't but o' c't, when our little Bill died with the ager, for as much as tew months.' I got on a dye tub, my friends, that stood in the corner, and reached up and took down the blessed Book, all covered with dust—and what do you think it was I opened to-ah? What do you think it was I found there to satisfy the longins of that poor woman-ah? It was the long lost, the long wanted fine-tooth comb! Oh! my hearers, s-a-r-c-h the skripters! If she had only sarched the skripters, how her mind would a been eased, for she would have found her fine-tooth comb, com'd the frowzy head of her children, and made her peace with her Maker-ah,