

THE
ST. GEORGE UNION

"IN UNION IS  STRENGTH."

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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EXPLANATION.

Some of our subscribers paid us one dollar for a year's subscription to the Union when we published it Semi Monthly. Others who subscribed have not yet paid, while few paid for six months. Now we have concluded to issue but once a month, consequently we placed the subscription of the remaining 12 numbers at 50 cents.

Those who paid their dollar will receive the remaining 12 numbers; those who paid for six months, their subscription has expired and they are respectfully invited to renew. Those who have not yet paid, still owe us and they are respectfully invited to call and settle their indebtedness.

We issue 400 copies of the Union this edition and send to a large number who are not subscribers, hoping they will send us fifty cents (in money or postage stamps,) for the Union one year. After the type are set, we can better afford to print 1000 than 500, the extra outlay being paper, ink, printing and mailing.

Soon as we can raise money enough, we intend to purchase New type as most of the type we have are old and should have been discarded long ago, but want of the necessary funds has prevented our so doing.

Look at our first page and then at this column and see the contrast between the two. The type used on the first page is New and has a clean, smooth appearance, while the type used in this column is old and has a ruff, uneven appearance, and it is difficult to make it print.

Fifty cents is not much but "many a little makes a mickle," so come on with your subscriptions and sustain a Home enterprise.

We will send twelve copies to any Post Office in the United States on receipt of five dollars.

RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN UTAH.

We purpose, in this article, touching lightly on the various branches of Agriculture that can be made profitable, by perseverance and labor. Hereafter we will dwell more lengthily on those most important.

In the first place, farmers must remember that thorough cultivation makes land yield better than meagre cultivation. Plow deep; plant in season; keep the crops clean from weeds and grass, by hoeing and plowing;

keep the ground loose and moist, and where the strength of your land is impaired, put on plenty of manure.

Wheat.

The farmers of Southern Utah can raise an abundance of this cereal, if properly managed, and save importing from the North. In 'our Dixie' wheat should be sown in October to insure a good crop, and not watered too much in cold weather, so as to chill and 'stunt' it; but when warm weather begins in the spring and the ground begins to get dry, then water and keep the ground moist until the wheat begins to ripen. Spring wheat does not do very well here, hence our advice to sow in the fall and have it ripen before the hot weather comes on to blast it.

Artichokes.

Few people in this country know the value of Artichokes. They are wonderfully hardy and productive, yielding abundantly. They resemble potatoes in appearance and are a good substitute. Besides being good for food, they are valuable for all stock, and especially swine. Plant one acre or more of artichokes, fence it with a picket fence, and in the fall turn your swine into the enclosure and they will dig and eat, as they choose.

Peanuts

Are a luxury; yet, they can be grown in this climate with little trouble. If some of our enterprising farmers would launch out in this industry and supply our stores, they would find it profitable. The following from the 'Florida Dispatch' will give an idea of their cultivation:

"Land that will produce half a bag of cotton worth, at ten cents per pound \$20, is supposed to be capable of producing, say fifty bushels of peanuts, which, at two dollars per bushel would be worth \$100.

The labor is about the same as for cotton. * * Let the land be well broken. Lay it off in flat beds 3½ ft apart, drop 2 or 3 carefully hulled seed at intervals of 20 inches, in a furrow 2 inches deep, and cover with a board as for cotton. Keep the soil perfectly clean and mellow and cultivate shallow. Gather the crop immediately after the frost has killed the vines. Care should be had to obtain reliable seed. Carolina seed are said to be the best."

Cotton.

It is an established fact that if we desire to become independent, we must produce what we consume. Cotton is not considered a profitable crop, but it can be grown at home easier than we can get money to import either the raw material or manufactured goods; and besides, we have factories in our midst capable of working up all the raw material that can be produced, and we ought to keep them supplied, thereby aid in manufacturing our own clothes, sav-

ing the importation of articles of apparel that can be produced at home.

Cotton planters must understand that the seed, as well as the lint, is valuable.

The 'Nashville American' says that 'Two-thirds of the oil cake produced in this country is sent to England, and extensively used there in the feeding of cattle and sheep. The price in the Liverpool market ranges from \$25 to \$35 per ton, and in New York and the New England States from \$21 to \$25 per ton. It can be obtained here, in car-load lots, at from \$5 to \$15 per ton. It is, however, very little used here, notwithstanding the fact that it is asserted that in the feeding of cattle and sheep one pound of the meal is equal in value to three pounds of corn, to nine gallons of shorts, or ten pounds of hay. It is also regarded as a fine fertilizer.

The oil is for the most part shipped to the Eastern States and England, where it is refined to such an extent as to be sold for and takes the place of the finest olive oil for table use. It is said to keep better than olive oil, and rarely, if ever, becomes rancid."

Cannot some of our enterprising men who have money, put up mills to make oil from the cotton seed and supply our home market?

Potatoes.

Two crops of potatoes can be grown here the same season if the first crop be planted the latter part of February or fore part of March and the second crop is planted soon after the first crop is gathered.

The varieties that do the best here are the Early Rose, Imperial and Bliss' Triumph,—the latter lately introduced into this country by our friend L. S. Hemenway, of this city. It is stated that Bliss' Triumph is earlier than the Early Rose and has a very fine flavor.

James Vick of Rochester, N. Y. advertises a New potato—the 'Chicago Market'—which is very highly recommended, and we believe would be very successful here as "it is ten days earlier, and more productive than the Rose, and more uniform in its good cooking qualities in different soils."

When planting potatoes, make a trench or furrow about 8 or 10 inches deep, cover the bottom with manure, from 1 to 2 inches deep, cover this lightly with soil, drop your seed and cover as usual. When they begin to grow and they need water, keep them well watered until matured.

Upland Rice.

Thousands of pounds of this luxury, rice, is annually imported into our Territory, while we have hundreds of acres of land capable of producing as good an article as any imported.