

## AGRICULTURAL.

## CULTIVATION OF SMALL FRUITS.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—We place these first because the earliest fruit to delight our appetites. The strawberry requires a good, deep soil; that is, a soil plowed or dug eighteen inches deep, and enriched with well rotted manures. The plant should be set about a foot apart each way, and kept from weeds and runners. After the bed has been planted about two years, start another, and by the time this begins to bear well, the old one will be pretty much worn out. Strawberries may be planted during any of the spring months, and from the middle of August to the middle of September. If done late in the spring, or during the warm weather of August, a showery day should be selected.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—May be transplanted as soon as they have done bearing. The earlier they are set out the larger will be the return next year. The following, from the Albany Cultivator, tells the whole story of the precautions to be observed in successful transplanting:—[Genesee Farmer.

"As soon as the plants are taken up, the leaves should all be removed except the small central ones not yet expanded, the roots immersed in mud, and the plants then set. The earth should be settled about them by pouring on water, and then fine earth drawn about them to form a mellow surface. A coating of fine manure, tan bark, sawdust, chips, leaves, shavings, hay or straw, two inches thick, should be placed about them, which will keep them moist, and prevent the ground baking if any subsequent watering is needed."

**RASPBERRIES.**—This delicious fruit receives little of the attention its merits deserve. It succeeds the strawberry in ripening, and will repay the best of care. A cool, moist location on the north side of a fence or a slope is the best; and the soil should be rich and deep. The plants should be set out early in the spring, and kept clean and well cultivated during the season. Each plant should have a stake three or four feet high firmly driven beside it, to which it can be loosely tied. Every spring examine the plants and cut out the old canes that bore the previous year, and trim out the young suckers so as to leave only six or eight canes in each stock. Then take off about a foot of the ends of the shoots that are allowed to remain, and tie them up neatly to the stakes.

In September it is well to pinch off the ends of each shoot. This will check the growth and help to ripen the canes. As the finer varieties of raspberries are somewhat tender for our climate it is well to protect them in winter, and perhaps the best way is to lay down the canes in the fall, and cover them lightly with soil. If a little earth is placed near the roots on the side where they are to be bent down, there will be no danger of their breaking.

**THE BLACKBERRY.**—Considerable effort has been made of late to improve the blackberry. The 'high bush' and 'white blackberry' have both received some notice, but the only one that seems worthy of cultivation is the New Rochelle or Lawton blackberry. It was discovered by the road-side at New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, and brought into culture. It was afterwards disseminated by Mr. Lawton. It is perfectly hardy, and throws up vigorous, upright shoots, many of them over an inch in diameter, with lateral branches, all of which are covered with fine berries, a portion of them ripening daily, in moist seasons, for six weeks. They have been found so large that 72 filled a quart, and many of them are over an inch in length.

**THE CURRANT.**—This is perhaps the most valuable of all our small fruits. It can be used in so many ways, ripe or green, bears so abundantly, flourishes so luxuriantly under good care, and bears ill usage with such good grace, that we consider it indispensable in every garden, large or small. It may be cultivated either in the form of a bush or a small tree, and all old and superfluous wood should be cut out, and the suckers removed. Thorough manuring, with proper pruning, will produce you an abundance of fine currants. When the plants are six or seven years old they should be replaced by young ones.—[Genesee Farmer.

**SEED CORN.**—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator gives the result of an experiment made in the selection of seed and the result the present season in raising corn therefrom. He says:

"At the time of gathering my crop of corn last fall, I procured a number of stalks, each having two ears upon it, which I reserved for seed last spring. On the 17th of May last, I planted two rows of corn 20 rods long; the seed for which I took from the ears which grew nearest the roots of the stalks preserved as above; I then planted two rows adjoining; the seed for which I took from ears which grew the highest upon the stalks preserved last fall.

These four rows had equal care and attention during the season. The two planted from the corn which grew nearest the root, grew more rapidly and eared better than the other. The four rows were cut up Sept. 19th. I husked out ten hills from each two rows October 8th, and for my own satisfaction weighed the corn, in the ear. The weight of the ears taken from corn growing nearest the root was 17½ pounds, while the weight of the ears which grew on the other ten hills was 9½ pounds. I am fully satisfied from the result of this experiment, that farmers should preserve, not the largest ears which grow on the stalk for seed, but those growing nearest the root of the stalk."

The above is but a single argument in favor

of the proper selection of the most vigorous seed for re-production, and all farmers who would avail themselves of every advantage, in their business, will give careful attention to secure the best seed for planting, avail themselves of every means possible for the purpose of perfecting their judgment in this matter.

**PRODUCTIVE FARMING.**—In a treatise on Productive Farming, just issued from the press, the following observations occur:

"It is in vegetable as in animal; mother crams her child exclusively with arrowroot—it becomes fat, it is true, but alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks that her offspring cannot make bone—or what is the same thing phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, and perhaps now and then a little meat and soup, it would have no bones and teeth at all.

Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls, is true of a cabbage, a turnip, or an ear of wheat. If we mix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantity of egg-shells, or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay more eggs than before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be. A fowl, with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar from walls, nor calcareous matter, in her food, is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as these which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they justly may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to evil or judicious treatment, as their own horses."

**FARMING INCONSISTENCIES.**—Farmers dig their gardens two feet deep, but only plow their fields five inches. They take especial care of their nag horses, in good warm stables, but expose their farm horses and cattle to all weathers. They deny the utility of drainage in strong tenacious clays, but dare not dig a cellar in such soils, because the water would get in. They waste their liquid manures, but buy guano from Peru to repair the loss; and some practical men who are in ecstasies with the urine of the sheepfold, have been known seriously to doubt the benefit of liquid manures. But, it may be asked, where is the capital to come from for such improvements? The answer will be, where does the capital come from to make railways and docks, to build steam vessels, to erect a whole town of new squares and streets, and to carry out every other useful and profitable improvement?—[Ex.

## RECIPES.

**HOW TO WASH FLANNEL.**—Some women possess quite a knack in washing flannel, so as to prevent its fulling. It is not the soap suds nor rinsing waters that thicken up flannel in washing, but the rubbing of it. Cloth is fulling by being 'pounded and pounced' in the stocks of the fulling mill with soap-suds. The action of rubbing flannel on a wash board is just the same as that of the fulling mill. Flannel, therefore should always be washed in very strong soap-suds, which will remove the dirt and grease by squeezing better than hard rubbing with weak soap-suds. It should also be rinsed out of the soap in very warm water, and never in cold, as the fibres of the wool do not shrink as much in warm as in cold water after coming out of warm soap-suds. Great care should be taken to rinse the soap completely out of the flannel. This advice will apply to the washing of blankets the same as it does of flannel.—[Scientific American.

**WATER PROOF GARMENTS.**—M. Payen, the celebrated chemist, in one of his lectures on Chemistry, as applied to Manufactures, which he is now delivering at the Conservatory of Art and Trades, gives the following very simple method of rendering any species of tissue water-proof without the assistance of caoutchouc or gutta percha. Dissolve two pounds and a half alum in four gallons of water; dissolve also, in a separate vessel, the same weight of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved mix the solutions together, and when the sulphate of lead resulting from this mixture has been precipitated to the bottom of the vessel under the form of a powder, pour off the solution, and plunge into it the tissue to be rendered water-proof. Wash and rub it well during a few minutes, and hang it in the air to dry. Twenty thousand tunics, added M. Payen, are now being prepared in this manner for the French army by order of Government.—[Ex.

**TO DESTROY VERMIN.**—The celebrated Raspail, well known as one of the best French chemists, has given an important recipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also on plants and trees, important, at least, if true. The process he recommends is to make a solution of aloes—a quarter of an ounce of that gum to two pints of water, and by means of a large brush, to wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution. This simple process, says Raspail, will speedily destroy all the vermin on the trees, and will effectually prevent others from approaching. In order to clear sheep and animals with long hair, they must be bathed with the solution, or be well washed with it. Raspail mentions several trials he has made with the mixture, all of which have been attended with the most complete success, and he recommends it very strongly to general use.—[Ex.

**TO WASH LINEN COATS.**—In reply to S. P.'s inquiry respecting the mode of washing brown linen, I will give my recipe as the result of my own experience, as follows:—Take a suds, not very strong, of cold water; let no soap touch the

linen; wash and rinse without boiling; dry quickly without exposure to the sun. A little Poland starch in the second rinsing water will give it the gloss of new linen. I will add that any clothes, however badly soiled, are much easier rubbed clean in cold water, and when ready to boil should be put into cold water and heated with the water. I find that clothes look much cleaner with less hard labor than when washed in hot water, and every washer will know by trying it how much more comfortable it is in a hot day than to work over the steam of hot suds.—[Ex.

**A CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR A VAPOR BATH.**—Take a piece of lime about the size of your hand, and wrap around it a wet cloth sufficiently wrung to prevent water running from it. A dry cloth is to be several times wrapped around this; place one of these packets on each side, and by both thighs (a few inches from them) of the patient; an abundant humid heat is soon developed by the action of the water on the lime, which quickly induces copious perspiration, the effect lasting for two hours at least. When sweating is fully established, the lime may be withdrawn, which is now reduced to a powder. In this way neither copious drinks nor loading the bed with covering is required.—[The Inventor.

**USEFUL CEMENT FOR CAST IRON JOINTS.**—Take two ounces of sal-ammonia, one of sulphur, sixteen of cast-iron borings or filings and bray them well in a mortar, and keep dry. When required for use, take one part of this powder and mix it with twenty parts of clean iron filings or borings, and mix them in a mortar into a stiff paste, with a little water, and it is then ready for use. A little of the fine sand obtained in the box of a grindstone improves this cement. This cement is pressed into the joint, cold, with a chisel, like putty, and allowed to stand three days, at least, before the vessel or article is used.—[Ex.

**CORN MEAL PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.**—Take six tablespoonfuls of meal, and stir molasses enough in it to have the meal all wet, and no more; that will sweeten it enough; then take one quart of milk and boil it; pour it on the meal boiling hot; stir the meal while pouring the milk on it, so as not to have it lumpy; stir in three tablespoonfuls of wheat flour; wet with a little cold milk; salt it, and bake two hours; add spices, if you like.—This will make an excellent pudding.—[Rural New Yorker.

**TO MAKE FRUIT PIES.**—No under crust should be made to apple or any fruit pie. It is always heavy and not fit to eat. Place a narrow rim of paste around the edge of the plate, and fill with the fruit either raw or stewed, and cover it. The juices will be retained much better, and it will save a sight of butter and flour, which is no trifling consideration in these days, and what is of more consequence, save dyspepsia, which costs more. After cutting, they are taken out with a spoon.

**A CONTRIVANCE FOR REMEDYING SMOKY CHIMNEYS.**—The following method for remedying smoky chimneys is recommended in the London Critic:—A revolving fan is placed vertically in the opening of a small compact, moving cow, fixed on the chimneytop. The gentlest current of air sets this fan in motion, creating an upward draft in the chimney, preventing the return of smoke, gaseous vapors, etc., into the apartment, and also the falling of soot and rain.—[Ex.

**WASHING PREPARATION.**—Of all the preparations I have used, and they have been numerous, I give the preference to the following:—Put one pound of saltpetre into a gallon of water, and keep it in a corked jug; two tablespoonfuls for a pint of soap; soak, wash and boil as usual. This bleaches the clothes beautifully without injuring the fabric. It is particularly valuable for removing grass stains from the knees of the little boys' pantaloons.—[Ex.

**FOR CURING MEAT.**—The following is the famous Newbold recipe, which has acquired so much celebrity:

Seven lbs. coarse salt, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 2 oz. pearl ash, 4 gallons of water.—Boil all together, and scum the pickle well. When cold put it on the meat. Hams to remain in eight weeks—beef 3 weeks. The above is for 100 lbs. weight.

**CLEANING STOVE.**—Stoves lustre, when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and durable than if put on with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when put on an old rusty stove, will make it look as well as new. The odor of the turpentine passes off quickly.—[Ex.

**TO KEEP PRESERVES.**—Apply the white of an egg, with a suitable brush, to a single thickness of white tissue paper, with which cover the jars, overlapping the edges an inch or two. When dry, the whole will become as tight as a drum.—Those who have not Arthur's patent jars, may follow this mode.—[Ex.

## MARRIED:

In West Jordan ward, on the 17th inst., by Patriarch John Young, Mr. SAMUEL A. BEXSTAD and Miss ARAMINTA ALLEN, both of G. S. L. county.

"Our mutual bond of faith and truth,  
No time shall disengage;  
Those blessings of our early youth,  
Shall cheer our latest age."

## DIED:

In Cache Valley, on the 16th inst., Elder JOHN CRANDALL, after a very brief illness.

Elder Crandall was born in the State of New York on the 20th of August, 1821; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Missouri, and was a member of the 35th Quorum of Seventies.

He arrived in G. S. L. City on the 29th of August, 1850, and has uniformly labored with his might to assist in building up the kingdom of God upon this His earth.

Prev. Heber C. Kimball, who was intimately acquainted

ed with br. Crandall, says that he was remarkably exemplary for his virtue, integrity and good works.

How easy for the righteous, when their labor in the field is finished, to lay down the frail body for a season, in the joyous anticipation of taking it up immortal in the first resurrection.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TAKEN UP,

**AUGUST 8, 1856, one red heifer,** 2 years old, branded J V on the left hip, some white in the flank, and on the shoulders 8 inches long. JONATHAN SMITH, Weber county.

## TAKEN UP,

**ON Mill Creek, by the Subscriber, a** Bay Pony, 6 years old, 4 white feet, glazed face, about 14 hands high, Spanish brand on each hip, some saddle marks. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges. R. H. HATT, S. Mill Creek.

## STRAYED,

**FROM Judge Holbrook, in Stoker's** Ward, about ten weeks ago, a red nine year old COW, with her right eye out. Any person will be rewarded by delivering the said cow to J. H. HOLBROOK, Stoker's Ward.

## STRAYED,

**FROM a herd boy, a week ago, out of** the 16th Ward Pasture, near Jordan, a small red COW, with a little white on each flank; had a piece of lariat tied round her horns.

Whoever will deliver the said cow to the subscriber in the 11th Ward, will be rewarded by J. H. GUNNELL.

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

**STRAYED or Stolen, on the night of** the 18th instant, from the Subscriber, in the 16th Ward, a black three year old milk COW, with white feet, belly, and face, and branded C L on the right hip. Whoever will bring the cow to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.

HENRY A. CHAFFIN.

## \$10 REWARD.

**STRAYED or Stolen from the Weber** Range, a bay MARE, about 8 years old, some little white on one hind leg, close down to the hoof, branded on the left thigh thus E P.

Any one who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of said mare to Chancey W. West, of Ogden city, will receive the above reward.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

**TO the Twelfth Quorum of Seventies.** A Meeting will be held in the house of br. S. Mulliner on the first Sunday in September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All members residing within a reasonable distance from the city are requested to attend, as some important business has to be transacted, viz., to fill up vacancies in the council and quorum.—By order of the Council, JOHN R. WINDER, Clerk.

## LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD &amp; CO.,

**WOULD respectfully notify their** friends and the citizens in general throughout the Territory, who are in want of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Nails, Glass, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., that their train of 36 heavily loaded wagons is at hand, and bringing all of the above, with many other desirable articles of merchandise suitable to the wants of the people, and which have been selected more expressly to meet the demands of the market, than with any reference to cost or profit.

## NEW COOPER-SHOP.

**A BEL LAMB has removed his Coop-** er's Shop to the west side of East Temple street, one door south of C. H. Whitehouse's Tin Shop, directly opposite Townsend's long row, where he will make to order, and keep on hand, Barrels, Tubbs, Kegs, Wash Tubbs, Pails, Churns, Washboards, and every other article in the line of Cooper Ware; for which I will receive in payment cash, all kinds of country produce, store pay, &c., &c. Please give me a call, as I intend to sell cheaper than cooper ware has usually been sold in this Valley. Good shaved Shingles for Sale.

## FOR SALE,

**ONE House and Lot, 26 acres of good** farming land, 20 a res under cultivation. Also 25 acres of good grass land, 3000 adobies and lumber for building another house. The above property is situated in and near Pleasant Grove city, thirty-seven miles south of G. S. L. City, in Utah county.

I will sell the above property at a reasonable price.—Cattle and wagon, store goods or money taken for pay.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase will call immediately, for I am called on a mission on the 10th of September.

Pay your city tax and save cost.

**ALL persons interested are especially** notified that I am ready to receive City taxes at my office, which must be paid on or before the 1st day of September, or they will be collected with cost. City, County, Territorial orders, flour and grain, will be taken for taxes.

Office—At residence in 13th ward.

N. B. I have been lenient heretofore with the collection in consequence of the hard times, but will positively collect all indebtedness this fall. The tax notices are forwarded to the bishops of the several wards, which they are requested to distribute.

## LOST,

**ONE white COW, with brown spots** about the neck and fore legs, 5 years old, branded on the left hip J W; last seen north of Weber river, west of Ogden.

Also a red heifer, two years and a half old, with white on the forehead in the shape of a flat-iron, and white under the belly, and some white spots on the hind leg and the bush of her tail white, branded as above.

Also a STEER, one year and a half old, red and white spotted, with a bruckle race, branded as above. Any person giving information of any or all of the above named animals to the undersigned in Kaysville, or to Mr. T. King in the 17th ward, G. S. L. City, will be liberally rewarded.

## DESERET TANNERY.

**I WILL pay \$25 00 per cord for red** pine bark delivered at my place, or a proportionate price for it in the kayavons. Now is the time to save the sumac leaves; bring them to me good and I will pay 3 cents per lb.

Several good workmen wanted in the shoe shop. Provisions of all sorts taken in exchange; also all sorts of home manufactured goods, and most anything that can be made useful. I give this privilege so that people may not be destitute of shoes, and a so to stop the credit system.

Sign of the Boot and Shoe Manufactory, East Temple street.

N. B. WANTED immediately, a man that can green shave in the tannery.