

THE EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, August 12, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL.

BEES—CULTURE AND WOMAN'S WORK. —Adam Grim, of Jefferson, Wis., who is a most successful apiculturist, commenced the season last spring with two hundred and eighty-five swarms of bees, and increased the number by swarming to six hundred and forty-six. These swarms produced within a radius of twenty-one thousand pounds of honey, which sold, standing, for four thousand one hundred dollars. The Jefferson County Union says:

"We often hear women say that there is no remunerative employment for them. As an answer to this we would state that Mr. Grim has two daughters, who have each taken separate charge of an important part of the apairy. Miss Kate Grim has by her skill and attention the past summer, earned one thousand two hundred dollars net, and Miss Margaret Grim has earned one thousand four hundred dollars net."

EXPERIMENTS IN FERTILITY OF SOILS. —Mr. Lawes, of England, made experiments with soil owned in one family a thousand years. He sowed a piece continuously to wheat for twenty-seven years, with an average crop of fifteen and five-eighths bushels per acre. A piece in barley yielded seven bushels per acre, and a piece in grass two thousand and six hundred pounds a year. This yield represented the condition of the soil, with the ordinary cultivation and rotation as practised; but, similar land of the same farm, to which fourteen tons of manure were applied, produced thirty-six bushels of wheat and thirty-six bushels of barley; and with two hundred pounds of phosphate, it produced forty-eight bushels of barley. This again shows the value of manure in England, and the increased fertility of it through the application of manure, and any farmer knowing the cost of manure in his locality, may easily estimate whether it will pay him to use it or not; bearing in mind that it is much cheaper and easier to keep up the fertility of the soil, than to bring it back, when once it is impoverished.

IRRIGATION. —There has been a very mis- taken impression gone abroad in reference to irrigation in our State—the idea being prevalent that in order to secure crops of grain or fruit we must irrigate our fields. This is not true in any respect as to the greater and better portion of our State. Our grain crops—wheat, barley, corn, and oats—grow entirely from the winter rains and require no irrigation; the same is true of potatoe and vegetables generally. Our fruit-growers generally are beginning to learn that water injures their trees and the quality of the fruit. After the first year the vines require no irrigation and the best wine is produced on bare hillsides without water. Oranges and lemons are supposed to require water, and it is general in the southern counties to give abundant water to the orange and lemon groves, but we have no doubt that time will demonstrate the fact that those trees will flourish without artificial irrigation and produce fruit of superior flavor.—San Francisco Chronicle.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF MILK. —A chemist of Providence, R. I., states that milk is more nutritious than meat. The nutritive value of milk, as compared with other kinds of animal food, is not generally appreciated. There is less difference between the economical value of milk and beefsteak (or eggs or fish) than is commonly supposed. The quantity of water in a good quality of milk is eighty-six per cent.; in round steak seventy-five per cent., in fat beef sixty per cent., in eggs about sixty-eight per cent. From several analyses made last winter, he estimated sirloin steak (reckoning loss from evaporation) at twenty cents a quart; round steak, at twenty cents a pound; as milk at fourteen cents a quart; eggs at thirty cents a dozen, as dear as milk at twenty cents a quart. Many laborers, who pay seventeen cents for corned beef, would consider themselves hardly able to pay ten cents for milk, yet, in fact, they could be well afford to pay fifteen cents.

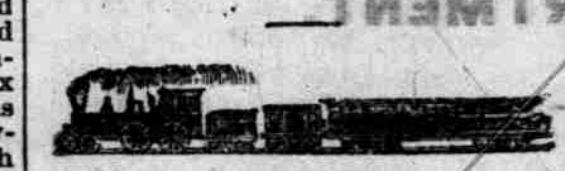
Milk is a most wholesome and economical food for either the rich or poor. It ought to be more largely used. If the money expended for veal and pork could be saved for milk, I doubt not it would be an advantage both to the stomach and pocket, especially during the warm season. Relatively speaking, then, milk at ten cents or even twelve cents a quart, is the cheapest animal food that can be used. Whether farmers can afford to produce it cheaper is a matter for them to decide. It is very probable that they to ask twelve cents, a very large number of poor people would refrain from its use from mistaken notions of economy, notwithstanding they are excessive meat eaters.

IRRIGATION VS. PULVERIZATION. —During the last few years much has been said and written on the subject of irrigation, and generally setting forth the advantages to be derived therefrom, when judiciously applied. It has been a favorite theory with a few, that all that California soils need to render them fully productive during our long Summers of uninterrupted heat is deep and thorough tillage and a liberal pulverization of the surface. Now this is all very well as applied to vegetable, grape vine and fruit tree culture to a certain extent and upon certain soils; and yet every year we see the largest and finest specimens of fruit exhibited at our fairs to be the products of irrigated grounds. When season after season had shown this fact to be undisputed, then the advocates of pulverization vs. irrigation partially changed their tactics, declaring that winter irrigation was all that was needed, and that covering of the soil in Winter, a thorough pulverization of the surface without irrigation during the Summer, constituted a full guarantee of success, and was all that could be hoped for, from the best elaborated system of irrigation that could be devised. But admitting that fruits can be grown good enough without irrigation by keeping the surface of the soil finely pulverized, how are we to do this, even if we desire to grow grass and other crops that grow by year, perhaps better than any fruit or grain lands? Now here is where Summer irrigation comes in as a system undisputed as to its beneficial effects. It, with perhaps the single exception of alfalfa, one good crop of clover, timothy or other of the cultivated grasses is all that can be grown from the natural or artificial irrigation of Winter, and then the season is entirely too dry for a second crop. Summer irrigation supplies us with a second and even a third crop, instead of letting the land lie idle two-thirds of the season, here is a large proportion in favor of irrigated lands, and is also the soil needed to support the system. One acre raised by summer irrigation is made to produce as much grass or hay as three acres without it; while the cost, simply the turning on of the water for a few days, is but nominal. Even to doubt the produce of the lands devoted to the growing of grass and hay in California would warrant a large expenditure in general systems of irrigation that shall be available at all times, Summer and Winter, and until we have something approaching it, we shall never learn the full value of the soil and climates of California over those of other less favored lands.—San Francisco Rural Press.

RAILROADS.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

Pioneer Line of Utah.



ON AND AFTER

MONDAY JULY 17th

1872.

Trains will leave Salt Lake City daily at 6 a.m. and 2:45 p.m. and arrive at Ogden 7 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.; leave Ogden City at 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; arrive at Salt Lake City 9 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN

DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Salt Lake City at 5:30 p.m. and Ogden at 5 a.m.

Passengers will please purchase their ticket at the office. Fifty cents additional will be charged when fare is collected on the train.

For all information concerning Freight &c.

M. H. DAVIS, Ticket and Freight Agent.

JOHN SHARP, Superintendent.

AT UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

200

ON AND AFTER AUG. 9, 1872,

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN

DAILY.

Leaving the Utah Central Railroad Depot, Salt Lake City at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Sandy, (nearest point to Little Cottonwood Canyon) at 8:10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Arrive at Point at 8:50 a.m. and 4:50 p.m.

Leave Point at 9:10 a.m. and 5:10 p.m.

Arrive at Salt Lake at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Arrive at Ogden at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FARESS

Sal Lake to Cottonwood Station 10 1/2

—Handy 10 1/2

Draper 10 1/2

Point 10 1/2

Passenger will please purchase tickets at the office.

M. H. DAVIS, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

FERAMORZ LITTLE, Superintendent.

4214

C. P. R. I.

February 8th, 1872.

San Francisco and Sacramento.

Leave going East.

Arrive from West.

Opposite Wm. Jennings' Residence

near 11th

RAILROAD DEPOT.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD

AMOUNT OF

WHITE AND RED

Pine Lumber,

PICKETS

and

LATH.

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET.

LUMBER & PICKETS.

3 1-2 Cts. per Foot,

LATH 60 CTS. PER HUNDRED.

FOR CASH AND PRODUCE

A. LIVINGSTON, Proprietor.

4185 fm

GILMER & SALISBURY'S

200

Assorted brands French brandy

—Holland brandy

—Port Wine, assorit brandy

—Port Wine, assorit brandy

—Sherry, assorit brandy

—Schnapps, assorit brandy

—Liqueur, assorit