

FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

THERE'S ROOM ENOUGH FOR ALL.

What need of all this fuss and strife,
Each warring with his brother?
Why should we, in the crowd of life
Keep trampling down each other?
Is there no goal that can be won,
Without a squeeze to gain it?
No other way of getting on
But scrambling to obtain it?
Oh, fellow men, hear wisdom then,
In friendly warning call—
"Your claims divide, the world is wide—
There's room enough for all."

What if the swarthy peasant find
No field for honest labor,
He need not idly stop behind
To thrust aside his neighbor;
There is a land with sunny skies,
Where gold for toil is giving,
Where every brawny hand that tries
Its strength, can grasp a living.
Oh, fellow men, remember then,
Whatever chance befall,
The world is wide, where those abide,
There's room enough for all.

From poisoned air ye breathe in courts,
And typhus-tainted alleys,
Go forth and dwell where health resorts,
In fertile hills and valleys;
Where every man that clears a bough
Finds plenty in attendance.
Oh, hasten, then, from fevered den,
And lodging cramp and small;
The world is wide—in land beside
There's room enough for all.

In this fair region far away,
Will labor find employment—
A fair day's work, a fair day's pay,
And toil will earn enjoyment.
What need, then, of this daily strife
Where each wars with his brother?
Why need we through the crowd of life
Keep trampling down each other?
From rags and crime that distant clime
Will free the pauper's thrall;
Take fortune's tide—the world so wide
Has room enough for all!

Domestic Gardener's Club Transactions.

We publish the following Address and Report, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last meeting of this association.

It will be seen, by a careful perusal of these documents, that the Domestic Gardener's Club have advanced in the right direction and taken hold of the subject in a firm and practical manner, which must result in great benefit, not only to those immediately associated therewith, but also to the public, especially so far as they may be favored, from time to time, with a perusal of their conclusions relative to the numerous branches of horticulture and whatever pertains to the permanent interest of soil-culture in these mountain valleys.

It may be, by some, thought a trifling affair for any, except practical gardeners, to associate together for mutual instruction and improvement. Now we are well assured that, in every ward, town, settlement and neighborhood in the mountains there are those who feel a deep interest in the development of agricultural knowledge, because this would be the most conducive to our own best interests, as a farming community; why, then, should not these gentlemen meet together occasionally and consult upon the best methods of performing the various labors devolving upon them? Would not such meetings be productive of good? If rightly conducted they unquestionably would.

It is our opinion, after some reflection and observation, that more could be done towards surmounting the many obstacles in the way of the profitable cultivation of cotton in Southern Utah, by organizations of this kind than by any money inducement.

Let us awake more fully to the imperative necessity of improvement in our practice of farming and gardening and leave no means untried that will aid us in the work.

ADDRESS TO THE DOMESTIC GARDENER'S CLUB.

BY MR. E. SAYERS, PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN:—

I am glad again to join you in your deliberations on the subject of horticulture, particularly as I am well satisfied that there is among us an earnest desire to do each other good. Since our first meeting several items have occurred to my mind, which I take the liberty to present for your consideration; trusting that, if this method of communicating our thoughts on the different modes of gardening meets the voice of the society, such communications, to be discussed in their proper time and order, will often be made by every member of the Club. I will now propose that the several classes of fruits and vegetables under cultivation, including their various modes of culture,

their adaptation to the different soils, localities and any other useful information, be taken up for consideration and that a descriptive list be appended to each class.

When any particular class has been duly examined by the club, I propose that it be regularly entered in a book as reference, entitled, "Domestic Gardener's Club Transactions," also that a blank space be left wherever it is deemed necessary, for the entering of any new variety or recording any improvement that may seem to be required.

In conclusion, I recommend that this Club cultivate a friendly correspondence with other Clubs or horticultural associations in every part of the Territory and mutually co-operate with such associations in every thing that is calculated to promote or develop horticultural improvements.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

CHAP. I.—PEAS AND BEANS WITH DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

First Division.—Culture of Peas with List.

The pea is well adapted to the Territory, produces good crops on almost any kind of soil and deserves a more extensive cultivation in the garden and field as a general crop. It is one of the earliest and best varieties of vegetables for the table, coming into use as "green peas" the first week in June and, with good management, by sowing different varieties in succession, "green peas" may be continued to the latter end of August; indeed, until very late in the fall; but as a late crop the pea is not so profitable, as it generally mildews after the latter end of August. The pea is also a profitable field crop, being excellent feed for hogs when ground into meal with wheat or barley. It may be very profitably cultivated for this purpose if sown early on dry, upland benches, as the crop is generally off the ground early in the season.

GARDEN CULTURE.

Early peas may be sown in the spring, so soon as the ground is in good condition for working. The ground should first be well dug, when double drills may be drawn with the hoe, from two to three feet apart between the double drills and one foot apart between the two drills. The distance that peas should be sown apart in the drills all depends in a measure on the length of the vines, which may be ascertained by referring to the descriptive list.

Drawing the Drills and Sowing the Peas.

The drills for early planting may be drawn from two to three inches deep; but for late sowing they may be made from three to four inches deep, in order that the peas have good hold of the ground in dry, hot weather. Crops of peas are often materially injured by being planted too near the surface of the ground late in the season, as the roots do not then take good hold of the ground and the vines are not so thrifty, nor is the crop so good as when planted a moderate depth.

When the drills are drawn, the peas may be sown at a rate of one pint to each drill of fifteen or twenty rods long. In this matter the cultivator must judge a little of the different varieties—the small dwarf varieties, as the Early June and Bishop's Dwarf requiring to be sown thicker in the rows than the Marrowfat and strong, long-vine varieties.

When the peas are sown, they are to be covered with fine earth by the hoe, the planter being careful to keep away hard lumps or clods from covering the peas, which retard the coming up of the young plants and often cripple them so that they never make their appearance above ground. After being covered, if the ground is very dry and loose, tread the earth gently down over the peas, to make it compact; this is always essential in late sowing to keep in the moisture around the peas, in order that they may germinate freely.

The culture of peas is simply to keep the ground loose and mellow between the rows by hoeing often. When the vines are six or eight inches high, they are to be earthed up each side the double row two or three inches and a drill drawn between the double rows for the purpose of watering.

Watering Peas.

Care should be taken not to commence watering too early in the spring and, when the first water is applied, not to soak the soil too much. As a general rule, no watering should be done in the spring until the soil becomes somewhat dry and the plants begin to wilt. Peas should be watered most freely when in bloom.

Saving Peas for Seed.

When peas are to be saved for seed, it should be a general rule never to pick off the best pods, which is often the case, but on the contrary, gather the late pods, if any. By this method the stock may be kept pure and vigorous; but by taking off the first and best pods the peas saved for seed will be naturally weak and, if the system is followed, the stock will be much impaired in time. When the peas are in bloom look over the vines and if any appear of a weak, meagre growth, pull them up; or, if, on the contrary, any appear of a gross, strong growth, pull them up also, and always keep away the red blossom or gray pea from every other variety.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PEAS.

NO. I.—EARLY JUNE.

This is a little improvement on the old Early Frame and bears the name in the States of "Landreft's Extra Early," it has small slender vines about two feet in length, bearing small,

round pods of peas, well filled and is ready for picking the first week in June.

NO. II.—BISHOP'S EARLY DWARF.

This is an excellent pea for small gardens, being only one foot high, flowers thick on the vines and bears good crops of peas, which are ready for picking about the second week in June. This variety is both useful and ornamental in small gardens, where it gives a lively appearance when in bloom. When sown in single rows, eighteen inches apart will be a good distance from one row to another.

NO. III.—EARLY WARWICK.

An early variety of the old English Frame; the vines grow about two and a half feet, bears good crops of peas and comes into use about the second week in June.

NO. IV.—BLUE SURPRISE.

This is one of the best peas in cultivation, coming into use early in the season, being very hardy and bearing fine crops of peas.

The Blue Surprise has vines from two and a half to three feet long, bearing double pods, well filled with a medium sized blue pea of excellent flavor for the table as green peas and makes good soup in the winter. It is quite early and in season about a week after the Early June.

NO. V.—BLUE IMPERIAL.

This pea is a dwarf variety—its vines never exceeding two feet; bears a number of pods in pairs, yielding fine, large blue peas of an excellent flavor. It is also an excellent pea for winter use. The peas branch out into several vines and require to be planted tolerably thin in the row.

NO. VI.—SWORD LONG POD.

This is a good white pea, free bearer and comes into use about a week or ten days after the Early June.

NO. VII.—BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.

This is an Italian variety and rather tender; however, it serves an excellent purpose as a summer pea in the garden or field and, when planted late, bears fine crops of rich peas with black eyes when ripe. The vines are strong, growing on rich ground, from two to three feet in length, bearing pods in pairs well filled with fine large peas of an excellent flavor, indeed it is one of the best peas we have for the table late in the season.

FIELD CULTURE OF THE PEA.

The pea deserves a more general culture as a field crop, as it thrives well if sown early on dry, upland bench land and the crop is generally fit for harvest before the hot season commences.

There are several methods of growing field peas. The most simple is to plow the ground and sow the peas broadcast at the rate of from two to two and a half bushels per acre. On high mellow ground it will be a good method to sow on the ground and plow in the peas three or four inches deep; but the best method is to sow the peas in single drills two and a half feet apart and sow Ruta Baga turnips or carrots over the ground broadcast before earthing up the rows. By this method the turnip seed will generally come up at the first watering; and by good management a good crop may be obtained after the crop of peas is off the ground.

The after culture will be the same as recommended for the garden pea in keeping clean by hoeing, watering, etc.

The best varieties for field culture are the Black Eye Marrowfat, Blue Surprise and White Marrowfat. Indeed, most kinds may be brought into field culture, but those above named are the best.

Second Division.—Culture of the Bean with List.

The bean requires, in this country, a light, rich soil to grow to perfection; it rarely does well on poor, dry, sandy soil; on such locations the plants lose their young pods by shedding off the flowers when first opening.

SOWING.

Beans may be planted from the 20th of May to the 1st of June. When planted early in the season, the young plants are generally injured by late frost, and even if this is not the case, little growth is made until the warm nights and days commence.

There are two methods adopted of planting beans, in hills and in single rows. The former is the best for field culture and running varieties and the latter for the garden.

In the garden, single drills may be drawn about twenty inches apart, and three inches deep, planting the beans from two to three inches apart in the row. When planted, earth the beans by drawing in the fine, mellow earth with a hoe, keeping out all nubs or clods, which will retard the plants in coming up. If the ground is dry and mellow, tread the rows so as to keep in the moisture, that the beans may germinate freely.

THE GENERAL CULTURE

Is to keep the ground light and mellow by hoeing and keeping it clear of weeds. When the plants are five or six inches high they are to be earthed up the same as the pea by drawing fine earth each side the row two or three inches high.

THE WATERING

Beans too early is injurious to the crop. Beans require to be watered about the time they come into blossom and again when the young pods begin to form beans; the watering may be continued as often as seems needful until the beans are ripe.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF BEANS.

NO. I.—PINK EYE, CHINA.

This bean has several names: as the Pink Eye, the Pheasant Eye, China Dwarf, &c.—We adopt the above as most applicable. The Pink Eye China is the best early dwarf bean for this locality; the bean is white with a pink eye of a round, oval shape when ripe; is a good bearer and is good for either snaps or for bean soup in winter.

NO. II.—REFUGEE OR THOUSAND TO ONE.

This one of our dwarf beans, when ripe, is a dark red speckled, is a prolific bearer and is well adapted for snap or winter use. It will be well to plant this variety in hills on account of its running habit.

To the above may be added several varieties of dwarf beans; as, the Early Quaker, Early Mohawk, Early and Late Valentine. These varieties are, however, all very much inferior to the above.

NO. III.—WHITE DWARF KIDNEY.

This variety has several names; as, the Royal Dwarf Kidney, Large White Kidney or Royal, &c., of different catalogues. In this place it is known as the Canterbury White.—This variety is superior to any thing we have in the Valley as a bush bean, being hardy and bearing excellent crops of fine large, long, white, kidney-shaped beans, which are excellent for winter use; the green beans are also excellent as snaps or shelled beans green; the pods are long and rather flat and generally well filled with beans; they have the good quality of not bursting open when ripe and scattering the beans on the ground, as most varieties are subject to.

RUNNING OR POLE BEANS.

NO. I.—LARGE LIMA OR BUTTER BEAN

Is a rich variety and preferred to all others as a table variety of shelled beads when green; it is, however, very tender in this place and does not come to maturity unless very great care is taken in cultivation to bring it forward at an early season.

NO. II.—SMALL LIMA OR SIVEA:

Resembling the Large Lima, but a smaller bean, which is white and quite flat. This is better adapted to this location than the Large Lima, it being hardier and has been cultivated for several years in the city with good success, by Mr. W. C. Staines.

NO. III.—HORTICULTURAL CRANBERRY.

This is the best bean we have for general culture as a running bean, it being very hardy and bears excellent crops of beans in almost any locality. The beans are round and speckled of a medium size; pods striped with red; used as snaps or in pods or shelled.

ENGLISH LONG POD AND WINDSOR.

These beans may be cultivated by those who wish to have them as a luxury, but they should be planted early on a rich, deep soil, to produce a moderate crop; on poor ground the English bean is not worth cultivation, owing to the young pods dropping off prematurely.

RUNNING BEANS

Are generally cultivated in hills two or three feet apart and trained up poles, but where poles are not handy to be obtained, running beans do well by often nipping off the tops of the vines and allowing them to cover the ground the same as the cucumber and other running vines.

FIELD CULTURE.

The culture of beans in the field is similar to that of the green, with the difference that, for the field, it is best planted in hills about two feet apart. The best varieties for planting are the Pink Eye and White Dwarf Kidney, as recommended for the garden.

REMARKS ON THE DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF BEANS AND PEAS

We have recommended those only of good quality, few barers and those which have been cultivated several years.

To the pea list many might be added; as, the skinless or eat-pod; of which almost every variety of pea has a skinless bearing, the same in quality, color, size, &c. There are also a great variety of red-blossom peas called grey peas, which do very well for field culture, but should never be grown in the garden, owing to their mingling with and spoiling any other variety they are growing near.

IN THE NOMENCLATURE OR NAMES,

We have in some cases made some alteration, that the name may apply to some color or quality in the bean. For this reason we have adopted the name—"Pink Eye China bean"—in consequence of the bean having a pink eye; and, the White, Dwarf, Kidney, for the one known here as the Canterbury White.

It must be obvious to any observer that all names of vegetables are the most proper when applied to some quality which can be readily seen to identify the kind. In this the names of many vegetables are very imperfect; as, for instance, the Prince Albert, Queen Victoria, and Champion of England Peas are high-sounding names, to be sure, but they give no information of the qualities; as, color, good or bad, or any other clue by which the cultivator can recognise the variety.

E. SAYERS,
W. WAGSTAFF.

A Second Crop of apples, measuring six inches in circumference was grown this season near Stockton, Cal. The same tree from which the two crops were gathered, was in blossom, Oct. 27, for the third crop.