

THURSDAY - October 24, 1872.

Rules for Preserving Fruit

The London Garden gives the following as the rules of the Royal Horticultural Society for the preservation of choice fruits:

1. As the flavor of the fruit is so easily affected by heterogeneous odors, it is highly desirable that apple and pear rooms should be distinct.

2. The walls and the floor should be annually washed with a solution of quicklime.

3. The room should be perfectly dry, with as uniform a temperature as practicable, and be well ventilated; but there should not be through draft.

4. Use the utmost care in gathering fruit, handling as little as possible.

5. For present use the fruit should be well ripened, and for keeping it is better especially with pears, that it should not have arrived at complete maturity. This point, however, requires considerable judgment.

6. No imperfect fruit should be stored with that which is sound, and all more or less decayed specimens should be immediately removed.

7. If placed on shelves the fruit should not lie more than two days, and no stew should be used.

8. Where especially clear and beautiful specimens are wanted they may be packed carefully in dry bran, or in layers of perfectly dry cotton wool, either in closed boxes or in large garden pots. Spruce sawdust will answer the same purpose, but pine sawdust is apt to communicate an unpleasant taste.

9. With care, early apples may be kept until Christmas, while many kinds may be preserved in perfection to a second year.

The Canadas Epidemic.

The epidemic which has so raged among the horses in Canada as to even compel the street cars to suspend their trips, has made its appearance at Niagara Falls and in Buffalo. A veterinary surgeon of Buffalo says there are now about 1,000 cases of the disease. He adds: And now the disease has got amongst our horses in Buffalo, and unless the cold weather, which is so near, and the change, have the effect to purify and cleanse the atmosphere of this epidemic, the horse owners may expect to see a serious malady among their stock. Dr. Carey drove his four-horse team to Buffalo to meet the Governor of Ontario, and a few days after his return home the team were taken sick, and being called by him to day to see his horses, I found every horse in his stable affected.

The symptoms are, in the early stages, a staring coat, dry, crackling cough, moving with violence, a general redness of nasal membrane at the pale, watery discharge from one or both nostrils; ears and legs cold. As the disease advances the membranes become highly colored; the discharge from the nostrils changes to a mucous of greenish or yellow color; the pulse, which at first was low, is quickened; the breathing is also quickened; in some cases observed and labored, the animal kept at work, the disease, which in its early stages is local, with light catarrhal fever, and confined principally to the bronchial tubes, will be extended to the chest; the covering of the lungs (pleura) will be involved, and the symptoms of pleurisy, a disease of more formidable character to contend with, immediately follow.

The treatment is, first, stop working the animal, when in the stable keep the horse by clothing; give warm bran masses and chilled water; apply an exciting emboction on the wind-pipe, from the throat to the breast; in the early stages give stimulants; but when the disease advances and the pulses become quickened, sedative medicine will have to be given to arrest the inflammatory symptoms. At this period, on no account give cathartics or enervating medicines of any kind; and bleeding in any quantity is dangerous.

Natural and Artificial Manuring.

The American Rural Home publishes a communication from F. P. Root, one of the best farmers of the country, on the subject of manures, in which he makes the following statement showing the superiority of raising and plowing in heavy crops of manure over a system of negligence called manuring in the natural way. Two adjoining fields, divided by a rail fence, have been under cultivation for a number of years. One was sown in a manner for a succeeding wheat crop. The fence was taken away, and the whole, as one field, summer followed and grown with wheat. The strip where the fence had stood, and where the grass had so long grown and decayed on the surface, did not produce nearly the crop which grew on the other side where the clover had been plowed under.

There were strong reasons for this difference. The grass which grew and decayed on the surface afforded little else than vegetable mould. This could not enrich the soil several inches down; and did not possess in itself the fertilizing character of clover. The clover was plowed in, and was ultimately mixed and diffused all through the soil, where the roots of growing plants were to penetrate. The vegetable mould remained mostly on the surface, and could only operate as a mulch.

We have heard such facts as these cited in proof of the folly of the practice of spreading yard manure on the surface, and never plowing in. The truth is, this mode of manuring would be of little use if it were applied to cultivated fields. But for instance, the very act of cultivation puts the manure and its root, as a matter of course, below the surface which the plow is throwing under. It is an excellent practice to allow spread manure to remain on the surface for a time, especially, through autumn and winter, until the water of rains and melting snows diffuse the soluble parts intimately with the earth. When this is done then it is time to plow under this enriched top-stratum, and it will be worth double the same manure in humus unmixed with the soil.

Top-dressing without plowing under the manure is an exception because the fibrous character of the roots serves to carry down the manure. In solution, which could not penetrate the compact layers of bare soil. But turning under the manure is often necessary, especially on grass, especially on thin land, although beneficial to a certain degree, will not give it the power to grow heavy grass and withstand severe droughts. Men are apt to run to extremes, and having discovered the successful results of surface applications in certain cases, they may carry the practice too far, and omit the deep, thorough and intimate diffusion of manure effected by solution, by thorough plowing, and by repeated harrowing, which can alone supply a rich and mellow bed of earth for the extension of the roots of the crop.

RAILROADS.

UTAH

SOUTHERN UTAH.

LEAVING SALT LAKE CITY.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 23, 1872,

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN

DAILY.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave S. L. City at 7 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Arrive at Sandy at 8.10 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.

Arrive at Lehi at 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Arrive at Ogden at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Arrive at Salt Lake City at 11.45 A.M. and 6.45 P.M.

Arrive at Ogden at 12 M. and 7 P.M.

Arrive at Salt Lake City at 12.15 M. and 7.15 P.M.

Arrive at Ogden at 1 P.M. and 8 P.M.

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