



## VARIETIES OF IMPORTED FRUITS IN DESERET.

During the past two or three years there has been a deep interest awakened among the people inhabiting these valleys in the improvement of their orchards. Hitherto there had been no little gratification experienced in the production of fruit from seedling trees. The country was new, untried and, as a fruit region, to many—if not the majority of the settlers—it was decidedly uninviting. The history of fruit culture in Deseret, when written, will be fraught with incidents illustrative of the unyielding perseverance of her pioneers in this important branch of her development.

A few peach and apple pits, procured from the East, being put into the arid soil and moistened by continued irrigation, some of them germinate and put forth the tender embryo trees. These, carefully nursed and daily watched, soon assume a promising, thrifty appearance. In a few years their boughs are laden with delicious fruit, richly repaying the planter for all his care and expense, and for his patient faith in thus awaiting the results of his labours.

Because of the complete absence of every species of green fruit, these first and seedling products are esteemed as though they were of the most exceeding rare and choicest kinds; and truly they were rare enough and greedily sought after—money being but a trifling consideration, only so that it could purchase, at some cost, a meagre repast of peaches—this being the species first in bearing to any extent among us.

As they severally came into bearing, each of the different kinds—the plum, the apple, the apricot, the cherry, together with the grape, the strawberry, and others of the berry varieties—respectively took its commanding place in the market—the fortunate raisers realizing handsome returns which were only restricted in amount by the limited supply of fruit at their disposal.

Nevertheless, for several successive years, fruit-raising was almost exclusively confined to the few who had taken the initiatory steps in that direction—the many apparently regarding it as something beyond their grasp, or as an enterprise fatally fixed to be monopolized by a few. We have no recollection of having observed the smallest indications of a disposition to monopolize on the part of those who, by their special exertions in the face of many serious obstacles, had succeeded in raising a little fruit—thus dissipating the opinion prevalent with the majority, that these valleys were not adapted to fruit-growing—and were reaping a slight but well-earned remuneration from their investments. On the contrary—we are personally conversant with their urgent, repeated and incessant remonstrances in favor of an universal engagement, not only in practical horticulture, but in fruit-culture—that the benefits and luxuries of these delicious fruits might be directly enjoyed by every settlement, family and individual numbered among the permanent inhabitants of this Territory. Among the most prominent examples illustrative of what we have just stated might be named President Brigham Young, the late Dr. Richards, Hon. Albert Carrington, Messrs. Staines, Hemenway, L. D. Young—the former of whom, having grown a large number of peach trees, and, to bring them within reach of all, proffered them at the trifling cost of digging, and Mr. Carrington, having in his grounds, as well known, by far the finest peaches then grown in this country, carefully saved the pits and distributed them freely to all desiring them.

Through these and other laudable means many were induced to venture a trial at growing fruit trees who, peradventure, had never in their lives before planted a seed of any kind, and a taste was gradually created in our midst for the adornment of their grounds with fruit-bearing trees. Others, who, having been raised in a wilderness country, were excessively fond of shade and had checkered their lots inside with the cottonwood and other forest trees, soon perceived that, in point of labor and actual outlay, these trees, though barren and unproductive of fruit, cost them

about as much as those which yielded to the fruit-grower their annual instalments of fruit more than equivalent to the highest rate of interest paid in every-day business transactions. The decaying, worm-eaten cottonwoods, therefore, were soon, by the improvement-loving class, replaced by young and thrifty growths of peach, apple and other fruit-bearing trees.

The results of these efforts at improvement have been satisfactorily exhibited, not only in the munificent displays at our annual State Fairs, but also in the general distribution of fruit among the people, which, though not as yet in all instances of the most desirable varieties, supplies much of the luscious, nutritious juices so largely contributing to general health and the vigorous tone of the physical system.

Not resting wholly satisfied with having succeeded by all these aids and facilities in providing for themselves, from seed, many very fair varieties of various kinds of fruit, it now remains for the citizens of Deseret to avail themselves of every reasonable opportunity for not only securing a more complete assortment of the different species, but also a judicious selection of the best varieties of imported kinds, more recently introduced.

That we live in a region highly adapted to fruit-growing no longer remains to be demonstrated by actual experiment. Let every settler, therefore, whether new or old, put himself earnestly at work to produce his own fruit. Depend no longer upon others to raise it for you. Discard the old practice of buying imported kiln-dried fruits, much of which brought here in years past being at once the most indifferent and least allowable substitute imaginable for the delicious and nutritive fruits grown and dried at home. Whether those recently imported are much more valuable and palatable than "buffalo chips" we cannot say—not having had any occasion to test them—nor do we now, or ever again wish to be asked, or by any circumstances induced to institute any further practical inspection or test in the premises.

Through the commendable exertions of the Domestic Gardener's Club of this city, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the following carefully prepared list of imported fruits now to be obtained without sending out of the State. Though not authorized to make the statement, for the information of those desiring to purchase, we presume they can be procured at moderate rates upon application to Mr. L. S. Hemenway, Mr. Theodore Letson, or to any other nurseryman in this city.

### SUMMER APPLES.

Early Harvest, July. "  
" Joe, last of August.  
" June, last of July.  
" Strawberry, July.  
" Red Margaret, August.  
Golden Sweet, July and August.  
Red Astrachan, first of August.  
Samme Queen, August.  
Red June, June to August.  
Sweet Bough, Aug. to September.  
" Summer Pearmain, Aug. and Sept.  
Richard's Sweet.  
William Favorite, August.  
Yellow June, August.  
Yellow Horse, July.

### FALL APPLES.

Autumn Pearmain, Sept. to October.  
Big Red, Oct. to November.  
Cayuga Red Streak (20 ounce).  
Duchess of Oldenburgh, Aug. to Sept.  
English Golden Pippin, Oct.  
Fameuse, Oct. to Nov.  
Fall Bough, September.  
Fall Cheese, Sept. to Nov.  
Hopkins Red, Sept. to Oct.  
Gravenstein, Sept. to Oct.  
Lady Finger, Oct. to Nov.  
Keswick Codlin, Sept.  
Maiden's Blush, Sept. to Oct.  
Porter, Sept. to October.  
Rambo, Nov. to December.  
Summer Pearmain, Sept. to Oct.  
Deseret Pippin (native seedling).  
Late Strawberry, Oct.

### WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin, Dec. to March.  
Belmont, "  
American Golden Russet, Nov. to Jan.  
Cannon's Pearmain, Dec. to March.  
Bailey Sweet, Dec.  
Faldwader, Dec. to May.  
Ben, Dec. to January.  
Rome Beauty, Nov. to Dec.  
Neal's Russet, Dec. to March.  
Esobus Spitzenburg, Jan. to April.  
Newtown Spitzenburg.  
King of Tompkin's County, Dec. to March.  
Swaar, Jan. to March.  
R. I. Greening, Dec. to March.  
Jonathan, Dec. to Feb.  
Seek no Further, Dec. to February.  
Hubbardston Nonesuch, Nov. to Jan.  
Green Newtown Pippin, Feb. to May.

Yellow Bellflower, Dec. to March.  
Winter Pearmain, December to March.  
Lady Apple, December to March.  
Wagoner, Dec. to Feb.  
Ladies' Sweeting, Jan. to May.  
Rawles Janet, Feb. to June.  
Limber Twig, Jan. to June.  
Northern Spy, Jan. to April.  
Melon, Oct. to Dec.  
Peck's Pleasant, Dec. to Feb.  
Ribstone Pippin, Nov. to Jan.  
Pomme Royal, Dec. to Feb.  
Pomme Grise, Oct. to Nov.  
Lacker, Dec. to March.  
Milan, Dec. to March.  
Horner's Greening.  
Jersey Blue.  
Gray's Seedling.  
Tallman's Sweeting, Dec. to March.  
Ohio Pippin, Dec. to Feb.  
Pryor's Red, Jan. to April.  
Northern Sweet, Nov.  
Green Winter.  
Wine Sap, Dec. to Feb.  
Virginia Greening, March to June.

### PEARS.

Alexander, Sept. to Oct.  
Bartlett, August.  
Baffum, September.  
Ananas de Ete, Aug. to Sept.  
Beurre de Anjou, October to Nov.  
Belle Lucrative, August to Sept.  
Bloodgood, August.  
Dearborn Seedling, Aug.  
Dix, October to Nov.  
Beurre D'Arenberg, December to Feb.  
Beurre Diel, October to Nov.  
Doyenne d'Ete, last of July.  
Kirtland, September.  
Louise Bonne de Jersey, Oct.  
Nouveau Poiteau, Nov.  
Oswego, October.  
Passe Colmar, Nov. to Jan.  
Seekel, Sept. to Oct.  
Flemish Beauty, last of September.  
Fondante de Malines, Oct.  
Winter Nelis, Nov. to January.  
White Doyenne, September to Nov.

### PEACHES.

Word's Freestone, last of August.  
Oldmixon Freestone, 5th to 15th Sept.  
Oldmixon Clingstone, 1st Sept.  
Yellow Rarieripe, last of August.  
Large Early York, last of Aug.  
Early York, middle of August.  
Grosse Mignonne, last of Aug. and 1st Sept.  
Coward's Early, last Aug. to 1st Sept.  
Heath Clingstone, October.  
Coolidge's Favorite, last of Aug.

### NECTARINES.

Elruge, early Sept.  
Early Violet, last of Aug.  
Hunt's Tawny, middle of Aug.  
New White, early in Sept.

### APRICOTS.

Breda, early in Aug.  
Moorpark, early in Aug.  
Peach Apricot.  
Early Golden, 10th to 15th July.  
Persian, middle of July.

### SWEET CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian, last of June.  
Coe's Transparent, 25th of June.  
Rockport, 20th of June.  
Delicate, 1st of July.  
Governor Wood, middle of June.  
Black Hawk, 20th June to 1st July.  
Elton, last of June.

### DUKE CHERRIES.

Archduke, early in July.  
Belle de Choisy, last of June.  
May Duke, last of May to last of June.

### MORELLO CHERRIES.

Early Richmond, June.  
Early Morello.

### QUINCE.

Orange.

\* The given months refer to the period of their maturity.

## SORGHUM GROWERS' CONVENTION.

A convention of Sorghum growers and manufacturers was held at Rockford, Ills., on the 3d of December, which is said to have been very numerously attended, and the samples of sugar and syrup exhibited, are reported to have exceeded in number and quality those displayed at any previous exhibition in the North Western States.

The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* gives the following account of the proceedings of the Convention:

The first subject for discussion was seeds and their preparation.

Mr. Murtfeldt, of Winnebago, said his experience was that the small Chinese cane was the best. The cane is smaller, but then it is fatter and contains more saccharine matter. Prefers the main stalk for seed.

Mr. Olmstead, of Wisconsin, agreed with Mr. Murtfeldt that the small Chinese was the best.

Mr. Huntington, of Winnebago, has purchased Imphee, and got no crop. His neighbor got some Imphee, and it succeeded. He was not quite sure his was Imphee, but he bought it for that. He was under the impression at first, that Imphee ripened first, but his experience proved the contrary.

Mr. Pardee preferred what is called the small African sorghum. Very little if any other succeeded with him. Yet he had bought what was called African Imphee, and planted it alongside of sorghum, and in its growth and maturity could see no difference between that and sorghum, and came to the conclusion that he had been deceived in the purchase, and that it was all sorghum. Does not know but that the non-success of the Imphee this season was owing to the late spring. The seed did not certainly ripen. In a longer season it might do better. He thinks the small sorghum is what some call Imphee.

Mr. Cory, of Indiana, asked if the speaker, in speaking of the difference between small sorghum and large sorghum, did not mean African Imphee and Chinese sorghum?

Several answered that they regard both as sorghum.

Mr. Seward, of Winnebago, said up his way they had three kinds of Imphee, two of black and one of yellow. The kind they use was small black Imphee. The yellow is small and grows ripe earlier. The later makes the best syrup. The yellow Imphee makes syrup, but it has a vegetable taste. We therefore like the late best. We should prefer sorghum, but it is not so sure a crop.

Mr. Cory said that in Indiana they gave preference to the large sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane. They have not given Imphee much of a trial.

Mr. Moss, of Iowa, has seen five kinds of Imphee and two of sorghum. Has noted the difference in the kinds. With him Imphee would come up in half the time. He put his Imphee into a vat, where he boiled it, and it eventually became solid sugar, and while in the vat he stirred it about once a week. Black Imphee does not granulate; yellow Imphee and sorghum does. He exhibited a sample of each to prove this.

J. H. Frink, of McHenry, has raised three different kinds of sorghum—two of Imphee and one kind called by both names. He thinks the medium sized the best which is now cultivated. Has raised the large, but preferred the medium. He has raised other kinds, but had not a good opinion of them. He has used the seed from the same kind for two years running, and the last year it was utter failure—the stalk contained no saccharine matter. He saw no indications that it had hybridized. The larger Chinese cane has two or three degrees less of saccharine matter than the small.

Mr. Moss, of Boone county, is well satisfied that the same kind of cane in different soils and localities will vary two weeks in the ripening. The small, yellow Imphee, when planted in the right time and place, comes up very quick. The same seed planted where it is cold will produce very small and very poor cane. Our soil, being a dark prairie loam, makes the Imphee later than the sorghum. My Imphee the past season did not ripen, while my Chinese did. There is at least two weeks difference between them. Of the Imphee prefers the small yellow. Prefers it grown about seven feet high. Put seven or eight seeds in a hill and you get no suckers, but put in only three or four seeds, and you get plenty of suckers. For granulating purposes, the seed should be perfectly ripe before you cut the cane.

Mr. Huntington, of Rockford, enquired whether or no seeds deteriorated in this climate, by reason of the climate, and whether it is necessary to send to more genial climates to obtain new seed. It is certain the seeds deteriorate. What is the cause and the remedy?

Capt. Weldon, of Rockford, said that in tropical climates, the seed became valueless in four or five years, and to get new seeds they planted the joints of the cane in cellars and in other warm places, and got new seeds from the joints. He thought that seed deteriorated in all parts of the world.

Mr. Scott, of Winnebago, had used the black Imphee, but likes sorghum the best. He considers his seed as good now as when he commenced planting five years ago. He cannot see that it has deteriorated. He planted his cane alongside of Indian corn. Never saw any indications of hybridization.

Mr. Paul agreed with the previous speaker that the seed did not deteriorate, on the contrary, he thinks it improves by age.

Mr. Cory, of Indiana, in his experience thought the seed had deteriorated. When the prospect was good he would save the seed, but when it was poor, he threw away the seed. He prefers the Chinese cane—it makes a pleasant article for home use. The Imphee has a bad taste, which my customers do not like. We have not had the kind of Imphee which is cultivated here.

Mr. Paul thought it very difficult to keep the different kinds of seed apart. Has seen seed that looked well, but was good for nothing. When the cane produces poorly, I burn the seed.

Mr. Murtfeldt said that the seed in the Southern States had to be renewed once in three or four years. In the West India Islands it is not so. He would recommend that the joints of one be planted in the cellar, and from them raise new seed. The three or four lower joints should be used for this purpose. Keep them out of doors until there is danger of frost, and then plant them in the cellar.

Dr. Baker, of Winnebago, had traveled South. There they renewed their cane once in three years by planting the joints and thus getting new seed. He always soaked his seed in hot water until it sprouted before planting.

Mr. Huntington here moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the subject of seeds into consideration, and embody their views in a report to the Convention, to be ap-