



## FRUIT CULTURE.

The following remarks on the subject of fruit culture, from the *Germantown Telegraph*, are to the point. Experience and observation, aided by common sense, is certainly all that is requisite to successful fruit-growing, so far as theory is concerned, and the less attention to "the complicated theories and elaborate explanations and descriptions of scientific pomologists" is given by men in general, the more fruit will they grow:

We have for some twenty or twenty-five years endeavored to induce those of our readers who had ground at their disposal, to Cultivate Fruit. We not only told them what to do, but as soon as we possessed land of our own we did ourself that which we recommended to others; and now we have as good fruit for a small place as any one could desire. Raising fruit, with the general farmer, needs but little labor and expense, indeed it ought to be, and would be, were it followed more universally, a pleasure and a pride; especially should this be the case upon town lots and small places in the country, usually occupied by mechanics and factory operatives. Besides, this fruit-raising could be made a source of considerable profit, providing funds for many a little family comfort now either deprived of, or drawn from the daily wages.

We present below a short list of the different kinds of fruit, all of which, with the exception of the apples and peaches, we produce upon our own premises. One dozen varieties of pears and six of apples are all-sufficient, provided they are the best adapted to the soil and locality—a fact which each one, upon trial, must judge for himself. We shall change this list, add to or take from it, whenever our experience shall justify it, without regard to the opinions of those who set themselves up as judges in Israel.

Low, heavy soils are not so well adapted to fruit-raising as hill-sides or ground that is moderately elevated and light. It may be taken as a rule, we think, that soil which will produce a good crop of Indian corn will answer equally well for the tree fruits. We pay but little attention to the complicated theories and elaborate explanations and descriptions of scientific pomologists. Common-sense, founded upon daily experience and observation, is all the theory and practice necessary to successful fruit culture.

According to our present preference, we should select the following twelve varieties of pears for our own planting, viz.:

## STANDARD PEARS.

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Early Catharine. | 7. Flemish Beauty.  |
| 2. Boodegood.       | 8. Belle Lucrative. |
| 3. Rostiezer.       | 9. Shelden.         |
| 4. Tyson.           | 10. Buerre d'Anjou. |
| 5. Bartlett.        | 11. Lawrence.       |
| 6. Seckel.          | 12. Chassarie.      |

## THE BEST SIX DWARF PEARS.

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|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ott.      | 4. Vicar.          |
| 2. Bartlett. | 5. Boussock.       |
| 3. Shelden.  | 6. Bell Lucrative. |

## THE BEST SIX APPLES.

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|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maiden's Blush. | 4. Jafferis.      |
| 2. Baldwin.        | 5. Smith's Cider. |
| 3. L. J. Russet.   | 6. Farnwalder.    |

## THE BEST SIX PEACHES.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Crawford's Early. | 4. Oldmixon (free.)  |
| 2. George IV.        | 5. Oldmixon (cling.) |
| 3. Morris White.     | 6. Bergen's Yellow.  |

## THE BEST SIX GRAPES.

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|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Concord.   | 4. Diana.             |
| 2. Maxatawny. | 5. Union Village.     |
| 3. Delaware.  | 6. Hartford Prolific. |

## THE BEST SIX CHERRIES.

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|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. May Duke.        | 4. Black Eagle. |
| 2. Early Richmond.  | 5. Downton.     |
| 3. Black Tartarian. | 6. Elton.       |

## THE BEST FOUR RASPBERRIES.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Brinkley's Orange. | 3. Catawissa.         |
| 2. Hornet.            | 4. Belle de Fontenay. |

## THE BEST FOUR STRAWBERRIES.

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|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. White Pine Apple.  | 3. Hovey's Seedling. |
| 2. Triomphe de Grand. | 4. Albany Seedling.  |

## CURRANTS.

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|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Black Naples. | 2. Red Dutch. |
|------------------|---------------|

## GOOSEBERRIES.

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|-------------------------|
| 1. Houghton's Seedling. |
|-------------------------|

## BLACKBERRIES.

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|------------------|
| 1. New Rochelle. |
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## HOW TO IMPROVE A BADLY RUN FARM.

The first and most important point to be considered and attended too, is a general change of crops. Most farms that are run down, have been under a long course of cropping with one or more of the different small grains, such as wheat, rye, barley or oats—one of these grains generally being made a leading crop; in wheat sections, it is wheat, in other sections oats. And although rye and barley are raised to some extent, yet a large

portion of badly run land has been mainly cropped with wheat or oats; while these crops are calculated to have as bad effect on land, and to give it a poor worn-out appearance as quick as perhaps any other crops; though in reality it may not be so very badly run down for other crops, besides wheat and oats. Again, such land is generally not ploughed more than four or five inches deep; consequently, though the land may sooner appear to be worn out, yet in reality it is only badly run to that depth. Hence a change of crops, and deep and thorough cultivation, may be expected to produce excellent results.

This may be illustrated by relating a little of my experience. (And here let me say, I do not intend to state or recommend any thing in these remarks, that I do not consider warranted by my own experience or observation.) I commenced farming on a small place that had been let to neighboring farmers—no one residing on the place for many years, before it came into my hands. As is often the case, all that was raised was taken off from, and nothing returned to the land. It had not been seeded down for a long time until the spring before I bought it, it was seeded to clover. Wheat had been the principle crop, alternating occasionally with oats—the last crop, which was oats, only yielded some twelve or thirteen bushels per acre. It was so badly run out, that it was difficult to get any one to take it. The spring it came into my possession, I planted six acres to corn and potatoes at the rate of fifty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and the potatoes at the rate of 160 bushels per acre. These crops were raised without any manure, except the clover sod of the previous spring's seeding, and were undoubtedly due to a change of crops, deep ploughing, and good cultivation. Nor was this all; by making a general change of crops and management, the land was not only made productive and profitable, but the general appearance and credit of the place was brought up and improved so much, that when I wished to sell and buy a larger farm, it sold for about double what it cost me. I have also pursued a similar course or change of crops on my present farm—which was considerably run down—with very satisfactory results.

There are many similar instances of the great benefit of a change of crops, that have come under my notice, but I can make room for only one or two. One is in regard to a piece of rather poor hemlock land, that, as it was not considered very good wheat land, had been kept in spring crops some years, and as the owner said, "wanted seeding down." He said he "did not expect much wheat, as it was not wheat land, and had been a going in spring crops some time and wanted rest; but that in order to get it in a good condition for meadow, and well seeded, he was going to summer fallow and sow it to wheat." Yet that field gave 30 bushels per acre, which was an extra crop for that kind of land. In another instance, the same kind of land that had been badly run to spring crops, was sown to wheat on oat stubble, and gave over 20 bushels per acre.

Having shown that a change of crops produces good results, we would continue to make use of this fact, as far as circumstances will admit, by adopting a systematic change or rotation of crops. There are many good and sufficient reasons besides those already given, in favor of a rotation; but the readers of the *Country Gentleman* being familiar with them, I shall proceed to consider what crops should be included in a rotation for a badly run out farm.

Perhaps the best way to determine this question, will be to consider what crops have been grown to impoverish the land. But this has already been done to some extent, in considering the necessity of a change of crops. Hence, having seen that the small grains have been the principle crops raised in running down the land, it will be best to raise as little as possible of them, and find some other crops to take their place.

Now there is one crop that I have seldom, if ever heard charged with wearing out, or even injuring land. True, we sometimes hear of land becoming "clover sick" in England. But I believe such cases are exceedingly rare, if there are any at all, in this country, and more especially when plaster is sown on the clover, as it always should be on all but very rich lands. But on the contrary, while clover never impoverishes land, it is seldom raised without improving the soil and putting it in a much better state for other crops; and this improvement being much greater and more surprising on badly run land that has been but seldom, if ever, clovered. Again, clover can be made a very profitable crop, as I hope to show when writing more in detail in regard to its cultivation. Nor for these reasons, and many more, some of which may be given another time, clover should be the leading crop in bringing up land.

Next to clover I consider corn the best crop to grow in improving the soil. The reason for this opinion can be easily made apparent to all, in this way. Who ever heard of land being run down where clover and corn were the principal crops; and these crops, made good by thorough and deep cultivation and manuring, were mostly consumed on the farm, as, of course, they should be? Such cases must be exceedingly rare, if, indeed, there are any. For my part, I have yet to meet with the first one. True, run down land will not continue to produce as good crops for any considerable length of time after a change as it does at first. Yet by raising clover and corn for the principal crops, and feeding a large portion of both on the farm, the land

may be constantly improving, and the crops after the first and principal effect of a change is worn off, be continually growing better. It is true that corn grown year after year on the same field for a long time will on most soils run down the land. But when it is grown only once in four or five years, in a judicious rotation, and everything in relation to the crop well managed, the general effect and result will be altogether different.

But, though corn and clover should be the principal crops, yet there should be some kind of grain sown after corn to seed down with. What this should be may perhaps be best determined in each particular section, regard being had not only to what would be likely to succeed best, but also to the kind of grain that clover will take the best with, it being always important to get a good seeding.

In considering the best way to improve a badly run farm, I have not alluded to underdraining, for the reason that a man commencing on such a farm, more or less in debt, will have but little means or inclination to do anything of the kind, but will rather choose to buy a farm that may be improved without it. Still there may be instances where it will be best to buy land that needs underdraining. In such cases due allowance should be made for it in purchasing, and sufficient money retained to pay at least some portion of the expense.

As good and deep cultivation and manuring, which should include a liberal use of plaster and ashes, have been frequently alluded to it will not be necessary in concluding, to do more than merely state that while they are very important on all farms, no one need ever think to succeed for any length of time on badly worn land without giving both the strictest attention. And that, as a general change in the course of cropping and manner of cultivation will give good crops on the start; so these crops should be so managed and used as to give the largest amount of manure that it may be practical to make, thus making good crops add largely to the amount of manure, which in turn will add to the amount of crops, and this course followed up, will be sure, sooner or later, to make a good productive farm. F., Orleans County, N. Y.—[Country Gentleman.]

## SANPETE COUNTY FAIR.

MANTI, SANPETE COUNTY. }  
Oct. 17th, 1862. }

## EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

I perceive by the columns of the *News* that the Agricultural and manufacturing interests of this isolated, though highly-favored and growing State are still being moved by the advocates of public enterprise and prosperity in different parts of the country, and I do most earnestly hope that our public benefactors will not only speedily see more abundant fruits of their exertions, but that they will continue to endeavor to develop plans and schemes for the commercial independence of Deseret, not forgetting that a good man's reward is the approval of his own conscience and seeing happiness and prosperity around him of his own creating.

Much might be said on the emulative influence of our annual fairs in promoting improvement in arts and sciences and the various industrial branches in our communities, but it is not my object to discard on that theme in this communication, though I may observe that I am fully persuaded that if our annual fairs were more liberally and extensively supported, a far greater impetus would soon be realized in developing our resources that now lay more or less in a crude state, and their appliances be so usefully variegated that the people would, en masse, soon be speedily induced into a cheerful, willing and intelligent co-operation, and thus be unanimous in their efforts to achieve that much talked-of and very desirable Independence.

I have read with pleasure and much interest the various reports that have recently appeared in the *News* giving the particulars of the late fairs held in the different parts of the State.

On the 16th and 17th inst. I had the gratification of attending Sanpete County Fair, held in the Assembly Hall, Fort Ephraim, and without entering into detail, feel safe in pronouncing it to have been a complete success especially when it is considered that the Society is only in the second year of its existence.

The following were some of the things on which premiums were awarded: The best sheep; the best quality and yield in field crops; the best orchard; best and greatest variety of poultry; best root crops; best and greatest variety of pod fruits; best fenced garden of one acre; best cultivated garden of one acre; best garden crops, including melons, peaches, plums, cabbage, potatoes, carrots, beets, onions, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, rhubarb, etc. The best home-spun in all its varieties; best knitting and needlework; best dairy productions; best machinery and mechanism in all their ramifications; best leather, boots, shoes, etc.; best painting and penmanship; best flowers, vegetables and flower-seeds, with a great variety of other things too numerous to mention, but "last, though not least," as our tobacco-chewing friends would say, came Sanpete tobacco, pronounced to be a good article by users of the weed.

The amount of means expended in premiums is represented to have been heavy for so young a society, but considerably inside its income.

The exhibition on the first day was succeeded by a concert, and on the last day by a ball, the spacious and beautiful hall of Fort Ephraim having been appropriated for that purpose. A Swedish band was engaged for

the occasion, which, I am told, would compare favorably with the best in the State.

The proceedings of the Fair were very satisfactory to those concerned in the management, so much so as to inspire great hopes for the future of Sanpete county.

Yours truly,

F. C. ROBINSON.

## LARGE ARMIES.

The following facts, says a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, culled from the fields of ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. The army of Terah, king of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war. Sesostris, king of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27 scythe-armed chariots. Hamielar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels, and landed a force of about 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated, 150,000 were slain. A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthaginian fleet numbered 350 vessels, with 150,000 men. At the battle of Cannae, there were, of the Romans, including allies, 80,000 foot, and 6,000 horse; of the Carthaginians, 10,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Of these, 10,000 were slain in all, and 10,000 taken prisoners—more than half slain. Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered four hundred towns, and destroyed 300,000 men. Ninus, the Assyrian king, about 2,200 years B. C., led against the Bactrians an army consisting of 1,700,000 foot, 200,000 horse, and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes. Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men. Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men building the mighty Babylon. She took 400,000 Indians prisoners at the Indus, and sank 1,000 boats. A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes. An army of Comyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind. When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,614,610, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,283,220. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates. The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000. On the fatal field of Issus 10,000 horse and 100,000 foot fell. When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,100,000 perished in various ways. The forces of Darius, at Arbela, numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 90,000 men in this battle, Alexander about 500 men; so says Diodorus. Arian says the Persians in this battle lost 300,000, the Greeks 1,200. The army of Tamerlane is said to have amounted to 1,000,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, 1,400,000.

**THE BEST LEGACY.**—The most precious legacy that a parent can give a child, is that throughout all its after life it should, in connection with every thing that is wise, and true and just, and pure, and spiritual, call to mind father and mother. It is a blessed privilege for parents to write their names on the child's conceptions of wisdom, and truth, and justice, and spirituality, so that all through life, when a child thinks of these things, he shall instantly associate with them father and mother.—[Henry Ward Beecher.]

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN the Sugar-House Ward, near the Paper Mill. For particulars apply to STEPHEN TAYLOR, first house north of the Mill. 17-2

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-14 By WALKER BROTHERS.

## LOST,

FROM Capt. Horne's train, about Oct. 1st, between the Sugar-House and this City, a dark-brown PONY, three white feet, some white in face, blind of one eye. Whoever will return said animal or give information of its whereabouts to Mrs. PAXTON, West Jordan, or to E. MARTIN, Painter, Main Street, will be suitably rewarded. 17-3

## LOST,

IN Parley's Canyon, about the 24 of October, a yoke of Red STEERS, 4 years old. One has a large star on forehead, some white under belly. The other, roan about the head and partially lined back. Both branded L. P. on the near hip and L. PETTIT on the near horn, and 19-h Ward on the right horn. Whoever will return said Steers or give such information as will lead to their recovery shall be suitably rewarded by L. PETTIT, or G. D. KEATON, Deseret News Office. 17-3

## STRAY PONY,

CAME to my place about the middle of August, a small BAY HORSE, about 5 years old; branded H (with a half circle on top) on left thigh, all his feet are white. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. RANDOLPH ALEXANDER, Parley's Canyon. 17-3

## STRAYED,

ON or about the 11th instant, from Weber Canyon, a Gray Spanish MARE and COLT, about 4 months old. The Mare had on a leather halter, and was branded with a Spanish brand on the left shoulder and left stifle. Any person finding the same, and will forward the same to me, or will let me know of their whereabouts shall be liberally rewarded. GEORGE H. PETERSON, Weber City, Morgan County. 17-2