

## AGRICULTURAL



### SHORTENING-IN TRANSPLANTED TREES.

In giving directions to facilitate the successful removal of fruit trees, to cut off some portion of the top is almost universally recommended; and it is given as a reason for this that, because in digging up the trees the roots got mutilated, the tops should be cut off proportionately to preserve an equality. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, hailing from the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, not at all satisfied with an answer so unlearned, enters into a somewhat labored effort to elucidate the true and philosophical reasons for so doing. He says:

By digging up the tree, even with the best of care, we greatly lessen its ability, at least for one season, to supply the very large amount of fluid necessary, not only to float up as sap the dissolved solid matter which becomes deposited as growth, but to keep all the exposed parts of the machinery duly moistened—the leaves, the bark, the cambium, and the millions of cells that compose them.

Now the parts most liable to suffer by parching, either in the dry cold winds of winter, or the heat of summer, are those most distant from the supplying organs—the roots, or from the main trunk of supply—the stem.

Hence nurserymen, in transplanting, cut down their stocks to within a bud or two of the surface of the ground, and secure a fine strong shoot from every root planted, without failure.

So orchardists, hedgerowers, and woodsmen, on finding a stem too much injured to carry sap to the top with sufficient copiousness, or too crooked to be tolerated, or too bare to suit a purpose, do not hesitate to cut, (when the leaves are off,) to the root, and a new sprout, or a thicket of them, springs up with a vigor which soon outstrips the former growth. The new growth receives sap freely; the former growth received only what could ascend the narrow, dry old stem.

On the same principle the planter takes off part of the buds of his tree, in order that those which remain may receive sap constantly and sufficiently, and he does the most to secure this when he leaves the retained buds either all on a main stout stem or branch, or close to one.

An incidental advantage resulting from shortening-in of the shoots, is, that the buds near their bases do not open so early as those at the extremities, and are therefore slower in their demand for "more sap." It is when the leaves are open and fresh, that the sap must "hurry" up.

In orchard practice, it is a good plan in the case of large trees, to leave two branches at the proper height to form the first arms or branches of the tree, and shorten these moderately but to equal lengths. Shorten the central leader to correspond, and then cut all other branches in to one or two small buds—say to about one inch. We may conclude then:

1. That we do not shorten-in with special reference to the amount of mutilation of the roots.

2. That we do shorten-in to reduce the amount of evaporating surface (of bark, leaves or open wounds), and to bring these surfaces as near to the source of supply as possible.

To aid in securing the newly planted tree from this danger of drying up, we are careful to preserve the roots as entire and fresh as possible; to coat all wounds or bruises of the bark with save or varnish; to shade the stems where there is much exposed top, with loose wrappings of straw; to moisten this straw with water in very parching weather; to shelter the whole plant from desiccating winds as much as possible; and last, not least, to keep a good mulch extended widely over the roots. If the stem once becomes shriveled, it is seldom possible to render it capable again of conveying a current of sap.

### GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

The following in relation to the renewal of vineyards by grafting was communicated to the *Amador (Cal.) Ledger*, by Mr. V. Pitou:

About thirty years ago, under the auspices of the French Government, the renewal of extensive vineyards by graft was commenced, and soon spread over both France and Germany to a very gratifying degree. Before the period vineyards were forced to dig up their old stock and set out a new one when the old had proved useless. Four years were expended on such process, until the new crop may come to compensate for such a long delay. Now large vineyards are entirely renewed in the course of two years. The first year in which the grafting has been done brings already some fruit, and the second year a full crop.

About the beginning of February cut from the vines intended for the renewal the quantity of slips required for such operations.

Set these cuttings or slips in pure wet sand, in a northern location, well protected from the solar rays. Let them stand in such locations until the grafting time is at hand. The cuttings should be selected so as to be neither too large nor too small. Those which are round in form, with plump buds, and such buds set close on the slip, should be only taken. If the cutting is taken from the old wood, only the middle buds should be taken for such purpose.

Grafting vineyards should be commenced at as early a period as possible, and be accomplished in the shortest space of time. The real time to graft is when the graft's buds are ready to start and the scion's buds are swelling—in our climate we should say the early part of March. A cloudy day is preferable, but if clear the scions should be kept protected from the sun, and the grafter should place himself in such a position as to shade the whole process.

In France each grafter has the assistance of a boy, whose duty it shall be to clear out the collar of the vine down to the roots, and after the grafting is done to bury the graft so as to leave only one eye out of the ground's surface. Each vine is to be attended to as soon as the grafting is accomplished, being careful not to leave the plant exposed even for one minute. The grafter, having his bundle of scions ready selected and prepared as above described, comes down with a fine pruning saw, a sharp, straight knife, a box-wood hammer and several wedges to fit the size of the stock. As soon as the vine is cleared to the roots he sits down, takes the collar of the vine with one hand and saws off the plant, leaving only two or three inches of the collar from the first roots. He then splits the stock in the center with the knife and sets the two parts asunder by means of one of the wedges, so as to leave room enough on each side for the insertion of the scion. The split should be made as neatly as possible. Having progressed thus far, he takes out one setting and cuts out two buds from it, so that the lower end of the scion may be long enough to go into the stock and have the lowest bud resting on the vine collar. He next shapes this low part of the stem into the form of a thick knife blade on one side, and when two stems are thus prepared they must be directly inserted into the stock so that the liber of the scion and stock shall correspond exactly with each other. In the operation of inserting the scions consists the whole success of the operation, and the more exact is the connection between the liber of the scion and the stock, the surer the success. This all done, the grafter takes a bit of the old stock bark, puts it on the split to keep the ground from falling in, and then carefully buries the grafted plant, leaving out only one eye, and taking care not to disturb the piece of bark. In this process some skill, attention, sharp tools, and a strict attention to the above directions are requisite to success.

**THE NEW MILKING STOOL.**—It consists of a stool of the right height, long and wide enough for an opening in one end to hold the pail while using it, at the same time giving a comfortable seat for the milker. If cows are gentle, as they should be, this would be a desirable article.

**A THREE-COW DAIRY.**—A writer in the *Country Gentleman*, living at Glen Haven, N.Y., desirous of experimentally testing what he could produce from three cows in 365 days, gives the result as follows: "695 lbs. butter, besides selling 200 quarts of milk, 11 quarts of cream and using all the milk and cream we wanted in a family of three persons, and raising two calves. I have done it all myself—no Bridgets or Susans to help in the least. Been very regular in milking, and kept my cows in the stable every night the year round."

**GERMAN MODE OF PRESERVING OR TRANSMITTING PLANTS.**—The cuttings are put into cylindrical-shaped bottles with rude mouths. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of water is put into the bottle and the stopper hermetically sealed. Cuttings kept in this way for a month have grown freely and having sent out roots during a long journey and been immediately potted on their arrival, have thrived well.

A lot of Swede turnips were lately shown at Dublin, six of the roots weighing 118 lbs.

**COTTON IN THE MIDDLE STATES, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR ITS CULTURE.**—The kind of cotton adapted for cultivation in the Middle States is what is known as the green seed.

It should be planted from the 1st to the 10th of May. Plow the ground well; then harrow it. Mark it out in rows five feet apart. If the land is poor, put some good fertilizer in the row before planting.

Put five seeds in each hill—the hills one foot apart in the row—and cover it lightly with a hoe. When four inches high, thin it out to one stalk in a hill, and cultivate as you would corn.

A light alluvial soil, with a southern exposure, is best adapted to the growth of cotton.

### WOMAN IN BARBAROUS NATIONS.

The following extract from an article on the "Vassar Female College," in the last *New-Englander*, reviews the condition and sufferings of Woman in the ages or nations of barbarism:

"An abstract of the codes of nations," says Emerson, "would be a transcript of the common conscience." The Mohammedan law forbids pigs, dogs, women, and other impure animals, to enter a mosque; and according to its prohibition, the hour of prayer may never be proclaimed by a female, a madman, a drunkard, or a decrepit person. It is stated by the German traveller, Kohn, that a Turk bushes and apologizes when he mentions his wife, as if he had been guilty of a needless impertinence. Penetrating farther into Asia, listen to the revelations of Vishnu Sarma:—"Women at all times have been inconstant, even among the Celestials." "Woman's virtue is founded upon a modest countenance, precise behavior, rectitude, and a deficiency of suitors." "In fidelity, violence, deceit, envy, extreme avarice, a total want of good qualities, with impurity, are the innate faults of woman kind." And since, in those teeming lands, the married woman, according to an old writer, is to be but "an echo in the house" during the lifetime of her lord-spouse, is it not possible that after his decease she will possess the privilege at least, of original vocalization? Absurd—for what saith the Hindoo scripture? "It is proper for every woman after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse." The code of the Persians estimates the testimony of four women as equal to that of two men, but the Brahmin regards the testimony of women as worth nothing at all. Wherefore, very logically, it is never admitted. The Cocin Chin-se proverb says:—"A woman has nine lives, and bears a great deal of killing." The Chinese woman, with a babe upon her back, and another in her womb, drags the plow in the rice field, while her gallant husband holds the handle and wields the whip. The Tartars say:—"Women were sent into the world to be useful and convenient to the men." In Siberia, the morning after the wedding, the bride's father delivers to the young husband the emblem of his authority—a whip. Among the Mordvans, the bride is presented to the groom with these words:—"There, wolf, take thy lamb." In Australia, when a female child is born, the natives break her finger-joints. When the New Hollanders are displeased with their wives, they have a very expeditious method of divorce; they simply spear them or knock them on the head. Even the legislature of Indiana must yield the palm to the common law of the remote Pacific Isle. Moorish gentlemen, it may be inferred, lead an easy life. They lie upon their mats whole days smoking and sleeping, the work meanwhile, being done by their wives, who, for the slightest offence, are beaten most cruelly, but who, so far from regarding this conjugal pounding as a misfortune, are rather disposed to be proud of it, as a token that their lords and masters consider them of some importance. The condition of woman in ancient Greece was very abject. She kept her husband's house, slept in his bed, and brought him children; but in the sight of the law she was only a thing. She could not appeal from her husband to the courts; and after his death, the eldest son became her guardian. A female captive was subjected to peculiar indignities; thus Hecuba complains that she was chained like a dog at the gates of Agamemnon. The practice of exposing infants revealed a gloomy distinction: for Posidippus says:

"A man, though poor, will not expose his son; But, if he's rich, will scarce preserve his daughter."

Among the Romans, woman was treated with far more deference; yet her civil rights were extremely frail. She could neither inherit property nor transact business without the concurrence of parents, husband's or guardian; and she could be divorced for the most trivial offence. When Paulus Æmilius repudiated Papiria, his friends said to him, "Is she not wise? Is she not chaste? Is she not fair? Is she not the mother of fine children?" In reply, he pointed to his shoe, and said, "Is it not fine? Is it not well made? Yet none of you know where it pinches me?"

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36-4

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrators of the Estate of WILLIAM B. COATES, deceased, late of Willow Creek, Juab county, Utah Territory, hereby give notice to all concerned, both debtors and creditors, that it is our intention to close up the business of said estate at the earliest practicable date. Those having unsettled business are requested to come forward and liquidate the same, and those indebted to pay up at an early day. Those having demands against the Estate will, of course, present them for payment without being asked a second time.

JOHN COUCH,  
LOUISA COATES.  
Nephi City, March 1, 1863. 37-4

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Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-4 E. R. YOUNG.

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It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gout and rheumatism; it cures sores and swellings; it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

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They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice; they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels; they cure ague, ebills and fevers; they cure all bilious complaints; they cure colds, pains and headaches; they give tone, vigor and health to the system; they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

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