



AGRICULTURAL.

THE STRAWBERRY, ITS CULTURE, AND THE ADAPTABILITY OF THE IMPORTED VARIETIES TO THE DIFFER- ENT LOCALITIES OF UTAH.

ARTICLE, No. 5.

The productiveness of the varieties of the strawberry recommended is an important item. The question has been asked a number of times, "why have not the Fruit Committee, Domestic Gardeners' Club, or the Agricultural Society recommended for general cultivation more than four out of the twenty-eight varieties imported from the east? For these reasons:—Most of them have been tested by competent judges, and declared not to be adapted to this climate.

Vicomtesse bears a good crop every year, it is a pretty berry, being of a bright red color and well suited for the market; it is the most uniform in size and excellent in flavor. President Brigham Young has a bed of this variety, in his upper garden, 24 rows 8 rods long, which is allowed by all who have seen it to be the best bed in the Territory. In the same garden is a bed of Wilson's, 36 rows 8 rods long, but this does not yield well. From these two beds and a small one in his garden in the rear of the Lion House, we are informed that a hundred bushels of berries were picked the past season. In Mr. Watt's grounds may be seen a bed of 11 rows 8 rods of the Excellenta. From this, and five short rows of Vicomtesse and River's Eliza he had 500 quarts this summer. The scorching of the leaves and the mahogany color of the fruit are the only faults of the Excellenta. We have no data in reference to the yield of the Fillbasket, but we know it to be good. The berry is a nice bright colored, oblong shape, of a rich sub-acid flavor; not as large as Vicomtesse. The Wilson is a very hardy strawberry, a good bearer in most localities, but the berries are not near so uniform in size as the other varieties recommended. Great care has to be taken to cleanse the beds from barren plants. Mr. Ellerbeck's bed of this variety has yielded annually, at the rate of 300 bushels to the acre.

The following are the reasons for discarding most other varieties:

The Austin, is very inferior in flavor; the British Queen, is not adapted to this climate; Burr's Red Pine, is a small berry, and the plants do not yield well here. Bonte de St. Julien suffers much in this arid climate; Crimson Conr, is too sour for this or any other country where sugar is sold at 85 cents a pound, and Compe de Flander, is inferior both in size and flavor. Downer's Prolific, though good in many respects, does not seem suited for a country like ours where we require to transport plants from one end of the Territory to the other, for the benefit of new settlements which are constantly being made both north and south; still it will bear further trial. The Early Scarlet and Genesee, are very poor in every respect. Fillmore, Jenny Lind and Peabody are a failure, and Longworth's Prolific is entirely worthless yielding nothing but leaves. The Ruby, is such a poor grower that it cannot be recommended; Scarlet Magnate, is too dwarfish for cultivation in a country where we have to irrigate, all the fruit hanging in the dirt. Notwithstanding, the Victoria has done moderately well in a few instances, it has as a general thing proven worthless in this Territory. Triumph de Gand, though highly spoken of by fruit growers in the east, is of no account here, and the Hooker, a pet strawberry with some, has deceived more persons than all the rest put together; it is not worth having as a gift, yielding nothing but scrubby, discolored foliage.

These articles, which we now bring to a close, have been written with a view to future reference as well as for present instruction, and if more space has been taken up with them than some of our readers like, we only ask them to consider that there are many patrons of the News who have not had an opportunity of learning anything about raising strawberries, and that it is for the benefit of such we have written. It is our desire to see or know that there is in every man's garden

in Utah as many beds of the best varieties as will supply all the members of each household with an abundance of this healthful and delicious fruit, which is now within the reach of every family.

Every man who owns a city lot should raise all the strawberries he needs for home consumption. Let the children have plenty of this choice fruit in the season thereof, and they will not suffer with that troublesome disease which affects so many in this country—the canker.

RAISE YOUR OWN HOPS—Wm. L. Price, of this office has presented us with a fine specimen of hops, raised by him in the 6th Ward of this city. The variety was introduced here by Mr. Thomas Fenton. Those who wish to make their own hop yeast and have nice light bread, which is far preferable to stinking "salt rising" will do well to secure some roots in October, which can be obtained of the above named gentlemen.

SORGHUM—MAKE SYRUP, NOT SUGAR.

The very high prices at which all sugars, molasses, and syrup are sold, have given an impulse to the growth of the Sorghum sugar-cane which it could hardly have received in any other way. Sorghum raisers should early plan to secure in their neighborhoods one of the best mills for expressing juice, and evaporators for concentrating and purifying it. From all we can learn it is not at all worth while to attempt the production of sugar. That which is produced has not a market value so high as the syrup which it will make, or which it would have made, if concentrated to the crystallizing point. The sugar is a gummy mass, some of which may be washed so as to leave crystals pretty much free from this sticky, cakey quality, fit, perhaps, to be used in the family, but not marketable. Let the effort of every syrup boiler be to produce a light colored sugarless article, of proper density, and free from any flavor. It is not advisable to have it too thick. At a temperature of 60° the syrup should flow like good molasses, and it is easy to judge of the density by putting a little dipped from the boiling pan into a table spoon, or even letting it cool upon a stick after dipping it into the pan.

In purchasing cane mills, be sure that they are very strong, and of a larger capacity than will probably be needed. See that the journals of the rollers are large and strong, and the boxes strong, and both boxes and gearing easily oiled, without danger of greasing the face of the rolls, or the juice. The juice should be exposed to the air as little as possible before it reaches the boiling pan, and the process of condensation should be completed without interruption. There is a vast difference in the qualities of juice from various localities, as well as in that from different circumstances, so much so that it is not likely that any set of rules can ever be laid down so that syrup of the same quality may be uniformly produced; certainly this can not be done at present. There is a notion quite prevalent among those who have had but little experience with making syrup, that no foreign substance should be added to purify it. Milk of lime neutralizes the acid, and if only just enough be used, the product is not likely to be darkened. By means of blood, skim-milk, or white of egg, many impurities are quickly removed. These substances are stirred (the blood and white of egg after being diluted with water) into the hot syrup, and rapidly coagulate, forming a heavy scum, entangling impurities, and enabling the operator thus to remove them when he takes off the scum. The use of albumen of milk, eggs, or blood, is only desirable in the case of very impure juice.

The impurities usually present are: 1st, a green scum which rises just before the juice reaches the boiling point, or when boiling begins, and this is very easily removed by skimming. 2d, are earthy deposits upon the pans, which collect in the form of a hard incrustation, doing little or no harm until it interferes with the evaporation. 3d, a sticky mass of slight cohesion when hot, but gummy when cold, which rises like cream on the surface, but which is difficult to skim off entirely. It has a disagreeable taste, and imparts it to the syrup, and is apt to adhere to the pan and scorch. It often remains suspended in the syrup and is long in settling. Points to be especially noticed in evaporating sorghum juice are: 1st, cleanliness. 2d, no delay in conveying the juice from the cane mill to the evaporating pan. 3d, the greatest possible celerity of evaporation. 4th, completeness of skimming.

We have never seen any records of the use of vacuum pans, such as are used for the concentration of beet and cane juice, for concentrating the sorghum juice, and at any rate the expense would deter most sorghum raisers from employing them. In evaporating in open pans, it is a prime necessity to be able to evaporate very quickly, hence, very shallow pans must be employed, and this gives but a slight depth for the impurities to rise through, and a better opportunity for the deposition of the earthy matter. Syrup quickly evaporated in shallow pans is always of better color and flavor than that "boiled down" in kettles, which indeed, is almost worthless. Of course,

great care must be taken not to burn the syrup toward the last.—[American Agriculturist.]

CURE FOR SPAVIN—Add two table-spoonfuls of melted lard, one of cantharides, made fine or pulverised, and a lump of corrosive sublimate as large as a pea—melted up together, and applied once a day till used up, confining it to the callous. This quantity is for one leg, and may be relied on as a cure. It will make a sore, and the joint will be much weakened while applying the medicine.—No need of alarm; it will all be right when healed up.—[Farmer and Mechanic.]

THE CHINCH BUG, is making sad havoc in the wheat field of Northern Illinois. We hear of its ravages in Bureau, La Salle, DeKalb, Kane, McHenry, Du Page, Lake, Winnebago, Stephenson, Boone and Carroll counties. Farmers in those counties think there will not be a third of the usual quantity of wheat harvested this summer, and even the corn, oats and sorghum are seriously effected by the pest.—[Chicago Journal.]

SEX OF EGGS.—It is stated that the sex of eggs may be determined, so that a person may raise a brood of the sex he wishes. If males are wanted, the longest eggs should be used; if females, those most round should be chosen.

VOLATILE SOAP, for removing paints, grease spots, etc., may be made as follows: Four table-spoonful each of spirits of hartshorn and alcohol, and a table-spoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together in a bottle, and apply with a brush or a sponge.

WOOL.—The wool crop of the State of Michigan for the present season is estimated at fully twelve million pounds.

VINEGAR.—The best vinegar used in France is made from grapevine stalks.

THE CHILDREN OF ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

Mrs. Arnold, wife of Benedict Arnold, died in London in 1804, in her 45th year. Of her children, Mr. Sabine, in his new edition of "The American Loyalists," which will soon be published, has collected the following account:

Mrs. Arnold was the mother of four sons and one daughter, namely: Edwin Shippen, who was a Lieutenant in the Bengal cavalry, who was paymaster of Matra, and who died in India in 1818; Jas. Robertson, of whom presently; George, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal cavalry, and who died in India in 1823; William Fitch, who, a magistrate in the county of Bucks, England, and late a Captain in the Lanciers, married the only daughter of Captain Ruddach, of the Royal Navy, and who, the father of six children, was living in 1855; and Sophia Matilda, the wife of Col. Powell Phips, of the East India Company service, who was also living eight years ago, and the mother of one son and two daughters.

A word, in conclusion, of the most distinguished son: James Robertson Arnold entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1798. He served two years at Bermuda, and from 1818 to 1823 commanded the engineers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. After the accession of William IV. he was one of His Majesty's Aids. While in the provinces just named, he visited his father's house, King street, St. John, and, as I have often been told, "threw himself into a chair and wept like a child." He expressed a wish to see his mother's family in the United States; but added: "I suppose I should be insulted on account of my father," etc. A gentleman who was in service with him, and an intimate acquaintance, speaks of him in terms of high commendation, and relates that he was a small man, with eyes of remarkable sharpness, and in features thought to resemble his father. His wife was Virginia, daughter of Bartlett Goodrick, of the Isle of Wight. In 1841 he was transferred from the engineers and appointed a Major-General, and a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He died in London, December, 1852.

MAXIMS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS.—Never give reproof, if it can be avoided, while the feelings of either party are excited. If the parent or teacher be not calm his influence is diminished, and a bad example is set. If the child is excited or provoked, he will not feel the force of argument or rebuke. On the other hand, do not defer too long. Seize the first favorable opportunity while the circumstances are fresh in the memory. Reprove each fault as it occurs, and do not suffer them to accumulate, lest the offender be discouraged by the amount.

A GHOST NOT ON THE BILLS.—The new ghost machine, which has recently had such wonderful success in New York, made a most ludicrous blunder in an illusion introduced at one of the London Theatres. In one of the most awful and startling scenes, instead of the "haunted man," the figure of a carpenter in his shirt sleeves, drinking a pint of ale, was but too faithfully shadowed forth. The utter unconsciousness of the man, who was below the stage as to what was passing, made the scene excessively ludicrous.

—The price a man puts on himself is the very highest penny the world will ever bid for him; he'll not always get that, but he'll never get a farthing beyond that.

—A lady in Boston has just had extracted from the end of her right thumb the fragment of a needle, which was accidentally broken off in her hip about twenty eight years ago. Dr. W. H. Page, the surgeon who performed the operation, regards this as the most singular case which has come within his knowledge.

—The attention of a little girl having been called to a rose-bush, on whose topmost stem the oldest rose was fading, whilst below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, she at once and artlessly exclaimed: "See, Willie, these little buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies!"

—Some years ago a person requested permission of the Bishop of Salisbury to fly from the top of the spire of that cathedral. The good Bishop, with an anxious concern for the man's spiritual as well as his temporal safety, told him that he was very welcome to fly to the church, but he would encourage no man to fly from it!

—We hear of the mother of pearl. Who was the father? The venerable Bede.

—If you should plant the figure four, what vine would come up? I V. (ivy.)

—It is said that in the trail of Grant's army are the carcasses of some six thousand horses.

—A way to "Head" Bed Bugs: If any of your readers need a sure remedy for bed bugs, they can have mine, and cleanse the house of this troublesome vermin without expense. They have only to wash with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bed bugs, and they will not trail through it. I think it preferable to all "ointments," and the buyer requires no certificates as to its genuineness.

—A new machine has been invented for printing *cartes de visite*. It prints by a new process, without ink, and without pressing or drying. It requires no special knowledge or material strength; a child can work the machine with ease. The portraits always remain clear and distinct, and the price of the *cartes* is little more than that of pasteboard, as the machine does away with the cost of workmanship. The speed with which the machine can be worked is prodigious, throwing off no fewer than one hundred per minute, with the clearness of lithographic impressions. The name of the inventor is M. Leboyer, of Paris.

—Marseilles has suddenly become a great cotton market from the increased cultivation of cotton in Egypt, Turkey and Italy.

—Agents are in all sections of New Hampshire buying up the new clip of wool at from seventy-five to eighty cents a pound.

—There is a continuous line of gas lights in England sixteen miles long. This is between Oldham and Manchester.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK

DESS to inform her friends, that she has just received from the States, a very choice selection of MILLINERY, consisting of

Silk Blonds, Silk Edgings, Black and Colored
Ostrich Feathers, Bonnet Ribbons, Fancy
Velvet Trimmings, Tullelans, Etc.

A Large Assortment of Ladies and Misses BLACK and COLORED HATS, Brown FANCY STRAW BONNETS, The Latest Design in—

BLACK FLORA HAT—Coquette.
MAY DAY "—Garibaldi.

BROWN LEGHORN EMPRESS—White
Braided Waterfall.

43-44 SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.

43-44

MARTIAL MUSIC.

E. BEESLEY

INTENDS opening a SCHOOL to teach the FIFE. AN
who wish to learn will present themselves at the
Council House on MONDAY Evenings, at 6 o'clock.
49-51 Terms Moderate.

PREPARE TO MOUNT!

WE beg leave to announce to our friends, that we are
prepared to furnish Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Hol-
sters, Belts, Scabbards, and whatever comes in our line,
on the shortest notice and neatest style.
Work Warranted.

H. J. FAUST,
D. W. JONES,
Second South Temple street, one door east
of Faust's Stables.

45-trf

WHO WANTS A FARM?

THE Southwest Jordan Irrigation Company have de-
cided to make a CANAL to bring out water from
Jordan River to irrigate some thousands of acres of land
on the West side of Jordan.

Those who wish to have a share in said company, will
apply to the undersigned.
Shareholders will have land in proportion to the work
they do on the Canal or the means they invest in it.

It is calculated to commence the work this Fall, and
have it completed soon enough for Irrigation next Sum-
mer.

ARCHIBALD GARDNER,
President of Company.

49-51

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

WE have for Sale, one of the most substantially-built
(UPRIGHT) SAW MILLS in this Territory.

The Mill is situated in Settlement Canyon, near Tooele
city, Tooele county. Plenty of Timber and an ample sup-
ply of Water most of the season.

Currency, Cattle, Wagons, or Mules will be taken in
payment down, or time will be given for a part of the
purchase money.

Tooele City, Aug. 2, 1864.

SWING & SONS.
45-46