



GARDEN FLOWERS.

The *Gardeners' Monthly*, as justly as beautifully alludes to what a garden should be. Not many years ago, it says, a garden meant little more than a collection of pretty flowers; and,

"To pore where babbling waters flow,
And watch the opening roses blow,"

comprised most of the enjoyment derived from gardening. Latterly it has been brought to speak, as it were, to the mind; and no garden now is considered worthy of the name unless some design is manifested in its arrangement. In a place that has any pretensions to taste, everything has an expression; and we are not only to see that it is pretty, but to understand what it means.

In the past age, to which we have referred, flowers were mixed any way together. The tallest had, perhaps, the back of the bed; and along in the front, and so that they could be easily seen, the lower growing kinds were set wherever a space could be found which any one would completely fill. It was simply a collection of flowers, and meant nothing more.

But, with progress of refined taste, the system of massing flowers was introduced; and borders, parterres, and ribbon beds, filled with flowers arranged in accordance with the laws of the harmony in color, so entirely displaced the old system, that many a beautiful flower, well worthy of cultivation for its own sake, was entirely lost to cultivators, and are now only known in the works of the botanist, or more scientific men.

The system of massing flowers according to their colors originated with the French, who are ever foremost in matters of elegant taste and social refinements, but has been brought to its greatest perfection in modern English gardens. To the English alone is due the credit of being the first to move earnestly in the matter of reform in bouquet arrangements and floral decorations generally, although the French as usual are ahead in the first adoption of the modern principle.

FACTS ABOUT COWS.

To prevent a cow from holding her milk, fill a sack with meal, and place it across the back. This will relax the muscles, and the animal is obliged to yield.

Some inquire "why their cows give so little and inferior milk?" Perhaps, they are inferior cows, ill-treated, ill-fed, and exposed.

When milked, they are first treated to the application of the *huge fist and boot*, accompanied with the *shout* of some clumsy farm hand. The cows dread, instead of greet, the appearance of the rough fellow, and hold their milk from fear. One, and the same person should perform the act of milking, and that person should be a gentle girl, and as all country girls have an amiable disposition the cows become attached to the pretty dairy-maid, are kindly treated, and welcome her coming. Then your cows are regularly, properly and cleanly milked, and you will get the last milk from the udder, which is of more consequence than is generally supposed.

Farmers are aware that the first milk is the poorest, and becomes richer till the last drainings or strippings; that, if any milk is allowed to remain in the udder after milking, you must expect a less quantity at the next milking; that, if the act of milking is performed irregularly and carelessly, the milk will become inferior and diminish in quantity.

In a careful experiment by filling two cans, one with the first milkings, the other with the last dregs or strippings of the udder, it was found that the quantity of cream obtained from the strippings exceeded that from the first milkings eighteen to ten, and in particular cases much more.

NEW HARDY SHRUB FROM JAPAN.—An English paper notices the introduction of a new variety of the holly from Japan, which, it is said, will grow freely anywhere—thus supplying a want long felt on account of the difficulty attending the propagation of the popular variegated holly. The new *Osmanthus* are said to exhibit all that is delightful in the general aspect of the holly.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

The American *Agriculturist* furnishes us with the gratifying intelligence that this department have determined to stop the promiscuous scattering of seeds, as heretofore practiced, adopting hereafter the more appreciable method of distributing them through organized agricultural societies and clubs, where they may be carefully propagated, tested and the results made public. We, therefore, again advise the formation of farmers' or gardeners' clubs in every settlement throughout the Territory of Utah—that the people thereof, or such portion of them as are interested and practically engaged in professional or amateur agricultural labors may severally become recipients of whatever choice seeds or cuttings may be in the hands of the Commissioner for gratuitous distribution.

Upon the formation of a club or association for promotion of agricultural interests, let the secretary forward, without delay, a list of the officers, together with definite directions as to locality, to Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., respectfully soliciting a favorable and timely remembrance in the generous dispensation of seeds, &c., from that department.

A very capable man, Mr. Wm. Saunders, is placed in charge of the propagating garden. Prof. Townsend Glover has been selected as Entomologist to the Department. Prof. Judd, of the *Agriculturist*, eulogistically assures his half million readers that the labors of Prof. Glover will do much to enlighten the farmers concerning their enemies the insects.

MANURES.—PRESERVATION AND VALUE.

Horse manure is one of the most energetic of the animal manures, and is very easily injured; in fact without care to give proper treatment, most of that made in summer will be about ruined. Bousingault found that when horse dung was allowed to be thoroughly decomposed it lost nine tenths of its weight and more than half of its value.—This is not the effects of burning, but perfect decomposition. Where the manure is burned in a heap it is little better than ashes. This can be prevented by the application of water to the manure heap, frequent turnings and making compact piles; but this is attended with a great deal of trouble, and few have water in sufficient quantities convenient. Mixing with sod will retard decomposition, and should always be composted with horse dung.

Manure, however, cannot be made in the summer without trouble, and the farmer should, in the spring, apply to the land all that he has on hand, and it is always better to give corn a good top-dressing before the first or second hoeing, thus using all the accumulation up to that time, than to risk keeping over. This course we have pursued with good results. After this the orchard may receive a top-dressing and shallow plowing. Such application will not be wasted. Where manure cannot be taken care of, it is best to apply it to the land at once, where it will be accomplishing its good.

The manure of horned cattle contains so much water that it ferments slowly, and may be composted with less trouble or danger. For this reason it is good to mix with horse manure. Although it is really of less value than the former, yet from the better condition in which it is usually preserved, it is often found to answer a better purpose in practice. The value of manure, however, depends more upon the food consumed than upon the animal by which it is produced. The manure of birds, for instance, is the most powerful, mainly because they feed on grain and insects.

The wonderful effects produced by a small quantity of guano, is in consequence of the fact that the birds which produce it feed entirely upon fish, and make their deposits where there is no rain to wash away the most valuable and soluble portions. Flemish farmers pay twenty dollars per load for the manure of tame pigeons, which are kept almost exclusively for this purpose, yielding their owners a good revenue.

GRAPE-GROWERS' MAXIMS.

1. Prepare ground in the Fall, plant in the Spring.
2. Give the ground plenty of manure, old and well decomposed, for fresh manure excites growth, but does not mature it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not always ensure fruit.
4. Dig deep, but plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.
6. Prune in the Autumn to promote growth, but in the Spring to ensure fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.
8. Vines, like soldiers, should have good arms.
9. Prune spurs to one well-developed bulb, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.

10. Those who prune long must soon climb.

11. Vine leaves love the sun; the fruit the shade.

12. Every leaf has a bud at its base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.

13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.

14. A bunch of grapes, without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea without rudder—it can't come to port.

15. Laterals are like politicians: if not often checked they are the worst of vices.

16. Good grapes are like gold: no one has enough.

17. The earliest grape will keep the longest, for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.

18. Grape eaters are long livers.

GRAPES IN SPRING.—At the Fruit-Growers' meeting, in March last, says the American *Agriculturist*, some fresh, plump Isabella grapes were presented by Samuel Mitchell, of Steuben county, N.Y. They were packed, at the time of picking, in boxes one foot square and six inches deep, three layers of bunches with sheets of newspaper laid between them. They were then put in a cool cellar and not opened until Spring, when they came out with fair flavor and green stems.

A FRENCH BREAKFAST.

A French breakfast was new to Hope.—Cross was quite at home, for he had partaken of many; the first of these, therefore, only remarked that the table had no tablecloth, but otherwise that it was spread much as it had been for the late dinner of the night before. In the centre stood various fruits; there was no melen, but the apricots, plums, and pears were exactly the same. There were also piles of prawns and crabs dressed cold, as Cross had described them. In addition to all this, there were rolls, slices of bread and toast, and a large lump of butter. The toast attracted Cross's notice, and he complimented the Marquis on his attention in having ordered it.

"You see," said the Marquis, "that I understand the English taste, I know you cannot breakfast without your roasted bread, so I ordered it. For myself, I never inconvenience myself by eating it. It is dry food, and requires a great deal to make it tolerable.—But here are our oysters."

Half a dozen ready opened, were offered to each person, and Hope bolted his nearly as fast as the Marquis. He had determined to follow so able a guide, at all events as far as he was able. A plateful of eggs followed the oysters. The Marquis took two; Hope contented himself with one. This was washed down with a little carot, largely diluted with water, and then a dish of cotelettes was handed round. The same proportions were continued by the two Englishmen; that is to say, they helped themselves to one cotelette, the Frenchman to two. In the next dish were the sandels, fried according to the rules so clearly laid down by the Marquis, and of these Hope ate quite as many as his leader—indeed so amply, that when two roast chickens were put on the table, he could only venture on a very moderate portion, as he kept a small corner of his appetite for the crabs and prawns. These followed the chickens, then came a dish of fried potatoes, and after them two pots of preserves. Of all these the Marquis ate, helping himself to several spoonfuls of the preserve, which he swallowed without bread. Some excellent bottled cider was produced, and drunk after the sweets; then the fruit and white wine, a sort of vin de Grave; and the breakfast at last concluded with coffee, and the usual amount of brandy. Hope found that breakfast was a matter of business, not of necessity. There was no hurry; everything was done deliberately, with a short pause between each dish, which pause was invariably filled up by a few remarks made by the Marquis on the merits of the last plate.—[Life in Normandy.]

ORDER.—Never leave things lying about—a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, and a bonnet somewhere else—trusting to a servant to set things to rights. No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit, and if its source is not in the intellectual and moral character, it will inevitably terminate there. If you have used the dipper, towel tumbler, etc., put them back in their places, and you will know where to find them when you want them again. Or if you set the example of carelessness, do not blame your servants for following it. Children should be taught to put things back in their places as soon as they are old enough to use them; and if each member of the family were to observe this simple rule, the house would never get out of order, and a large amount of vexation and useless labor would be avoided.

—Simpson says the ladies do not set their caps for the gentlemen any more; they spread their hoops.

—At the close of her prayers the night before her departure a little girl added with the utmost simplicity—"Now good bye, Mr. God, I'm going to Boston in the morning, to be gone two weeks."

—A negro girl entered a variety store and asked for "some fliberty flaps, Sabberday coolers." She wanted a fan.

RAIN AND CANNONS.

It is noticed that violent rain-storms follow battles. This has been so during the present rebellion, and so it has been in all lands and in all times. To the soldiers it may be a very fortunate occurrence. To the wounded left on the field of battle nothing could be better, it affords relief to the insupportable thirst that follows gunshot wounds, and water is the best dressing such wounds could receive. It may be a benefit also to those not wounded, since it washes the battle-field where putrefaction might otherwise take place and plagues result; and it also washes and purifies the air, burdened with smoke and dust and the exhalations from the dead.

What is the cause of the rain? Philosophers are not agreed, though many of late have coincided with Professor Espy, who said that the rain was produced by the shock of the atmosphere from the explosions of gunpowder, and he claims that showers may be had at any time from the same causes. Possibly this may have something to do with it, but quite as likely it is the process by which Nature renovates herself when contaminated, whether by battles or from any other cause. The ancients noticed the phenomenon of rain after battles, when no gun powder was used. Thus Putarch, in his life of Caius Marius, noticed the same event, after a battle 1,400 years before gunpowder was known in Europe, and writes:

"Thus the opinion of Archiobus is confirmed, that fields are flattened with blood. It is observed, indeed that extraordinary rains, generally fall after great battles, whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purify the earth with water above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause."

How to Apply.—The Call gives the following good directions for the use of stamps on legal and business documents which may be of benefit to some of our readers: "As the validity of almost every description of legal or business documents will hereafter depend on their being stamped as by law required, a word of advice in regard to the manner of affixing the stamps so as to prevent their removal or accidental loss. Instead of placing them on the corner or in the margin outside of the written part of this document, they should be placed in the body of the instrument and written across so that if removed by any means, a blank space would be left in the text. Every stamp must be cancelled by being written across, and if the cancelling is part of the text, the proof of the stamp having been fresh when affixed to the document will be apparent at a glance."

AN IMPORTANT EVENT TO HAPPEN 23 YEARS HENCE.—The date of the end of the world is satisfactorily fixed for the year 1886. There is an ancient prediction, repeated by Nostradamus in his "Centuries," which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord; when St. Mark shall raise Him, and St. John shall assist at His ascension, the end of the world shall come. In the year 1886 it will happen that Good Friday falls on St. George's day, Easter Sunday on St. Mark's day, and Holy Thursday, or Ascension day, will be also the feast of St. John the Baptist.

—Tell me, thou mighty deep, with waves so blue and clear, when hoops shall disappear—some rock bound shore, some island far away, where these outrageous street balloons shall all be stowed away! The mighty deep was riddled by a squall, and answered not at all.

NOTICE.

JURORS, WITNESSES, etc., in attendance upon the U. S. Court, Third District, March Term, A.D. 1863, will call at the Marshal's Office at their convenience.

Office Hours, from 8 to 12 and 2 to 5.

For I. L. GIBBS, U. S. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Bingham's canyon, on Wednesday, 24th, one white MARE, with brand on near hip, 5 J C, about 9 years old, had last seen when last seen. Also a sorrel MARE, 6 years old, white face and legs, branded on near shoulder, and had chain on neck when turned out. Whoever will inform me of their whereabouts, or bring them to my place at Mill creek, near Pres. Young's Mill, will be suitably rewarded.

1-3 JOHN COOK.

LOST.

SOME weeks since, between my residence and Salt Lake City, a small bundle of COUNTY SCRIP, amounting to \$147 and some few cents. If the finder will return the same to me at my Tannery and Shoe Shop, in Salt Lake City, or my residence on Big Cottonwood, they shall be suitably rewarded by

WILLIAM HOWARD, Big Cottonwood Distillery.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A quantity of HOPS, at my Distillery, on Big Cottonwood, or at my Tannery and Shoe Shop, in Great Salt Lake City.

1-2 W. HOWARD.

STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS.

JAMES CABLE, from New York, having imported machinery of the newest style, is now prepared to MANUFACTURE STOCKINGS, Stockings, Stockings from Cotton or Wool, on the most reasonable terms. Also Shoe Laces, Shoe Laces, Shoe Laces, silk elastic Watch Guards, Corset Laces, etc., etc., which he will sell at the lowest market price, at his Store, four doors south of Goddard's Drug Store. Stockings, Silk Elastic, Silk Cord made to order. N.B. City and Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. Don't forget the Store—four doors south of Goddard's Drug Store.