



ON PEACH CULTURE.

BY LUTHER S. HEMENWAY.

Read before the Domestic Gardeners' Club, Oct. 27, 1862, and adopted by unanimous vote.

The present year has added new assurances of the success of peach culture in Deseret; the crop has been abundant on the higher land in Great Salt Lake City and many other settlements, and the quality all that could be reasonably expected from a collection of seedlings, grown from ordinary fruit, with but few exceptions. There is certainly some very fine varieties which are but little known by the community, and many more might be obtained by growing the seed of the best. The peach produces from seed nearer the like of the parent than most other varieties of fruit.

On the lower land, the peach has not usually done well, and the cultivator's hopes have been blighted by the frost of winter nipping his trees. Is the fault in the tree or the management? It may be safely calculated that in nine cases out of ten, it is in the latter. The practice of taking the water from peach trees the last of August, or early in September, is as unnatural to the nature of the tree, or ripening of the new wood, as it would be to starve cattle through the fall, to fit them for enduring the severity of winter. The peach will ripen its new wood and the leaves fall several weeks earlier, if the ground is kept suitably moist through the summer and fall. There are peach trees in this city on land so low that water rises in the spring within a few inches of the surface, and in a location on which many doubted three years ago whether the apple could be grown; the soil has been kept moist through the season to the present time; and the trees have borne heavy crops of excellent fruit, and by the 15th of the present month (Oct.) the leaves had commenced falling, and the trees are now in excellent condition for producing a crop of fruit next year. They withstood the hard winter two years ago, as well as any on the bench land, and came into bearing last year; they were hardy, selected varieties.

There is a system that might be adopted, which would enable the cultivator to grow peaches successfully on any passable good land in this valley, that is not too strong of salts, or peaty, and where water can be kept one foot below the surface in the spring, and two feet in the summer and fall. It is simply to procure pips from the best early varieties, and plant them in the usual way early in the spring, on low land; cultivate the ground well, and keep it moist through the summer and fall; be careful not to flood the surface in irrigating, as that is always injurious to the young plants; they should have a free exposure to the sun and air, and not be sheltered by corn or other tall growing crops, or orchard trees, from the fall winds. The following spring, select for transplanting those that have stood the winter without the tops being killed, or that have been injured the least; they will show a marked difference in their hardiness: the more tender trees may be budded with the plum and apricot.

The object in planting the seed on low land is to more fully prove the hardiness of each plant; hardy varieties might be obtained in this way, worthy of general cultivation. In transplanting the trees on low land, it would be well to plow the land, so as to form ridges four or six inches above the general level or surface to set the trees in. A good deal of care should be observed not to injure the roots any more than necessary in taking the trees up from the nursery; protect them from drying till set: the fibrous roots are soon destroyed by exposure, and success in setting greatly depends on their preservation. Cut the trees back one third, and only let as many shoots grow as are necessary to form the top, the young wood will not mature as well if too many are left to grow. An objection might be made to the low land, on account of its being more subject to late spring frosts; but it should be remembered that trees would put forth their blossoms in about a corresponding lateness, and on that account there is no serious objection.

Trees that have been planted out several years, and have been subject to winter killing, had better be discarded, and young hardy trees set in their place. The roots of the peach do not strike down so deeply as the apple, and many other fruit trees, and therefore are sooner affected by drought; and especially on the low lands, their main roots run very near the surface, and therefore are often in a famished state when the unobserving cultivator has not the slightest conception of their condition. There is quite a large portion of this city on which the culture of the peach has been tried and abandoned, and the humble occupants have made up their minds to buy their peaches or do without; when with a little labor directed in the right channel, they would be blessed with a plenty, and have to spare. We see the trees planted out about their buildings in ground that is not cultivated, or if it is ever stirred, it is soon packed again nearly as hard as stone. If a portion of the garden is set off for them, the maxim is, "They do not want irrigation in this part of the city, especially in the latter

part of summer and the fall." The trees become almost an evergreen; nature is retarded from performing her work in her own proper time; the leaves show no signs of approaching winter by their silvery hue, until severe frost or winter has set in.

WHAT JUTE IS.

The jute plant is scientifically termed *Cochurus capsularis*, and belongs to the family of Tiliacæ, or Linden trees, generally lofty, ornamental, and well suited for avenues and parks. It is a native of the warmer parts of India, and is cultivated in Bengal to an enormous extent. It is an annual, growing from twelve to fourteen feet in height. Its flowers resemble those of the linden or lime tree. Its fibre contained in its bark, a characteristic of all the plants of this order, is long, fine, and of a satiny lustre. It is obtained by macerating the plant in water, and is used for making cordage, gunny bags, and even paper. These bags may be seen as covers for East India rice and sugar. In England it is mixed with hemp, also with silk in the manufacture of cheap satins imported into this market, and as the foundation of low-priced carpets, which are also imported into the United States. It cannot possibly be detected in the satin fabrics where it constitutes a part. The great objection to it as cordage is that it will not withstand exposure to wet weather, nor will cotton, for that matter. By what process it is to be made equal to that staple is not apparent, but we notice there is claimed for it the advantage of an unlimited supply at a reasonable price, that it can be worked alone or mixed with wool, cotton, flax, silk and alpaca, and that it takes all colors, the newest and most delicate.

Though we have not the jute, we have one of its relations, the lime or linden, white or bass wood tree, one of the most beautiful in our forests. We could doubtless interest our readers in its history, character, uses and localities, but the point which it has in connection with jute is that the cellular integument of the bark, separated from the epidermis, when macerated in water, is convertible into lines and ropes, and was so used by the Lemni-Lenapee Indians. In Russia the linden furnishes the well known article called bast, of which mats are made, forming an article of commerce. Fourteen millions of these are said to be exported annually from Archangel and other Russian ports to Great Britain. This material can be obtained from the American species, and would find a ready sale with our nurserymen and gardeners, who use these mats in their business to cover plants and trees for transportation.—[New York Sun.

EVERGREEN TREES.

The *New England Farmer* says: Evergreens are always in leaf, and it is therefore important, in planting, to secure a quick action of the roots, in order to sustain the foliage. Early in the spring the ground is cold and wet, and the roots cannot take hold; and therefore sharp, drying winds are very likely to exhaust the tree of all its juices before a new supply can be furnished. Late Fall planting is still worse, for the roots remain dormant a much longer time, and evaporation from the leaves is going on to some extent throughout the Winter. In May and June the ground becomes warm, the roots are ready for action, and consequently the time is favorable for removal. But the conditions are even more favorable in August and September. At this season the ground is thoroughly warmed through, and as the nights begin to be cool and dewy, the earth gives, as it were, a gentle bottom heat. It is surprising to find with what readiness and vigor the roots now act—often showing signs of growth within three days after planting. There is this additional advantage over May, that the tree has made all its growth for the season, and early matured its wood, so that it is not in need of such a full flow of sap as when the young growth is starting, or is succulent, and the plant has need of all its energies. During the Autumn months, the earth being warmer than the atmosphere, while the wood is simply maturing, not growing, the roots on the contrary are in vigorous action, and will insure sufficient strength to resist the succeeding Winter, and also the best possible condition for subsequent growth.

AN EXPERIMENT IN BARLEY.—The *Alta's* correspondent at the Oakland Fair communicates the following:

An experiment made in the cultivation of barley by Mr. Linden, near Oakland, may have an interest for many farmers. Instead of sowing the grain broadcast, he dropped it, while ploughing, into every third furrow, and covered it with the plough. The grain was thus buried about five inches deep, and there may have been 25 grains to a running foot. The furrow, as originally cut, was about a foot wide, but the grain was crowded away from the plough, so that all the sprouts came up within a breadth of six inches. The space between the rows was nearly three feet. The planting was done in November. In the middle of December, when the green spears were appearing at the surface, the field was harrowed twice. In the middle of January the field was tilled with the cultivator, and in March it was hoed carefully. At harvest time, the stalks were very high, and the grain had stood out to such an extent that to a person looking over the field, the rows were scarce-

ly visible, the heads standing as close together as in fields sown broadcast. There was less than half an acre, but it yielded 3,225 lbs. of grain, equivalent to 6,450 lbs. or 107 bushels per acre. Barley can be planted in this manner in weather too wet for sowing; only about half the quantity of seed is required, and the stalks are stronger and in much less danger of being blown down than if sown broadcast. Wherever grain is planted alongside of crops ploughed during the summer, it is observed that the grain immediately adjoining the ploughed land is more thrifty than elsewhere.

FLAX SEED.—A gentleman who has lately returned from the West, reports to the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* that the crop of linseed is very large this year, probably quadruple any previous year in Ohio, although in the vicinity of St. Louis it is not more than double, for the reason farmers could not procure seed enough to supply their wants at planting time. The high price of linseed last spring, and the low prices of corn in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the southern markets, is the cause of this great increase. The present high price of Calcutta will cause farmers to rush into market, and as the Western crushers contracted last spring for all they can now pay for, a large proportion of the crop will find its way eastward. Already large sales have been made for delivery in New York during September, at about \$1 85, without bags. The crop of Ohio is now estimated at a million bushels; and if the rebellion continues the West will in another year produce linseed enough to supply the United States, and have a surplus for exportation. The imports of late years into Boston and New York from the East Indies were two or three million bushels.

TOOK ANOTHER ROUTE.—"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Chicago. "I am going to heaven, my son; I have been on my way for twenty years." "Well, good bye, old fellow, if you have been traveling toward heaven twenty years and got no nearer it than Chicago, I'll take another route."

TOBACCO SEED FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale a quantity of Max fax Tobacco Seed, raised in Great Salt Lake City, deemed by producers the best and most productive kind cultivated in the tobacco-growing States.

18-2 BILJAH THOMAS, 15th Ward.

A CABINETMAKER OR HOUSE-JOINER.

WANTING a Dwelling-Room and a commodious Shop, with a Saw and Lath attached, and run by water-power, can learn particulars by applying to

18-3 S. W. RICHARDS, 14th Ward.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JOHN and ANN BRADSHAW, who came from England in the year 1851, in the bark Ellen, wishes to know the whereabouts of their Daughter, MARY RICHARDS, who, when last heard from, was in St. Joseph, Mo. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her parents, residing at Virgin City, Washington County.

18-2 JAMES W. BAY.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS are directed to forward immediately to my Office all Applications for License, without waiting for their Monthly Returns, which, however, must be forwarded as soon as possible. With some of the Assessors there has been unnecessary delay.

18-3 J. C. LITTLE, Assessor for District of Utah.

FOR SALE.

IN DAVIS COUNTY, 14 miles north of Great Salt Lake City,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Containing about 70 acres of Farming and Meadow land of very superior quality.

18-2 A. IVINS.

THE EYES! THE EYES!

THE Subscriber offers his Professional Services to persons suffering with diseased eyes. His past experience and successful practice as an Oculist, recommend him to the patronage of the afflicted.

Residence at Dr. Wiseman's, 14th Ward, Great Salt Lake City.

18-11 H. J. COOKSLY.

PIANOFORTES, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND, TEACHER OF MUSIC.

INSTRUCTION given upon the Pianoforte, Melodeon, and Organ. Terms—\$15 (Cash) per quarter, a term of twenty-four Lessons.

Refers, by permission, to Prof. G. J. Thomas and Mr. D. O. Calder.

Orders left at my Residence, with Dr. Sprague, will meet with prompt attention. I am prepared to receive Orders, accompanied by the Cash, for Pianofortes and Melodeons. I can, from the fact of having been a dealer in the Musical line for many years, procure and supply these Instruments much cheaper than they can be obtained other ways.

For \$275 I will deliver at any Railroad terminus on the Missouri River, a full SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, rosewood case, round corners, four massive carved legs and carved pedal, made by the old-established firm of Grovenstein & Hale and warranted by them to stand in any climate for a term of five years. The usual New York Retail price for these Instruments is \$400.

These Pianos contain all the modern improvements, and I willingly stake my reputation as a Pianist and judge of musical Instruments, upon the assertion that they are un-surpassed by the Pianos of any other makers. Their weight, including box, is about 750 lbs.

I have plates of all the various styles and prices of Pianos and Melodeons, and will cheerfully exhibit them to any who may be interested.

Persons contemplating ordering should do so by Jan. 1st to insure the receipt of the instrument during the next season.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

18-11 H. L. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Regimental Quartermaster's Office, Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, from the 1st day of November, 1862, till the 6th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock A.M., at which time the bids will be opened, for the delivery at said camp, at such times, and in such quantities as may, from time to time, be designated by the Undersigned:—

300 TONS OF HAY AND 250 Tons of Barley or Oats.

The articles specified must be of first-class marketable quality, and bidders must be ready to enter into bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of their Contract; nor will any bid be entertained unaccompanied by the names of responsible parties as Sureties.

The Contractor and his Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, and persons of doubtful loyalty need not propose.

The Contract will be subject to the approval of the Colonel commanding and of the General commanding the Department.

THOS. B. GATELY, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 3d Inf. C. V. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Oct. 28th, 1862. 18-2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office in Camp Douglas, until Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1862, at 10 A.M. (when they will be opened) for the supply of

70,000 lbs. of POTATOES,

more or less, to the Volunteer Troops stationed at Camp Douglas, during the period of seven months, commencing on the 1st of Dec., 1862, and ending on the 30th of June, 1863.

Said Potatoes to be delivered, of a good and wholesome quality, in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required for the Troops, and on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Potatoes."

The Contractors and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose.

All bids will be subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, and also of the Commanding General of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be deemed unreasonable, and bidders are invited to attend their opening.

W. B. HOOPER, Lieut. 2d Cav. C. V., A. C. S. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Oct. 28th, 1862. 18-2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, in Camp Douglas, until Thursday, November 6th, 1862, at 10 A.M. (when they will be opened) for the supply of

250 Head of Beef Cattle,

OR, 120,000 lbs. of FRESH BEEF,

more or less, to the Volunteer Troops stationed at Camp Douglas, during the period of seven months, commencing on the 1st day of Dec., 1862, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1863.

Said Beef Cattle to be weighed on the Scales; from the live weight of a Steer thus ascertained his net weight shall be determined by deducting forty-five per centum, when his gross weight exceeds 1,300 lbs., and fifty per centum when less than that and not under 800 lbs.

Said Fresh Beef to be delivered of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded) in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required for the troops, not oftener than five times in each week, (unless otherwise directed by the Commanding Officer) on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed, separately, "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef and Beef Cattle."

The Contractors and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government, and no person of doubtful loyalty need propose.

All the bids will be subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, as also of the Commanding General of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be deemed unreasonable, and bidders are invited to attend their opening.

W. B. HOOPER, Lieut. 2d Cav. C. V., A. C. S. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Oct. 28th, 1862. 18-2