

AGRICULTURAL



TO INCREASE THE SIZE OF FRUIT.

Professor Dubreuil points out ten ways by which the size of fruit may be increased; and as fruit raisers are discovering that fine specimens bring a higher price in city markets, these modes may be worthy of attention. We condense his rules:

1. By dwarfing.
2. Thinning the branches by pruning.
3. By keeping the bearing shoots short and near the centre of the tree, small specimens growing on the tips of shoots.
4. Thinning the fruit.
5. Shortening in.
6. Supporting the fruit on its foot stalk.
7. Diminishing evaporation from the surface.
8. Moistening the surface with copperas.
9. Ringing.
10. Inserting spurs of old trees on vigorous young ones.

These different modes have various degrees of merit. Dwarfing, by working on smaller growing stalks, sometimes produces striking results. Some varieties of the pear are of little value except on quince stocks. A successful marketer of pears has informed us that he would propagate the Bartlett in no other way; for although the tree might perish after one or two crops, (as it does not commonly endure long as dwarf,) yet the double price he obtains for the larger and finer specimens, more than repays all expenses.

Thinning the branches by pruning, and thinning the fruit on the branches, the 2nd and 4th modes are important, and applicable to all species, from the currant up to the largest sorts of apple. Crowded shoots produce crowded and half-grown leaves, and half-grown leaves, as a natural consequence, give us only half grown fruit. This mode should always be adopted in connection with good cultivation, the most important of all modes to grow large fruit, but omitted by Professor Dubreuil. We have tripled the size of the Seckel pear in a single season by breaking and mellowing the whole surface beneath the trees; and have known the St. Ghislain so much improved in flavor as well as in size, that it would scarcely have been recognised.

Under the 7th head—diminishing the evaporation—we are informed that fruits covered with leaves are larger than on the same trees not shaded. The increased size of fruit grown in bottles, is also mentioned as another example, the confined moist air "keeping the epidermis pliable." We think another and equally important reason is the expansion of the fruit by the increased amount of water it is thus made to hold. Many have observed that winter apples grown in dry seasons are smaller, firmer, higher flavored, and keep longer than those which grow in wet summers. The increase in size is therefore at the expense of flavor and keeping, and detrimental to the value of all the milder-flavored varieties. Some very rich or acid sorts, as the Esopus Spitzenburg, may bear diluting. The small fruits, as raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c., are desired as large as possible and irrigation, to supply abundant moisture, sometimes produces very desirable effects. We have observed strawberries doubled in size in twenty-four hours, as compared with others beside them, by the accidental drip from a water-cart.

A case is mentioned where moistening an Easter Beurre pear with a solution of copperas, from the time it was fairly set, once a fortnight, produced "a fruit so large that it could scarcely be recognised." What was the operation of the copperas? Was not this result partly accidental at least? It is easily tried. We have not very great faith in what the darkey called 'apotekary manure.'

Ringed shoots may do well for producing curiosities. In order that the callus may exude and close up the removed bark the width of the ring should not exceed one-fifth of an inch. This mode has been tried frequently on the hardy sorts of grapes, and the result is quite marked, but as the increase in size is usually at the expense of flavor, and also injures the vine, it will not be likely to be much adopted.

The other modes—inserting spurs, supporting the fruit, &c., will do where specimens for exhibition are wanted, but are not proposed for profit.—[Country Gentleman.]

KILLING WEEDS BY LAW.—Alexander II. of Scotland, denounced that man to be a traitor "who poisons the king's land with weeds, and introduces thereby a host of enemies." And it was said that whoever was found to have three heads of the common starwort among his corn was fined a sheep for each stalk. In Denmark, the farmers are bound by law to destroy the corn marigold; in France a farmer may sue his neighbor who neglects to eradicate the thistles upon his land at the proper season. In Australia, a similar regulation has been imposed by legislative authority, with, it is said, the most beneficial results. In Canada, we believe, enactments have been issued against allowing thistles to ripen on the roadsides and exposed public situations, both from the legislature and township corporations. In Wisconsin a law of the State requires overseers of highways to destroy horse sorrel, burdock and Canada thistles, in the highway.

ONE DAY'S WORK ON A DAIRY FARM.

The Prattville News gives the following account of one day's work on the Hon. Z. Pratt's dairy farm, at Prattville, Greene Co.:

Thinking it might interest our readers to know what amount of work may be accomplished on a large dairy farm, where everything is systematized, in a single day, we have obtained from Colonel Pratt's farmer, Captain Newcomb, the following amount of labor performed, with accompanying results, on his dairy farm (which produces 20,000 lbs. of butter yearly, on the first of July). The persons employed consisted of three men, three women, and three boys, who rise at half-past 4 o'clock, A. M. The day's work for the men and boys commences, first, by driving in from pasture, seventy cows, and putting them in the stable ready to milk; second, feeding and watering horses, bulls, calves, 49 hogs, 130 turkeys, and 120 chickens.

Milking cows begins at 6 o'clock, and finishes at 6½ o'clock. The cows are then let out to pasture, the stable cleaned, and everything ready for field work at 8½ o'clock, when the weeding of carrots and the hoeing of corn and potatoes commences. Between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., three swarms of bees (50 hives) have been hived. Dinner at 12, M; after dinner the horses, &c., are fed and watered, and all is ready for field work at half past one o'clock. At 4 o'clock start for the cows, and at five o'clock they are all stabled, ready for milking. Supper at five o'clock, and at half-past five milking commences. Milking finished, sixty pails full are carried to the dairy. At seven o'clock the cows are let out of the yard, and driven to their night pasture. The stables are then cleaned, the horses, bulls, calves, and poultry fed, and flocks opened.

We have, so far, given an account of the men's work done; we now proceed to the female management of the dairy:—Three women are employed, two at dairy and one at housework. The day's work begins by the two milking milk, while the third prepares the breakfast for half-past five o'clock. Milking begins at 6 o'clock, and is finished and the milk carried in, by half-past 7 o'clock. The quantity of milk obtained this morning was 631 quarts, equal in weight to 1,228 lbs. When the milk is brought into the milk room, it is strained into large cans, then dipped by the two women and the two boys, and put into pans and placed upon the milk racks, and while the milk pails, cans and strainers are being washed, the churns well filled with cream, two in number, each the size of a barrel, and worked by water power, are set to work. The number of pans of milk skimmed this way is 509. Near to the churns, and in the churn-room, is a wooden tunnel, and by the trough conveyed to a milk reservoir in the bog pen, from which the hogs are fed as required. The cream skimmed from these 509 pans of milk made 123 pounds of butter. The newly made butter is now salted, the milk-house scrubbed, the pans and churns washed and carried out to the air and sun to dry.

Next in order is the working and packing of the butter churned the day previous. Hot water is now poured into the firkin last opened, and brine is changed from one firkin to the other, and the empty firkin rubbed with fine salt, and got ready to receive the packing butter. It is now five o'clock in the afternoon, and all hands go to supper, and at half-past five the milking commences, and by seven o'clock has been carried in the milk room. Then follows the dipping and putting into pans, and placing the pans on the rack, as before stated, and this by the washing of the pails and strainers, and at eight o'clock the work of the day is done. This day (July 1st), from 90 cows, 111 pounds of butter were made.

HOW TO MILK THE COWS.

Dr. Daid, the well-known Veterinary Surgeon, writes as follows:

The first process in the operation of milking, is to make the cow's acquaintance, and give her to understand that the milker approaches her with none other than friendly intentions; for if he swears, scolds or kicks her, she is likely to prove refractory, and may, possibly, give the uncouth and unfeeling milker the benefit of her heels, which, in my opinion, he is justly entitled to.

Before commencing to milk the animal, she should be fed, or have some kind of fodder; in the enjoyment of the mastication of the same, her attention is withdrawn from the milker's operations, and the milk is not 'held up,' as the saying is, but is yielded freely.

The milker should not sit off at a distance, like a coward, but his left arm should come in contact with the leg of the cow, so that she cannot kick. If she makes the attempt when the milker is in close proximity with the cow's body, the former merely gets a kick instead of a blow.

Before commencing to milk, the teats are to be washed with cold water, in warm weather, and warm water in winter. The object is to remove accumulated dirt, which otherwise would fall into the milk pail, to the disgust of persons who love pure milk, and hate uncleanness. Here is a chance for improvement.

The best milker is a merciful man. The udder and teats are highly organized and very sensitive; and these facts should be taken into consideration, especially when milking a young animal, for the teats are sometimes excessively tender, and the hard tugging and squeezing which many poor sensitive creatures have to endure, at the hands of some

thoughtless, hard-fisted man, are really distressing to withal.

A better milker than even a merciful man, is a woman. The principal part of the milking, in private establishments in foreign countries, is done by women; and in these United States there are thousands of capable women out of employment who might advantageously employ, in private and dairy establishments, as milkmaids. Therefore, in view of improvement in the art of milking, I advise farmers to teach their wives, daughters and female domestics, how to strip the cows.

An indolent person—slow coach—should never be suffered to touch a cow's teat; the process, to say the least of it, is painful; therefore, the best milker is one who can abstract the milk in the quickest time.

Finally, milk the cow dry. The last of the milk is the most valuable, yet Mr. Hurry up cannot spare time to attend to this matter, consequently he loses the best of the stripplings, and actually ruins the cow as a milker.

WOOL.—The Governor of California reports that the crop of wool in that State is increasing immensely, and that, in 1870, he expects it to be equal to the entire production of the country according to the last census.

CHILDREN.—In our early youth, while yet we live only among those we love, we love without restraint, and our hearts overflow in every look, word and action. But when we enter the world, and are repulsed by strangers, forgotten by friends, we grow more and more timid in our approaches even to those we love best. How delightful to us then are the little caresses of children! All sincerity, all affection, they fly into our arms; and then, and then only, we feel our first confidence, our first pleasure.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

WE have started our CARDING and SPINNING MACHINERY, in the building formerly Young & Little's mill on Big Canyon Creek, three-fourths of a mile east of the Penitentiary.

If those who wish wool carded and spun on shares will bring it well washed, picked and greased, we will return two parts and keep one of the yarn it makes.

B. YOUNG & Co.

COTTON FACTORY.

WE will CARD and SPIN, in the above named building, good, clean cotton for one-half the yarn it makes; or we will pay in merchandise forty cents a pound for merchantable cotton delivered at our factory.

B. YOUNG & H. S. BLEDGE.

FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a FARM, containing 40 acres, well fenced, with a Log HOUSE on it, situated two miles above Jordan Mills, on the west side of the river, which I will sell for stock or wagons. The land is of first-rate quality, one-half of it in cultivation, the other excellent meadow land.

E. W. VAN ETAN.

NEIBAUR'S

OLD ESTABLISHED MATCH FACTORY

WILL exchange MATCHES for Produce at the following rates:

- 45 papers for one bushel of Wheat.
- 35 " " " Corn.
- 45 " " for one gallon of Molasses.
- 3 " " for every 2 lbs. of Flour.
- 25 " " for one bushel of Potatoes.

Single boxes, 10c. each, containing from 400 to 500 matches.

Boxes by the gross \$16.

N. B. Each single paper containing 72 matches.

A. NEIBAUR.

10-4 2 doors north of Dr. Anderson, 13th Ward.

COOPERWARE.

ON hand, for sale and made to order, next door north of J. E. B. Cabinetmaker West-side Main Street, G. S. L. City.

We also buy and sell Fruit, Lumber, Produce, etc.

JOHN W. FUEL.

JOSEPH FOREMAN.

Trading under the name and firm of

8-4 J. W. FUEL & CO.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO., TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced business in Groesbeck's Buildings, one door east of the Old Post Office. They have received from the East an assortment of Broad Cloths, Beavers, Black Duckings, Fancy Cassimeres, etc., which they offer to make up to Order in the most fashionable and approved styles and on reasonable terms.

They also offer for Sale Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses, Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes of different kinds and sizes. Clothes cleaned and repaired. Cutting done to order.

We are thankful to our many friends for the support we have received, and hope, by attention to business, punctuality and good workmanship, not only to have the support of all old friends but also to secure the patronage of many new ones.

10-1m

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Range, at Robles' Mills, at the head of Silver Creek, east of Stiller's Mill, about a week ago, one Dark, Iron-Grey HORSE, white star in face, bub tail, a small bit cut out of each ear, and branded with a very large T on left fore shoulder. The cross bar on lower end of T about as long as on upper end; another brand of same description, not quite half as large on right fore shoulder; also, branded with a joint brand R.D. on left hip.

Also, one Brown MARE, with white nose, dim on left eye, branded with a joint brand R.D. on left fore shoulder, and branded, I think, with a joint brand R.E. with some Spanish brand on same hip. The Mare has a young COLT with her, light red, much white in face and on one side of its jaw, with one glass eye and the other partly so. All the brands are very plain.

Will the brethren north, east, west and south keep a look out for them, and if found in the possession of any person, you are hereby requested to take possession of and secure them until you can forward the subscriber word, and you shall be satisfied for your trouble.

Six other HORSES, missing at same place and about same time, two of them Dark Bays. I know not the other descriptions, except two Colts, 2 or three year olds, branded on left hip with a small T.

Two of the above Horses are a Light Red, and belong to Francis Pomeroy.

ROBT. DICKSON.

10-2 14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

THAT LOOM AND SPINNING WHEEL ESTABLISHMENT.

EVERYBODY should know of its whereabouts. It is situated in Mountain Dell, a few rods east of L. W. Hardy's station.

We the undersigned having by recent purchases become sole owners of the above establishment and are prepared to make to order, Looms and Spinning Wheels, with all their necessary implements, on short notice and on the most substantial and improved style.

Having a good SAW MILL on the premises, we saw Logs on Shares.

Lumber constantly on hand.

Those desiring a good article in our line will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Thanking the public for past favors, we solicit a continuation of their patronage.

Stock, Home Manufactures and all kinds of Grain and Produce taken.

J. G. HARDY & SON.

HURRAH FOR GRIST.

THE JORDAN MILLS are now in successful operation the machinery being nearly all new, we are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to our care with punctuality and dispatch.

F. COOPER, Miller.

G. A. SMITH, } Proprietors

A. GARDNER, }

AMERICAN FORK MILLS.

ARE now in good running order and is prepared to do merchant as well as custom work at short notice.

D. R. ALLEN,

R. J. CUTLER,

J. C. NAILL.

HARRISON & TULLIDGE,

Announce the addition of a

SHOE MANUFACTORY

to their branches of business.

BOOTS AND SHOES

always on hand or made to order.

VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY

Will also find, at their Depot, a choice selection of Pottery, Hardware, Tinware, Furniture, Chemical, Paints, White Lead, Plaster of Paris, and every variety of Home Manufacture. Also, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

WANTED—Hides, Wool, Wool Rolls, Furs, Buckskins, Produce, etc.

Shortly to be added, a splendid assortment of

MILLINERY, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

10-11 ETC.

CHISLETT & CLARK,

Have just received an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Which they now offer at REDUCED PRICES. Our

Stock embraces

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

A splendid lot of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAKERS AND FASHIONABLE HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

Of all kinds and sizes. A full Stock of

GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

We would call particular attention to our unrivalled

Stock of

PORCELAIN, GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

Which, for quality, style, variety and elegance exceeds anything in Utah.

All who wish to purchase GOOD ARTICLES at MODERATE PRICES, will do well to call on

CHISLETT & CLARK.

10-11

WALKER BROS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

BY THE ABOVE FIRM,

130 Tons best quality

HAY.

500 Cords of PINE

WOOD,

In 8, 12, 16 or 20 feet Lengths.

TO BE DELIVERED AT CAMP

10-11 DOUGLAS.