



THE STRAWBERRY,

ITS CULTURE, AND THE ADAPABILITY OF THE IMPORTED VARIETIES TO THE DIFFERENT LOCALITIES OF UTAH.

ARTICLE, No. 3.

The strawberry, like all other plants, trees and vegetables, can be greatly improved by good cultivation, and if neglected it will become sickly, and decline in health, size of fruit and flavor.

In setting out new plants, it is a good thing to cut off the ends of the roots, so that they will be even and not more than two and a half inches long. By adopting this method it will be found that the plants will take root much sooner, and become firmer in the ground than they otherwise would. To ensure a good crop of fruit the following and each succeeding year the runners must be kept down, and the bed kept clean and free from weeds.

Some varieties burn or scorch in this latitude, and perhaps none more so than the Excellent. This is always a great objection to the extensive cultivation of any fruit, and especially the strawberry, that is dependent to a certain extent, upon the healthy condition of its foliage for the full development and ripening of the berries. It is urged by some that the too free application of water in irrigation is the cause of the plants scorching; this is doubtful, in this country, still we admit that if the water be allowed to stand on a bed, or to flood over the rows when the atmosphere is as hot as it is this season, the leaves will be scorched; but if the drills or water courses are kept clean, and the stream allowed to run unobstructed along the rows there is very little danger of burning, excepting with such kinds as naturally scorch in this arid climate.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the opinion and judgment of Mr. Ellerbeck, in regard to the varieties which he has tested. We quote his own language:

- Austin, or Shaker: Perfect blossom, but fertilizes poorly, medium size and crop, inferior flavor. American origin.
- British Queen: Medium size, suffers in this climate; not valuable here. Foreign.
- Burr's Red Pine: Good sweet flavor, small and unproductive. American.
- Bonte de St. Julien: About like the Queen; cannot recommend. Foreign.
- Crimson Cone: Good crop when accompanied with staminate, long conical form, very tart, hardy, too sour for sale or home use. American.
- Compte de Flandre: Inferior. Foreign.
- Downer's Prolific: From Kentucky; good flavor, beautiful berry, hardy, excellent, too soft for transportation, one of the very best for home use.
- Excellent: A very beautiful leaf, but burns when cropping. A hard freeze after heavy snow in May, several years ago blackened and killed nearly all the blossoms, while Vicomtesse and Wilson were uninjured. The largest size, dark color, very excellent quality. Did not do well with me. Has made a fine show of fruit with Geo. D. Watt, but with foliage sunburnt; fruit fetched higher price in market than any other offered for sale.
- Early Scarlet: Very poor, worthless here.
- Fillbasket: Has not generally done well.
- Fillmore: Pestilant. Moderate flavor and crop, good size, flavor middling, but pestilates are troublesome. American.
- Genesee: Very poor every way. American.
- Hovey's Seedling: This famous Boston strawberry is reduced to very moderate size in our arid atmosphere, very dark color, only moderate crop, too acid. Pistillate. American.
- Jeany Lind: Neither early as reported, nor good. American.
- Longworth's Prolific: Prolific, not much but leaves. American.
- Peabody: A failure. American.
- Ruby: Plant poor grower, large crop, good flavor. Foreign.
- La Constant: Poor dwarfish grower, middling crop and flavor. Foreign.
- Rheine Hortense: A good berry, fine flavor, good bearer, hardy, recommendably. Foreign.
- Russell's Great Prolific: Late, pretty good, not extra in any respect. American.
- Scarlet Magistrate: Dwarfish, pestilant, fruit low and in the dirt. American.
- Victoria: Proves a fickle bearer, not generally reliable for crop, very large and late, good flavor, never large bearer. Foreign.
- Triumph de Gand: Chiefly deformed berries, quite poor. Foreign.
- Vicomtesse Hericart de Theury: This noble berry was seen in great perfection the past

two summers in Prest. B. Young's grounds, an immense bearer of the best of strawberries, exceedingly hardy both summer and winter; a most beautiful plant. Dies out on some of the low lands, where Wilson produces well. Foreign.

Wilson: After some five years trial, I think one of the most valuable strawberries. Like all American varieties it will run barren, unless the runners are selected, when it is really wonderfully prolific. Berries medium to very large, partakes of the wild strawberry flavor, and very good, but too acid. The hardest of strawberry plants—amazingly fruitful. More reliable for general culture on the lower lands than any variety tested. My old patch has borne splendid crops for four consecutive years, is now as good as ever, without any renewal of plants whatever.

My present selection for strawberry growing would be:—Vicomtesse, foreign; Wilson, American; Downer's Prolific, American; and for further trial:—Rheine Hortense, foreign; Excellenta, foreign.

LARGE CURRANTS.—On Friday last Mr. Thomas Fenton, of the 6th Ward, presented us with a very fine specimen of black native currants, the largest of which measured 2 inches and 5/8. Mr. Fenton has also called the attention of the fruit committee to his currants, with a view to competing for prizes.

SOAP SODA.—The value of this article as a stimulant of vegetable life, cannot be too highly appreciated. It contains the aliment of plants in a state of ready solution, and when applied, acts not only with immediate and obvious effect, but with a sustained energy which pertains to few even of the most concentrated manures. When it is not convenient to apply it in irrigation—the most economical method, perhaps; of using it—it should be absorbed by some material which may be used as an ingredient in the compost heap. Soda, muck and other similar articles should be deposited when the suds from the sink and laundry may find its way to them, and be absorbed, for the benefit of crops. In this way several loads of manure, suitable for the support and sustenance of any crop, may be made at comparatively small expense. The highly putrescent character of this fermentable liquid qualify it admirably for the irrigation of compost heaps of whatever material composed. Being a potent fertiliser, it must, of necessity, impart additional richness to almost any material to which it may be added. Try it, and mark the results.

KEEPING HORSES' FEET AND LEGS IN ORDER.—If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbors, I should attribute it to the four following circumstances:

- First—They are all shod with few nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move.
- Second—That they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please.
- Third—That they speed two hours, daily, in walking exercise, when they are not at work.
- Fourth—That I have not a head stall or truck chain in my stall.

These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to old age.—[Miles.]

VARIETIES.

- Maximilian has appointed Santa Anna a Field Marshal of the Mexican Empire, and a ship of war will be sent to bring him from Havana.
- The Ohio Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the marriage of first cousins.
- Nearly fifty thousand acres of land in Canada have been sown with flax this year—ten times as much as last year.
- The keeper of a liquor saloon at Springfield, Ohio, was lately chopped up into small pieces by two of the drunken customers.
- Grand Juries have been abolished in Kansas, Governor Carney having approved the act recently passed by the Legislature.
- The yield of the Australian gold mines for the year 1863 was \$29,000,000, less than for the preceeding year.
- Six tons of soldiers' letters, principally from the Army of the Potomac were sent from Washington lately. They numbered over 400,000.
- The Smyrna (Turkey) Mail of May 21st, states that the cotton plants look healthy and promise a splendid yield. It is thought that 150,000 bales will be secured in Anatolia alone against 50,000 last year.

—At the fashionable restaurants of Paris, the fruit, instead of being served on dishes, is introduced growing on the plants.

—The London Times is said to have the enormous average income, from all sources, of about \$60,000 a week, or three millions a year.

—There are twenty-seven persons only in Solano county, California, who pay taxes on incomes of over \$1,400 per year in excess of the \$600 exempt.

—There are at present serving in New Zealand, 10,000 British troops, and 7,000 Colonial troops of all descriptions.

—The London Quarterly Review calls General McClellan Athelstane the Unready.

—There are said to be 20,000 Southern women in the boarding houses of New York city.

—The mines of Aurora have shipped \$660,300 worth of bullion up to the 1st instant for this year, being an increase of half a million over last year.

—James Harper was nominated by the American or Know-Nothing party in 1844, to which office he was chosen, serving parts of the years 1844-45. In 1845 Fernando Wood was nominated by the same party, but the Democratic candidate, William F. Havemeyer, was chosen the successor of Mr. Harper. Wood was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1855, and served in that and the years '56 and '57. He was re-elected in 1860, and served in that and the following year.

—Our impression is that the Government cannot "compel a man who has served a term in the State Prison" to serve as a soldier in the army. If strong and healthy, we suppose the Government would not object to his enlistment.

—"Give the largest number of men General Scott commanded in Mexico at any one time." General Scott at no time during his command of the army while in Mexico had to exceed thirty-five thousand fighting men.

—When Buchanan retired from the Presidential chair, the debt of the nation was about \$120,000,000, of which some \$90,000,000 were incurred during his administration.

—"How much do the daily expenses of the United States Government amount to?" To about two millions of dollars.

—It is said that a private letter from Jeff. Thompson the rebel General, has been received by some of his friends, stating that he was to be sent to General Foster, to be placed under rebel fire, in retaliation for federal officers so placed in Charleston.

—The love of fighting somebody, among the Irish, springs from no malice; it is, indeed, often rather a rough way of showing regard. One the other day knocked down his comrade without provocation, and on being asked by him, "Pat, what did you strike me for?" replied, "Sure, Mick, and ef I struck you myself, I wouldn't let any other man do it."

A post office clerk sends the following hard hit to Holbrook's U. S. Mail, "A man called at our general delivery one day, when I happened for the moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stepped to the window and savagely inquired, "Whose dog he was whistling for?" "One of Uncle Sam's pups," said he, quite composedly.—I had nothing to say."

—A conceited coxcomb with a patronizing air, called out to an Irish laborer, "Here you bog-trotter, come and tell me the greatest lie you can, and I will treat you to a glass of Irish whisky." "By my word," said Pat, "and yer honor's a gentleman."

—A young man having asked Lord Brougham how it was that Mr. — had black hair and white whiskers, Lord Brougham said it was the simplest thing in the world, for the gentleman had never given his brains any work; but what with eating and talking, his whiskers never had any rest.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of July, 1864, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer not in repair.

Monthly Mean. Thermometer open air.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
72	84	74
Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Dry Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
72	81	73
Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Wet Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
65	73	66

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in open air during the month was, Max. 95°. Min. 63°.

There has not fell any rain to measure during the month: and with June about the same, gives the farming interest a drouth;—which, with our scanty facilities for irrigation, will not "bread and butter" the Rocky Mountains.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1. Clear.
- 2. Clear with a few clouds.

- 3. Partially cloudy and windy.
- 4. Clear and windy.
- 5. Cloudy and windy.
- 6. Clear.
- 7. do
- 8. do
- 9. do
- 10. do
- 11. Clear and hazy.
- 12. Clear.
- 13. Sprinkled in a.m., then clear; p.m. cloudy and windy.
- 14. Clear.
- 15. Clear with a few clouds.
- 16. Clear.
- 17. do
- 18. Partially clear.
- 19. Mostly cloudy.
- 20. Cloudy, windy, yet dry—with a few drops.
- 21. Clear and hot.
- 22. A.m. partially clear; p.m. cloudy with a high wind.
- 23. do do
- 24. do (thundered.)
- 25. do do
- 26. Rainbow in a.m.; partially clear: windy.
- 27. Mostly clear and hot.
- 28. Clear and hot.
- 29. do (hottest day.)
- 30. do do
- 31. do do

DESERET ALPHABET.

Long.	Short.	Y	h	L	eth
ə	o	t	7	p	8 the
3	a	2	8	b	8 s
ə	ah	1	7	t	6
ə	au	w	8	d	8 esh
o	o	r	c	che	s zhe
o	oo	9	9	g	4 ur
4	i	o	k	u	l
ə	ow	o	ga	7	m
u	woo	f	f	4	n
y	ye	6	y	n	eng

9046; 947. 2, 648 18.

244 W4L 8t 1048 8t 94078
Fw4 Yt6 1448, 148 747t Yt6 78-
70.
Y3, 8t 1048 W4L 1484 148 83
1479 Yt6 7876, 8tY048, 4 W4L
8448 Y0 0044, 148 W44, 148
W4L, 148 Y0 D4L 8t 8478F48
834W48: 148 4 W4L 40 204 230
Y0 3 47440C 1479 8t Y0844:
844 4 W4L 47408 F04 0F F4W7
Y0 8t 4048F44 847t. 148 W4L
8448 Yt7 1479 3 1448 84474 148
8487L37, 148 Yt6 F38 79W448 8t
887 88, 148 Yt8 Y4484 7847 79-
W448 8t 1474087 88; 148 Yt6
874W48 D4L 077 17. 148 Yt6 4L
8384 D4L 077 17, 8t006 Y0 Y0L
844 0437 L446.
F04 4W7, 0 1448; 8t 0448 148
474W48: Fw4 8t 1048 W4L 80
0437 L446.

8t 4W7 14438, Y0 88878 W8
8t F048; Fw4 8t 7879Y446 W8
8t W4L84448 80 87444, Fw4 8t
748 8344L Yt4 F479, 8t F40-748
148 8t 844 89 Y048 834 87444L.

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Tooele City, Aug. 2, 1864. SMITH & SONS. 45-11†