



## How to Prevent Peach trees from Winter-killing.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Having had some experience in fruit-raising, and knowing how to prevent peach trees from being killed by the frosts of winter, I willingly impart the knowledge I have obtained by experience to the readers of the News, that they may, if they so desire, profit hereby.

In this mountainous country, a most invariably, the tender twigs and branches of peach trees get killed in the winter season, and sometimes the whole tree is more or less injured by the action of frost, as was the case in the winter of 1858-9, discouraging many from trying to raise that kind of fruit. I propose first to show the death-producing cause, and then explain how the trees can be preserved from the effects of the frosty season whenever planted, either on the bench or low lands.

Those who have lived in these valleys for any considerable length of time, well know that the winter season is frequently ushered in by a fall of snow on unfrozen ground, often falling to the depth of from eight to twelve inches. The weather soon after becomes extremely cold and remains so for many weeks, freezing the tops of the trees while the roots remain in a growing state, which would not be the case if the ground and roots were frozen before the fall of snow. To preserve the trees, when the snow thus falls, it is necessary to remove it from around the trees, immediately, to the distance of six or eight feet that the ground and roots may freeze at the same time with the tops, which, if done, will preserve the trees from being injured by frost, however cold the winter season may be.

I have learned from several years observation and experience that the amount of injury sustained by the trees in the winter time, varies according to the depth of the snow and the severity of the season, when not guarded against in the way herein pointed out; and, as the soil on low lands or those of a clayey nature, is not operated upon by frost, as readily as that on the bench lands, generally of a gravelly composition, the above rule should be the more strictly observed in such locations; and when proper care is taken to keep the ground free from snow till it is thoroughly frozen around the trees, I am confident that as good a crop of peaches can be raised on low lands as on those more elevated, unless injured by frost or blight in the spring.

The application of manure to trees in the fall, as practised by some, is injurious, as it produces the same effect as snow, to prevent the roots from freezing, which will most certainly produce death to the tender branches, if not to the entire tops of the trees.

Much more might be said on the subject, but I will close, submitting it to the judgment of fruit-growers, and, if the are skeptical as to what I have stated, let them try the experiment, and I am sure they will be convinced of its truth.

S. F. A.  
Great Salt Lake City, Nov. 29th, 1861.

## House Plants.

With a praiseworthy precaution against the dangerous ravages of frost, which has not yet come, however, every lover of flowers has before this time potted all his favorite plants, except, perhaps, a few roses, and has them either in the house, cellar, or some other place secure from danger by frost. All those plants which have been flowering during the summer need rest, and this rest they can best obtain by being placed in a cool, dark cellar or room, watered but little, and kept there for a couple of months. After that, by keeping them in a cool room, and with proper attention in the way of watering and keeping off insects, they will amply repay the little trouble they cause.

Having seen it stated that immersion for five seconds in water at about 130 degrees will destroy the insects infesting plants, we have tried it and found it quite effectual. Where plants are kept in the house it is a troublesome and rather offensive operation to fumigate them with tobacco. This new method will, therefore, be gladly adopted as it is very easily performed. Take a large pail and fill it with hot water, testing it with a thermometer, so as to be certain that the temperature is 125 or 130 degrees, then, where the plant is of moderate size, place the hand over the soil, and immerse the whole plant in the water for as much time as it takes to count five slowly. Large plants, of course, cannot be treated in this way, but must be fumigated when necessary. G. B. H.—County Gentleman.

## The Lambert Wheat.

An Ohio paper gives the following account of a variety of wheat called the Lambert wheat, which has been tried and propagated by James Anderson, of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. The correspondent writes:

"Anderson last week informed us that he had raised about seventy acres of a new variety of smooth wheat, called the 'Lambert' or 'weevilproof,' the seed of which he ob-

tained year before last, from Muskingum county. He raised eight acres of this wheat last year, which yielded well, and was entirely unaffected by weevil, while his common wheat sown in the same soil and under precisely similar circumstances, was badly injured. He reserved sufficient of his crop to sow seventy acres for this season, and sold the rest to his neighbors for seed. These seventy acres will yield him about 1,400 bushels, over 1,000 of which he has already sold at \$1.50 per bushel, making a pretty handsome operation for times like these. The grain is large and plump, and Mr. Anderson assures us there was not a head of it injured in the least by the weevil, although it is estimated that nearly one-half the entire wheat crop of our country this year has been destroyed by this cause; all who have sown this kind of wheat have in every instance, as far as he has heard, met with the same success.

Mr. Anderson informs us that there is a remarkable peculiarity about the chag (or husk covering the grain) in this variety of wheat. It is much stiffer and harder than that of the ordinary wheat, and what is most remarkable, never opens so as to expose the grain inside. The grain is thus entirely protected from the attacks of the weevil, which is unable to penetrate the husk. The grain is of considerably lighter color than the Mediterranean wheat, but not as fair as the common white variety."

## American and British Generals of the Revolution.

AMERICAN GENERALS.—John Armstrong, Benedict Arnold, John Ashe, Ira Allen, Ethan Allen, Charles Marquis de la Rairie, Armand, William Alexander (Lord Stirling), John Butler, Richard Butler, Jacob Brown, Richard Caswell, George Rogers Clarke, James Clinton, Thomas Conway, De Choice, Adam Philip Count De Cistine, William Cambell, George Clinton, Wm. Colfax, Stephen Crane, William Caswell, Elias Dayton, Henry Dearbourne, William Davidson, Count Mathieu Dumas, Preudhomme DeBorrie, William R. Davie, William Davidson, Philemon Dickinson, Charles Du Portail, Peter S. Du Ponceau, John Dickinson, Chas. Henry Count Du Estaing, James Ewing, Marquis De Chastellux, John Francis, Thomas Fletcher, Horatio Gates, Nathaniel Greene, Mordecai Gist, Francis Joseph Count De Grasse, Henry Gardiner, John Gibson, Herkimer, William Heath, James Howe, Isaac Hugar, Alexander Hamilton, Jabez Huntington, Zachariah Huntington, Edward Hunt, John Eager Howard, Robert Irvine, James Jackson, Allen Jones, Henry Knox, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Baron De Kelb, Duke De Lauzun, Marquis De Gilbert, Montier Lafayette, Charles Lee, Andrew Lewis, Benjamin Lincoln, Solomon Lovell, John Alexander Livingston, Count De Charles Lameth, Morgan Lewis, Ebenezer Mattoon, John Marshall, Alexander MacDougall, Francis Marion, William Maxwell, Hugh Mercer, Thomas Maffin, Richard Montgomery, Daniel Morgan, Mm. Moultrie, Alexander McDougall, Sacha McIntosh, Duke De Laval Montmorency, John P. Gabriel Muhlenberg, Wm. North, Abner Nash, Thomas Nelson, John Nixon, Israel Putnam, Rufus Putnam, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Pickering, Andrew Pickens, Charles C. Pinckney, Seth Pomeroy, Paterson, Jedediah Preble, Wm. Prescott, Count Casimir Pulaski, Enoch Poor, Teophilus Parsons, Joseph Reed, Count De R. Chambeau, Griffith Rutherford, Philip Schuyler, John Sullivan, John Stark, Joseph Spencer, Arthur St. Clair, Thomas Sumpter, Baron Frederick Wm. Augustus Steuben, Edward Stevens, Walter Stewart, Silliman, Jethro Sumner, John Morin Scott, Charles Scott, Wm. Smallwood, John Smith, Walter Stuart, John Thomas, Barod Viominiel, Edward Vail, Robert Van Rensselaer, George Washington, Joseph Warren, Nathaniel Woodhull, David Woodbury, Anthony Wayne, David Wooster, Artemas Ward, James Wilkinson, George Weedon, Woodbridge, Otho Howard Williams, Joseph Williams, James Warren, Aaron Ward, James Williams, Andrew Williamson, Hugh Waddell, and Wm. Whipple. Total—139.

BRITISH GENERALS.—James Agnew, Benedict Arnold, John Burgoyne, Duke De Balcarra, Baume, Thomas Brown, Alurid Clarke, Sir Henry Clinton, Sir Guy Carleton, Sir George Collier, Earl Charles Cornwallis, Count Dunlop, Oliver Delancy, Sir Wm. Erskine, Frazier, Sir Thomas Gage, Garth, James Grant, Charles Grey, Sir Wm. Howe, James Hamilton, Lord Howard, Lord De Heister, Baron Knyphausen, Samuel Mathews, John McLean, Allan McDonald, Lord Dunmore John Murray, O'Hara, Sir Pelew Parker, Augustine Prevost, Prescott, Sir Robert Pigott, Wm. Phillips, Pyle, Lord Francis Rawdon, Bar. n. Riedesel, R. berton, Wm. Tryon, Bonastre, Tarleton, John Vaughan. Total—41.

ORIGIN OF A "FEATHER IN HIS CAP."—Among the manuscripts of the British Museum, says an English writer, there are two copies of a curious description of Hungary, which appear to have been written by a military adventurer of the Durald Daggetty tribe of 1408. The writer, speaking of the inhabitants, whom he describes "of stature and complexion not unlike the poor Irish," says: "It hath been an ancient custom among them, that none should wear a feather but he who had killed a Turk, to whom it was lawful to show the number he had killed, by the number of feathers in his cap." Does not this account for the expression, "That will be a feather in his cap?"

## "Say So" and not be Verbose.

The following is related of the late Dr. Murray, alias "Kirwan" by one of his acquaintances:

Dr. Murray pursued his collegiate course at Williamstown, during the presidency of that acute and accomplished critic, Rev. Dr. Griffin. In his fourth year he was brought into more immediate contact with the venerable President, whose duty it was to examine and criticize the written exercises of the graduating class. Dr. Murray, when a young man, and even down to the day of his last illness, wrote a free, round and beautiful hand; and his exercise at this time, which was to undergo the scrutiny of his venerable perceptor, had been prepared with uncommon neatness and accuracy. Dr. Griffin was accustomed to use a quill pen, with a very broad nib.

Introduced into his august presence, young Murray, with becoming diffidence, presented his elegantly written piece for the ordeal. The discerning eye of the President passed quickly over the first sentence, and with a benignant look, he turned to his pupil, and said in his peculiar way:

"Murray, what do you mean by this first sentence?"

Murray answered blushing, "I mean so and so, S. r."

"Then say so, Murray," and at the same time drew his heavy pen through line after line, striking out about one-third of it.

Having carefully read the next sentence, the venerable critic again inquired:

"Murray, what do you mean by this?"

He tremblingly replied, "Doctor, I mean so and so."

"Please just to say so," striking out again about one-half of the beautifully written page.

In this way, with broad nib, (which made no mean mark), he proceeded to deface the nice clean paper of the young collegian, so that at the close of the exercises, the erasures nearly equalled all that remained of the carefully prepared manuscript.

This trying scene was not lost upon young Murray. He considered it one of the important events of his college course. It taught him to think and write concisely; and when he had anything to say, to say it in a simple direct, and intelligible manner.

Indeed, much that distinguished him as one of our most vigorous and pointed writers, may be attributed to that early lesson, "Say so, Murray."

BLOWING.—A besetti g's n of the age is this. Among politicians it is a peculiarity, if not a necessity. Among Christian people it is too common, and while the political press and rostrum teem with it, and groan under its burden, some religious papers, so called, the pulpit too often, and even some benevolent organizations, are guilty of an amount of blowing altogether unbearable. There are blowing politicians and preachers and presses, and the disorder has of late and doing our accumulating national troubles grown into rank poison, and gone to seed in actual lying. Now this disease must by some means be cured, or God will blow upon us in his indignation, for our hollowness and falseness.—[Presbyterian Record.]

NOT SENT OF THE LORD.—Bunyan had a ready wit as well as an eloquent tongue, and could silence a vain pretender by sarcasm with as much ease as he could refute an errorist by strong arguments. Towards the close of his imprisonment a professed Quaker called upon him, hoping to make a convert of the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. He thus addressed him: "Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord, and, after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad to have found thee at last." "If the Lord sent you," mildly returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail these twelve years past."

LONG LIFE IN ENGLAND.—It speaks well for the healthiness of England that in the year 1859, for which the returns have just been published, the lists of deaths included twenty-five men and fifty-six women who had attained what Dr. Farr calls "the natural lifetime of a hundred years." The oldest man in the obituary of the year died at Sunderland aged 107; but a woman in Wokingham district, Berks, was 108; and two women, one in Monmouthshire and one in South Wales, had reached the patriarchal age of 110. Of these centenarians eighty were found in London; the county that could boast the largest number is Somersetshire, in which there were seven.

VESSELS CAPTURED.—The number of vessels captured, respectively, since the outbreak of our civil struggle, by the United States and the Confederate authorities, are as follows:

Prizes captured by United States naval vessels: steamers, 3; ships, 7; barks, 8; brigs, 23; schooners, 61; sloop, 1. Total, 103.

Vessels seized in southern ports, and captured by Confederate privateers, etc.: steamers, 5; ships, 19; barks, 10; brigs, 16; schooners, 24. Total, 74.

A WIFE'S HELPING HAND.—At no moment of difficulty does a husband know his utter helplessness, draw so closely to his wife's side for comfort and assistance as when he wants a button sewed on his shirt collar.—[Punch.]

## CLIPPINGS.

—Gen. Seigel is so accustomed to make rapid movements that he is called in the West the "Flying Dutchman."

—The comet, whose sudden appearance in the northern heavens last summer startled the world, is still seen through a telescope in the constellation of Hercules. According to calculations that have been made, it is now more than two hundred and forty-seven millions of miles from the earth, while on the 28th of June it was only about a dozen millions of miles distant from us, and brandished its enormous tail quite close to our sphere.

—A prohibiting law is pending in the Vermont Legislature—and to be the most stringent of the kind ever gotten up. It confiscates all liquors brought into the State.

—A Saxon Princess, who refused the hand of the first Napoleon, is now living at Dresden. She is over eighty years old, and has never married. She has two sisters over sixty years old, who have also refused offers from Dukes innumerable, and are still leading lives of nun-like celibacy.

—A writer in the *New England Farmer*, speaking of dogs, says: "As a curse to the Commonwealth, they stand, in an economical point of view, next to rum!"

—Texas is said to have seventy-five thousand men in the Confederate army.

—While a man and his wife, named Tubbs, in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, were attending a religious meeting in a school house, recently, their dwelling was burned, and their children, two boys and two girls, perished in the flames. The oldest was eleven and the youngest three years of age.

—Ten newspapers have suspended publication in the State of Iowa, during the past three months.

—Mr. Eustis, Slidell's Secretary, who was arrested with him, is a descendant of Gov. Eustis, of Massachusetts. He has been a Know Nothing Member of Congress from Louisiana, and married the daughter of Corcoran, the banker.

—John S. Rock, M.D., is on examination as a member of the Suffolk bar in Boston, making the third lawyer of African descent now practicing in the courts of that city.

—It is said that the Captain-General of Cuba has declined any further intercourse with the British Consul at Havana, in consequence of the attention shown by the latter to the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell.

—Two German papers in St. Louis, have been notified that unless they cease their attacks on the administration for its late action in the case of Fremont, and other exceptional articles, the publication of their issues will be suppressed.

—The *Pittsburg Chronicle* says that more than 12,000 gallons of wine have been made this year in Alleghany county, Pa., exclusive of that made from grapes in private gardens.

—England has obtained the cession of an extensive territory on the coast of Africa from a native king.

—The committee appointed by the Vermont Legislature, to examine into its personal Liberty Bill, has reported, declaring it to conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

—Diphtheria, that new and remarkably fatal disease of children, is prevailing at Des Moines, Iowa. There were six funerals of children in one day, recently.

—Garibaldi has accepted the honorable Presidency of the Goenese Typographical Association.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* tells a story of a railroad conductor, recently turned captain, who, in his hurry to stop the onward march of his com com, shouted "Down Brakes!" "Down Brakes!" And another, a brave young Captain, late from the plough when his Colonel had given the command to halt, repeated it to his company by a most emphatic "Whoa! Whoa!"

—A horse thief named Miller, was lately hung by a mob near Council Bluffs, Iowa.

—Ninety-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight barrels of coal oil have been transported over the Pennsylvania railroads to an eastern market during the nine months of the year ending Sept. 30.

—Mrs. Flanders, wife of the editor of the *Franklin Gazette*, has assumed editorial charge of that paper since the incarceration of her husband in Fort Lafayette.

—The British Government have fifty-four vessels of war under construction at the present time. Their armament will be in the aggregate 1,254 guns.

—A regiment formed in Cortland county, N. Y., Col. Green, has no less than seven clergymen. Two of them are captains of companies and one is a private in the rank.

—A lady in Lewistown, Me., recently gave birth to three daughters, weighing six pounds each.

—It is said that the boys between the ages of 5 and 21 exceed the number of girls of same ages, in Indiana, by 20,000.